ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, July 16, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid inserted questions in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Personal Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

CARVER.—On July 14, 1930, at 30, Porchester-square, to HONOR, wife of CAPTAIN W. E. CARVER, 10th Royal Hussars—a daughter.

COOPER.—On July 12, 1930, at Cairo, to MARY BEATRICE (*née* Sargent) and FRANCIS COOPER, Royal Artillery—a son.

DIXEL.—On July 13, 1930, to DOROTHY (*née* Readwell), the wife of RONALD C. B. DIXEL—a son (JOHN). Prematurely born, lived three hours.

FARRER BROWN.—On July 15, 1930, at The Croft, Creighton-avenue, East Finchley, to DORIS (*née* Jamieson), wife of L. FARRER BROWN—a son.

GOSNELL.—On July 14, 1930, to MAB, the wife of H. T. GOSNELL, late "The Carabiniers"—a son (still-born).

HADFIELD.—On July 12, 1930, at Cranleigh, The Drive, Rickmansworth, to PROF. and Mrs. GEOFFERY HADFIELD—a son.

HARDY.—On July 14, 1930, at Glenbrooke, Wilmslow, to DORIS, wife of CAPTAIN J. H. HARDY, The King's Own Royal Regiment—a son.

HENDERSON.—On July 11, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, London, to the wife of KENNETH HENDERSON—a daughter. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

MANNERING.—On July 13, 1930, at Grove House, Dorchester, to JOANNIE, wife of GUY MANNERING—a daughter (still-born).

MAY.—On July 14, 1930, at Ridgeot, Blenheim Park-road, South Croydon, DOROTHY, wife of J. T. DOUGLAS MAY, of a son.

METHERELL.—On July 14, 1930, at 4, Jarrett's-gardens, Exmore, Madras, to "BILLIE," wife of JOHN KINNAIRD METHERELL—a daughter.

NEWLING.—On July 13, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to NINETTE, wife of EDWARD NEWLING—a daughter.

PATTULLO.—On July 12, 1930, at Vancouver, B.C., to the wife of NEIL PATTULLO—a son.

PORTER.—On July 15, 1930, at Flutters Hill, Long Cross, to PHYLLIS, wife of CECIL T. PORTER—a daughter.

QUIN SMITH.—On July 13, 1930, at 5, Chelsea Embankment-gardens, to DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN G. W. QUIN SMITH, Royal Tank Corps—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On July 15, 1930, at 13, Buckingham-terrace, Glasgow, W, to Mr. and Mrs. LINDSAY M. SCOTT—a son.

STAPLETON.—On July 14, 1930, at Dolobran, Chislehurst, to GUENDOLEN, wife of CAPTAIN A. V. STAPLETON, M.C., R.A.—a daughter.

THORNTON.—On July 13, 1930, at Lisnanagh, Forest Row, Sussex, to MURIEL THORNTON, M.B., wife of G. Kennedy Thornton, M.B.—a son.

WALKER.—On July 13, 1930, the wife of LIEUTENANT C. F. WALKER, R.N.—a daughter.

YOUNG.—On July 11, 1930, at Harpenden, Herts, to JOYCE, wife of the Rev. IVAN R. YOUNG—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CROUCH : ALEXANDER.—On July 12, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, by the Vicar, Rev. H. Martyn Sanders, JAMES LESLIE, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. J. CROUCH, to OLGA KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER.

DALSTON : BARROW.—On July 12, 1930, at the Friends' Meeting House, Evesham, STEPHEN BETTS, son of the late Mr. H. M. DALSTON and of Mrs. Dalston, of Penryn Lodge, Westwood Park, Forest Hill, to MARY WHITEMAN, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS BARROW, of Wall Furlong, Little Comberton, near Pershore.

HARDING : CHADWICK.—On July 11, 1930, at Whitchurch, Oxon, by the Rev. E. P. Ravenstock, VALENTINE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. HARDING, of Upper Brook-street, Manchester, to CECILY (PEGGIE), only daughter of Mrs. ARTHUR J. CHADWICK, of Hesketh-ford, Pangbourne.

HARVEY : LAWFORD.—On July 14, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Hastings, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Woodward, RICHARD MUSGRAVE, only son of the late Thicknesse, RICHARD MUSGRAVE, and of LADY HARVEY, to FRANCES ESTELLE, elder daughter of the late LINDSAY CROMPTON LAWFORD and Mrs. Lawford.

HUDSON : BROADBENT.—On July 14, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by Canon Carnegie, AUBYN UVEDALE MONCAS, younger son of the late LEOPOLD HUDSON and of Mrs. Stevenson, to PEGGY, only child of the late HAROLD BROADBENT and of Mrs. Arthur Dillon.

HYAMS : SIDNEY.—On July 15, 1930, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood, COLIN HYAMS, youngest son of the late Mr. Frank Hyams and Mrs. Hyams, of The Old House, Eastergate, Sussex, to VIOLET, only daughter of Mrs. M. M. SIDNEY, of 73, St. John's Wood-court, St. John's Wood.

LETTS : GIBSON.—On July 12, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Oxted, Surrey, by the Rev. Mountford Benbow, M.A., rector of West Wickham, Kent, assisted by the Rev. L. A. Howe, M.A., Priest in Charge, of St. John's, Hurst Green, Oxted, LESLIE CHARLES, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. LETTS, of South Downs, Woldingham, Surrey, to ELIZABETH MARY, second daughter of SIR H. J. GIBSON, K.C.B., of Woodlands, Oxted, Surrey.

POYNDER : ROARK.—On June 29, 1930, at Murree, India, by the Rev. Frederick Sinclair, POYNDER, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to MRS. GRACE MURIEL ROARK.

SMITH : THOMAS.—On July 15, 1930, at the Catholic Church, Sevenoaks, ALAN, only son of the late REV. A. GORDON SMITH, Vicar of St. James's, Jersey, and HOLST, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM LEWIS THOMAS, of Bristol.

STEPHENS : LASBREY.—On July 12, 1930, at Bridport, Dorset, EDWARD WILLIAM STEPHENS, of Hillyfield, Higham, Kent, to ELIZABETH DINAH LASBREY, of Higham Vicarage, Kent.

THORNE THORNE : NICHOLLS.—On Saturday, July 12, 1930, quietly, in London, HOUGHTON THORNE THORNE, of Woking, to DORIS NICHOLLS, of Woking.

SILVER WEDDING

COOPER : READ.—On July 15, 1905, at Christ Church, St. Charles-square, W., CHARLES COOPER to ETHEL SOFIA, daughter of the late HENRY MANUEL READ.

DEATHS

ASHER.—On July 15, 1930, at Old Milton, Kingussie, SIR AUGUSTUS GORDON GRANT ASHER, C.B.E., W.S., late County Clerk of Mid Lothian. Funeral, private, at 11th, Kingussie.

ASHWORTH.—On Friday, July 11, 1930, at Worthing, JAMES HENRY ASHWORTH, M.D., late of Halstead, Essex, aged 82.

BEESLEY.—On July 12, 1930, at a Bournemouth hotel, EDITH, widow of EDWARD DOUGLAS BEESLEY, late of Yew Tree House, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

BERKELEY.—On July 13, 1930, at Le Hoco, Victoria-road, Norwood, MARIAN, the dearly beloved wife of ESSEX DIGBY BERKELEY, L.S.O.

BERRY.—On July 15, 1930, at Melbourne, HOWARD W. BERRY, formerly of Berry and Co., Ltd., Sydney, Australia, New Zealand, and Bevis Marks House, London.

BERRY.—On July 13, 1930, MARLBOROUGH JAMES BERRY, son of the late Rev. T. M. Berry, Rector of Bunham, aged 64.

BROWN.—On July 13, 1930, ROBERT WALTER BROWN, of 2, The Grange, Wimbledon Common, and Ryde, Isle of Wight, also of 12, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 67. Funeral at Brookwood to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30. Train leaves Waterloo at 10.4. No flowers, by request.

DRAYTON.—On July 15, 1930, at a London nursing home, MICHAEL, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. DRAYTON, of Jerusalem, aged 8.

DYKES.—On July 15, 1930, at 20, Rieslaw-crescent, Edinburgh, THOMAS DYKES, L.D.S., F.P.S.Glas., late of Dumfries, in his 75th year. Funeral at 2.45 p.m., Morningside Cemetery, Edinburgh, to-morrow (Thursday).

EDWARDS.—On July 12, 1930, at 193, Ladbroke-grove, W.10, HANNAH EDWARDS, late of 4, Morland-road, E. Croydon, in her 90th year. Funeral service at St. Columb's, Lancaster-road, W.10, 2.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Interment afterwards at Kensal Green Cemetery.

FAGG.—On Thursday, July 10, 1930, MARY ANN FAGG, for 65 years the devoted maid and friend of the late Lincoln Phené and Mrs. Phené, Hyde, Isle of Wight, in her 96th year.

FAULKNER.—On July 14, 1930, at Winterbrook, Cholsey, Berks, SUSANNAH MARY FAULKNER, widow of William Carey Faulkner, aged 84. Memorial service at Cholsey Church, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Funeral service at Cropthorne, Worcestershire. Relatives only.

GIBBS.—On July 14, 1930, suddenly, COLONEL J. A. GIBBS, C.B., of 40, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5, late The Duke of Wellington's Regiment. No flowers. Arrangements later.

HASSE.—On July 12, 1930, at The Red House, Menston-in-Wharfedale, ALEXANDER B. HASSE, in his 85th year.

HAYES.—On July 14, 1930, at Marden Park, Woldingham, Surrey, MARY HAYES, for nearly 58 years faithful nurse and much-loved friend in the family of the late Admiral Sir Leopold and Lady McClintock, in her 92nd year.

HESS.—On July 15, 1930, at 8, Carlton-hill, N.W.8, LIZZIE, widow of FREDERIC S. HESS. Funeral at Willesden Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock.

INGLIS.—On July 15, 1930, at Milton Lodge, Freshwater, I.W., after short illness, HELEN DOROTHY INGLIS, daughter of the late Major-General Inglis, C.B., R.E., and dearly loved sister of Mrs. Herbert Lyon, Stoke Cottage, Stoke. Funeral, to-morrow (Thursday), at Fawley Church, 12 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On July 14, 1930, suddenly, ALBERT EDWARD JACKSON, of Church House, Stoke Newington, aged 64 years. Funeral at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, on Friday, at 11.45.

JACOB.—In memory of A. H. A. JACOB (HARRY), Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, died July 16, 1916, of wounds received in the Battle of the Somme.

VAUCDUR.—In dear memory of MAJOR A. M. VAUCDUR, R.A., and R.A.F., M.C. and Bar, D.F.C., Italian Silver Medal for Valour, killed in action, accidentally, in Italy, July 16, 1918.

CARPENTER.—In ever-loving remembrance of our ROSE, who passed on a year ago.—W. H. H. C., N. L. G., D. B., and H. C.

DRAKE.—In memory of my dearly loved husband, HERBERT WILLIAM DRAKE, of 35, Frank Dykes-road, late of Brentwood, who passed away July 16, 1926.

"Till we meet."

ELLERSHAW.—To the honoured memory of my dearly loved husband, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARTHUR ELLERSHAW, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late Royal Artillery, who entered into rest July 16, 1929.

ERLANK, JAMES, F.R.C.S.Edin.—In ever-loving memory of "The Adj."—L. E. M. E.

FLETCHER.—In loving memory of EMELINE FLETCHER, who died July 13, 1928.—H. J. F., F. M. V., J. E. F

GOWING.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved Wife, ALICE LOUISE, who passed away July 16, 1917.

GOWING.—In ever-loving memory of our D.O.M., ALICE LOUISE GOWING, who passed away July 16, 1917.

HADLEY.—In ever-loving memory of our dearest Mother, who passed on July 16, 1928. Always in our thoughts.—LYNTON and NETTA.

MONEY.—In grateful memory of Mrs. EMMA THERESA MONEY, who died July 16, 1923, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

REIACH.—In loving memory of H. L. REIACH, who died July 16, 1921.—M.

SHERIDAN.—R. B. C. SHERIDAN ("BRIN"), July 16, the anniversary of his passing over.

Not memory only, but Love which is the fulfilling of the Law.

Ours are they by an ownership
Nor time nor death can free.
For God hath given to love to keep
Its own eternally.—Homer.

WHITTINGTON.—In sweet memory of my wife.
There came a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FFRENCH.—In dear memory of E. DUDLEY FFRENCH, elder son of W. J. L. and Helen ffrench, of Marnhull, Dorset, 2nd Lt., The Guides, I.A., killed in action on Afghan Frontier, July 16, 1919.

JACOB.—In memory of A. H. A. JACOB (HARRY), Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, died July 16, 1916, of wounds received in the Battle of the Somme.

VAUCDUR.—In dear memory of MAJOR A. M. VAUCDUR, R.A. and R.A.F., M.C. and Bar, D.F.C., Italian Silver Medal for Valour, killed in action, accidentally, in Italy, July 16, 1918.

CLOTHES VALETING

4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, the original and leading TURN CLOTHES specialist. Lounge, D.B., or Plus 4 Suits, 50s.; S.B. Overcoat from 35s.; D.B. Raglan or Costume, 40s.; also Dress, Dinner, Frock, Morning, Riding Suits, Hunting Coats, &c. Turned and beautifully re-tailored "Just Like New." Garments re-modelled, reduced or enlarged. Frock coats converted into morning coats. Coats relined new Silk Facings. Dost worry; forward garments and leave the rest to me. Mayfair work. City prices. Unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world.—6, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Est. here 1907. Central 1816.

SUITS TURNED as new by our invisible process, 35s.; Overcoats 30s.; costumes, 37s. 6d. Alterations, cleaning, and repairs. Call or post garments. Dept. A., The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333. The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City-road, E.C. MIDWIVES and MATERNITY NURSES trained in the hospital SUPPLIED at once upon application to the MATRON. 'Phone, Clerkenwell 8171.

PERSONAL

S.M.—Happy days. May the sun always shine upon you.—1/4.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST, June 27, at Winchester, between 12 noon and 1.6 p.m., DIAMOND BROOCH, Prince of Wales Feathers. £5 reward.—Will finder communicate Box 7120, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1

THE BOARD of INLAND REVENUE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £25 conscience money from "Epsilon."

THE Treasurer of Pearson's Fresh Air Fund ACKNOWLEDGES with many thanks the RECEIPT of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS from the Members of the Indian Empire Garden Party.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.—Will the LONDON PUBLISHER who BORROWED a number of MS. SERMONS from the BISHOP of ELY kindly RETURN THEM at his convenience if he has no further use for them?

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £26 5s. from Mrs. M. Melchers, and of £20 from the 33 Club, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled poor persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances. Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman at the Offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

NOT FALLING DOWN, but going up. Complete the NEW MIDDLESEX. Donations to the Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

OLD PROVENCAL HOUSE, large garden, for SALE; near sea, village.—Apply Proprietor, Les Tilleuls, Le Lavandou, Var, France.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? A new annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in E. Africa.

COMBAT CANCER.—Any donation to the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) will help the work of endeavouring to discover the causes of cancer and its cure.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, C.B.E., Grosvenor House, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

WILL any FRIEND of the CLERGY UNDERTAKE PART PENSION (£100) to aged retired incumbent, M.A. Cirencester (distinguished antiquarian and social worker, pioneer), now living to buy or carry on small financial difficulty?—Write Rector, Box J.682, The Times, E.C.4.

KENT COAST: delightful position on high ground, lovely land and sea views.—Charming DETACHED RESIDENCE; four-five bed, bath (hot and cold), fine reception, lounge, &c.; main water, electric light, telephone, gas available, modern drainage; garage; well-stocked gardens, tennis court, &c.; ¾ Acre. Freehold £1,675. Possession. Photo.—Write Box J.361, The Times, E.C.4.

IN desperate straits. Many suffering little ones, but few gifts, enter EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. Generous support urgently needed.—Send to-day to Secretary.

MRS GERALD FANSHAWE wishes to LET her HOUSE in WINCHESTER for Summer Holidays. Old but modernized; 10 rooms; running water in bed rooms; two bath rooms; garden going down to river; facing College.—Apply Kingsland House, Winchester. Tele. 747.

DISAPPOINTED SCOUTMASTER APPEALS for CAMP SITE near sea; first week August; good conduct guaranteed.—Write Box Z.362, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL S.O.S. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW with boy of 12 offers HOLIDAY HOME BOY of about same age; charming house, garden; close sea.—Crow Link, Dalmeny-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 29, Bennett-street, Bath.

DEER-STALKING OPPORTUNITY for ONE RIFLE as partner either whole or part season, well-known West Coast forest; salmon and sea-trout fishing; accommodation in small, comfortable, well-found lodge; terms.—Write Box C.346, The Times, E.C.4.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND earnestly APPEALS for DONATIONS. £1 enables a poor delicate London child to enjoy a fortnight's holiday in the country during the summer.—Please send what you can to Earl of Oran (Room 16, Buckingham-street, Strand. In 1929 32,000 children were sent away.

SURPLUS EASY CHAIRS, SOFAS, DIVANS.—Gifts of the above for the Nurses' new sitting room would be greatly appreciated by the Matron, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale, W.9.

LADY with only daughter, aged 12, desires girl same age to SHARE HOME and LESSONS next term; country; car long or short period; moderate terms.—Write Box B.183, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERGYMAN begs HELP for old Cambridge friend still suffering from War wound in both sides and almost starving.—Write Box N.1606, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE CAMPS for LONDON BOYS. Patron: The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. Each guinea provides a week's holiday for five boys. The boys pay the cost of travelling and keep, but we provide site, tents, &c. Donations, please, to Lord Beauchamp, 2, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?—Wonderful method of reducing.—Mme. Strasser, 26, Old Bond-street. Hours, 10-5. Mme. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London. Victoria 4048.

6D. MILE.—1930 AUSTIN and BUICK Saloons.—Yeo, Yeo, 307, Sussex-place, S.W.7. Prob. 3328.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Air Work.—Call or write, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

CANNES.—Delightfully FURNISHED little FLAT; two bed rooms, salon, kitchen, bath; to be LET for six months or longer; five minutes from sea and Casino. Moderate rent.—Write Box Z.358, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES. Sea! Sand! Donkeys! HELP SLUM CHILD to a taste of these joys. £1 will give ONE two weeks' happiness.—Address Rev. W. NOEL LAMBERT, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

PARENTS of PUPILS warmly RECOMMEND the COMTESSE DE LA CALLE, who takes few English girls, limited, to education, Paris; facilities riding, tennis, &c.; moderate terms; interview Hotel Seymour, 10 a.m. 1 p.m., until July 17th.—Write Box 7105, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MANNEQUINS.—Ladies trained for an interesting CAREER at the London MANNEQUIN School, 17, Madame Trevor, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2477.)

WHEN MOTHER ATTEMPTS to SLAY a bluebottle in the dining room father is apprehensive, for he knows from past experience that she will knock things over and fail to achieve her object. Men can do some things better than women—and women can do some things better than men. But in one respect men and women are exactly equal: they are united in agreeing that the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, deserves support. A sum of £50,000 is needed for the relief of 900 sufferers.—City Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive. Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should apply for particulars to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; one or more bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; moderate rentals.—For particulars apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Mus. 2774.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Development scheme; excellent opportunity.—See Business Offers Column, this page.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Kensington; modern; practically private tuition; M.A. (Cantab.); excellent results.—Write Box Z.342, The Times, E.C.4.

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES HOLIDAY FUND. That magic word! Do please HELP some of our 200 poor ladies to have a restful happy time, and those who are invalids to have one or two drives. Any sum gratefully received.—Please make cheques, &c., payable to Miss Smallwood's Society, Lancaster House, Malvern.

6D. A MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR; chauffeur-driven; very comfortable.—Blair, May. 1382.

PIANO, Steinway, Semi-Grand, for SALE.—Lady Henry Bentinck, 16, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

DORIAN STONE, Ltd., 53, Haymarket (Regent 4353). Private Lessons, students trained. Dance Thursdays, 9 p.m., 5s. Roof Garden. Excellent band.

MOST marked success with BACKWARD and SENSITIVE BOYS; small forms and individual teaching by Cambridge Mathematical Tripos. Mathematics, science, French; unique health record; beautiful preparatory school in lovely grounds near the sea; vacancies due to erection of new buildings; preference will be given to the sons of officers.—Write Box K.1197, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO VACANCIES for next term at leading Preparatory School; 100gns. a year.—Write Box Z.327, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COTTAGE; centre of golf links; month, from 26 July.—Mee, Burhill, Walton-on-Thames.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

TENNIS, Golf, Badminton, Squash. Trial lesson, 5s. Courts from 2s. hour, or Club 2½gns.—Kens. 7963.

PAYING GUESTS.—Bachelor with country house, Norfolk, near three golf links, tennis, shooting, will receive gentleman. Terms five guineas per week.—Write Box K.1566, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMEREUX.—English Lady personally RECOMMENDS excellent PENSION; few vacancies from 38frs. per day; August 48frs.; close sea, tennis, golf.—Mme. Bories, Paul et Virginie, Rue des Dunes.

NOUS recevons par avion petites fraises des bois. Ne perdez pas un instant pour en faire votre commande.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

OUR vegetised wholewheat wafers are delicious and full of vitamins. 2s. 3d. in tin post free.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired articles. Write by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAS and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash at value.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES.—Depression in trade. Special offer. NEW SAVILE ROW LOUNGE DRESS SUITS, &c., by DAVIES, SCHOLTE, &c., from 4 to 8 gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

PIANOS.—Maple and Co., are offering the best possible prices for good second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

THE WALTHAM WATCH DEPOT; sales and repairs. —3, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Catalogue free.

GOOD CLOTHES ARE ESSENTIAL.—New misfits, all by eminent tailors; light overcoats, lounge, dress suits, &c., from 6 gns. to 9gns.; alterations free; controlled ex-Indian Army Officer.—St. James' Tailoring Co., Ltd., 108, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. Regent 2467.

ANTIQUE SILVER, of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, HEPPLEWHITE PIECES, LINE JEWELS also FURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

LONDON NECROPOLIS CO.—FUNERALS, CREMATIONS, MONUMENTAL MASONRY, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1. Hop 1276. Tele., Necropolis, London. (Est. 1851.)

CREMATION.—GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING. Fees 6gns. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) Booklet from 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. (Welbeck 4168.)

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS efficiently carried out in London or any part of the country. Monumental work of every kind arranged for. Telegrams: Telephone: Barker, Kensington. Western 5432.

BARKER'S, KENSINGTON, W.8. 9 Opp. Sta. Easily arranged by undertakers. (Organ at both.) John Barker and Company, Limited.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY (All Souls), Harrow-road, London. Extensive vacant grounds in this beautiful Cemetery. Large Catacombs and private mortuary.—Office, 21, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

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BEST PRICES PAID for JEWELLERY, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Platinum, Antiques, Dental Plates (not vulcanite), &c. Large or small quantities. Goods returned if price not accepted.—BENTLEY & Co., 10, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W.1. (facing Marshall and Snelgrove).

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

DUTCH MERCHANT, leaving shortly on a six-months' business trip in Manchuria, China and Japan, is willing to REPRESENT one or two first-class British firms and/or to undertake the execution of business of confidential character. Best banking and other references.—Write Box J.609, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPINGS and PRESSINGS.—Waller and Co., Ltd., 30, Vauxhall-walk, S.E.11, are well equipped to offer exceptional rates for quantities; estimates free.

RIVIERA.—Lady and gentleman of taste and experience seek interest in or would manage business; financial capital available; open to any interesting suggestion.—Write Box B.156, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN (26) desires SITUATION with scope, man consideration, near London; eight years' practical commercial experience; interest investment in established concern considered.—Write Box N.1804, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for HOLLAND, large quantities GAS TUBES from ¾in. to 2in., socketed and screwed, first hand only, in random lengths, in black, galvanized, and steam quality.—Write Box Z.312, The Times, E.C.4.

IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY for well-educated young man of literary ability and sporting tastes to INVEST £3,000 in old-established publishers' business; £500 a year salary and 6 per cent. per annum on investment returned in three years. Ex-University student preferred.—Write Box A.1627, The Times, E.C.4.

A YEAR AGO I STARTED a BUSINESS with THREE EMPLOYEES: to-day I employ over 40, and the business is doing well—lack of capital only prevents expansion and taking on more employees. Will some CAPITALIST HELP in a small way with the unemployment problem? £1,000 to £2,000 needed. Directorship offered. Full particulars on application.—Write Box 0357, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Mantua	11,000	Hignett		July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi	11,000	Britten	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Brooke	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	16,700	Dibson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Mooltan	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
‡Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	16,560	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	16,600	Carter	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ramsay	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Adelaide.	Melbourne.
*Benalbo	13,000	Wyatt		
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	July 17
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
†Mongolia	16,550	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	16,500	Bray	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Nubian	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

‡ Taking also 2nd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd Cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—
†Novara	7,000	Smith	Aug. 15	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett		July 18
Berrima	11,000		July 18	
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	July 25	
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber	9,000	Redwin	Aug. 21	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
**BURDWAN	6,000			July 18
†TREVEVN	5,241	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
*MUNDRA	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARPIELD	6,069	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

* Cargo steamer. ** Calls Port Sudan.
† Trans-shipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MANELA	8,303		July 19	July 26
†MERKARA	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'hro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MODASA	9,670		July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 8
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
†MANTANA	9,087	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MAIDA	9,068	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 21, Rue des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents:—

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 152, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Forth House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Queensland Line: Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU	9,000	
RUAHINE	9,000	
†NIEUWAMA (new motor vessel)	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	12,000	Aug. 29
†ROTORUA	17,000	Aug. 29
† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.	12,500	Oct. 17

‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

Apply the P. & O. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Watson and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 9220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jansen, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From † Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
NIAGARA		
TAHITI	Sept. 17	Sept. 3
AORANGI		

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - JULY 19

*CARONIA ... July 19 BERENGARIA ... July 26
*Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

***FRANCONIA - - - JULY 19**

*SCYTHIA ... July 26 *SAMARIA ... Aug. 2
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - JULY 19

*AUSONIA ... July 26 AURANIA ... Aug. 2
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - JULY 18

† LETITIA ... July 26 ANDANIA ... Aug. 1
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 29-37, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR

AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain)

*AUGUST 1st... ATLANTIC AND BALEARIC ISLES *18 days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons)

† AUGUST 2nd, .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
† AUGUST 20th, .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† 2 weeks from £21.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric .. Thurs., July 17 † Olympic .. Wed. July 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Cedric ... Sat., July 19 † Albatic ... Sat. July 26
†Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ... Fri., July 25 † Albertic ... Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic ... Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland ... July 19
(5) Lapland ... July 26

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ... Sat., July 19
(4) Westernland ... Sat., Aug. 2

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ... July 19 | Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ... Aug. 2 | Aug. 30

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ... Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"

BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	July 16	July 22
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c)	July 23	July 29
"DE GRASSE" (c)	July 25	July 30
"PARIS" (c)	July 30	Aug. 5
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.	Aug. 13	Aug. 19

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class). MONTHLY.

HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class Only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "MACORIS"
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ... Aug. 11
Also SERVICES TO ... Sept. 8

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANDAFF CASTLE		July 18
†WINDSOR CASTLE	July 17	
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE		July 18
†BALMORAL CASTLE	July 24	
		July 25

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:—
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA

by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons,
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.

Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd.,

166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES.

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. Orchestra. Tourist (Cabin) Class only. Booklets, &c., free from your Agents or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 5830.)	From London Weekly. One class only. £20 10s. With bath £22 10s.

	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO	July 19	July 25	Aug. 1
ORMONDE	July 26	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
ORONTES	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 28
ORONSAY	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
OTAKA	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
ORFORD	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 23
ORANTO	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 20

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
†City of Hong Kong	9,678	July 19	Calcutta
City of Benares	9,084	July 23	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	9,084	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi
			(b) Calls Port Sudan.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

†City of Karachi	5,573	July 19	C. Town, Algoa Bay
Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 2	Durban, Lourenco Marques

Passengers embark Royal Albert Dock (Seaboard Station).

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-9, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. Tele. Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street ... Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.

HULL to OSLO

(Via Christiansand).

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R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement).

REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER

IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m.

10.15 next morning train from King's Cross connects.

RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHTS.

For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited Hull, or any Booking Agents.

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FROM MARSEILLES (Service Contractuelle).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

GEN. MEYSSONIER ... July 21 | Aug. 14
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, REUNION, MAURITIUS.
B. DE SAINT-LAURENT ... July 31 | Aug. 28
PIERRE LOTI, DJENNEH, MOPTI, TIMBUCTOO.
PIERRE ROCHE ... Aug. 12 | Sept. 9
BEYROUT, PALESTINE, AND EGYPT.
ANGKOR ... Aug. 7 | Aug. 21
For passages and full particulars apply to the CHAMPOLLION LONDON Agency, 2, Fenchurch-st. (or 62, PALL MALL), and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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Steamers from London to Dundee and Aberdeen.
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Book as far in advance as possible at Cook's. Experts with a personal knowledge of India, Burma, and Ceylon can be consulted.

Free service of overseas branches.

Lee Commission vouchers accepted.

Select Escorted Parties leaving India and Ceylon leaves December 6. Programmes on application.

Sailings and Fares from any Port.

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BERKELEY-ST., London, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).

ELDER DEMPSTER Lines (Passengers and Cargo), House, Liverpool; Fenton House, London, Colonial London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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"PEGU"	18th July	26th July

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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From St'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	
†DESEADO	11,477		July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Aug. 1	
*DESNA	11,483		Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	
†DEMERARA	11,484		Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA	15,486	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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MONTCALM	July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	July 26
MONTROSE (Via Cobh)	July 31

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	
DUCHESS OF YORK (R.C.)	July 18
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.)	July 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.C.)	Aug. 1
(R.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	Aug. 8

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

MELITA July 18 DUCHESS OF YORK ... July 26

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool ... Aug. 7
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ... July 23
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton ... Aug. 9

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23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS (LENINGRAD for MOSCOW).

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BUENOS AIRES in 15 DAYS.

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CAIRNS.—SALE, 10 months, fawn brindle dog, grandson Champion Bogton Brindie, 5 guineas; several litters pedigree puppies, typical, healthy.—Brassnett, 163, Alma-road, Bournemouth.

CAIRNS.—Lovely puppies and adults, some over distemper; moderate prices; prizewinners and pets.—Miss Haines, Cairnhalt, Crawley. 'Phone 227.

CAIRN TERRIERS.—WENDY is too fascinating and very small; and distemper; house trained.—West minster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CAIRN TERRIERS.—Beautiful grey Dog pups, 3 and 4 gns.; champion bred; also adults.—Miss Vicears, Gladsmuir, Cobham. 'Phone 65.)

CHARMING DOGS OF EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CLAUD is a shiny black Puppy with most winning ways.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

COME and see the DOGGIES at the CROMWELL KENNELS (late Cruglin Kennels), 18a, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5591. Dogs stripped, bathed, and boarded.

DALMATIAN PUPPIES for SALE, by Leo—Sister Anne; 10 weeks old.—Blackfeith, Holywell Ford, Oxford.

DEERHOUNDS, dog and bitch; excellent pedigree; owner going abroad; places reasonable for quick sale to good homes.—Miss Ames, Felden, Boxmoor, Herts.

GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUPPIES, by Champion Bruce; perfect specimen for bench, gun dogs, or companions.—Major Ayton-Blake, Dewstraw, Burnham, Bucks. Burnham 167.

GREAT DANE, magnificent Harlequin Bitch; big winner (Res. Ch. Crufts, 1928); docile, obedient; must sell; 25gns.—F. Parsons, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—SALE typical noseless Cx puppies, all ages, rougha and smooths, show specimens or pets.—Ballantyne, 29, Devonshire-road, Southampton.

GRIFFONS and all other breeds at Montpelier Dog Shop; good selection. Boarding and trimming.—24, Montpelier-street (opposite Harrods).

HEBRIDEAN COLLIE and PUP; small type; very intelligent, house-trained.—Lady M. Bickerstath, Dormans Park, Surrey.

IRISH SETTERS.—Five months puppies by Rhecia Benedict—Hartsbourne Jewel; typical heads, dark eyes; well reared. Also Bitch, 2 years; house trained; stud guard; had one litter. Cheap.—Full particulars and prices from Walker, Foresters, Stanmore.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—Splendid year-old Dogs and Bitches; best breeding.—Apply Mrs. REX HUNTON, BROADOAK, SUTTON-AT-HONE, Kent. Telephone, Dartford 540.

LADY ANGUS KENNEDY'S TERRIER BUREAU, KELVEDON, ESSEX.—All types supplied; dogs boarded from 10s. weekly. 'Phone, Kelvedon 50.

PEDIGREE COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES; both sexes; blacks and reds; some house-trained.—Hunt, Ottershaw, Chertsey. 'Phone, Ottershaw 12.

PEKINGESE.—New "FIELD PEKINGESE," the ideal keanel; puppies and adults always available; to be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. White-head, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex (Phone Crawley 73), or 105, Piccadilly, W.1. ('Phone, Mayfair 2668).

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning Litters and Brace of the Year, Champion Bitch at Crufts, 1930, has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 guineas; miniatures a specialty from 20 guineas. Seen any time or shown in London 5min. from Olympia.—Phone, 2737. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

PEKINGESE.—Exquisite sable miniature female, 9 weight 5½lb., 22 guineas, bargain; also red miniature bred puppy cheap.—Cornwalis, Tellis, Shipnells Farm House, Caversham. 'Phone, 510 Reading.

PEKINGESE.—The world-known Cha-Mings; moderate prices to good homes. Viewed by appointment.—Mrs. Lansdowne, 7, Primrose-hill Studia, Fitzroy-road, N.W.1. Tele., Prim. 4515.

SEALYHAMS.—Every inmate of this well-known kennel for sale.—Chadwick, Timberham Kennels, Lowfield Heath, near Crawley. 'Phone 398 Horley.

SHETLAND SHEEPDOG; pale blue merle; winner last Leamington Club show; charming, lovable disposition; house trained.—Cromwell Kennels (Late Croglin Kennels), 185, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5591.

VARDON KENNELS have a selection of beautiful pedigree WIRE HAIRED TERRIERS at reasonable prices; puppies, dogs, and good brood bitches; companions or exhibition; export orders receive greatest attention.—Rusbrook, Valencia, Meath Green, Horley, Surrey. Tele., 31 Horley.

WELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere, The Training School which is highly recommended by the Countess of Glasgow and the Lady Forrest, is the original and foremost school for canine instruction. Students trained as kennelmaids and kennel-owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 1,500 to 2,000 dogs per annum. Course 15 weeks, seven months, or one year. Lectures by veterinary surgeons. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next term commences September 11th, 1930.

WRIGHT EYES and silky coat are ensured by using regularly Benbow's Dog Mixture.—From all chemists and stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1.

IDEAL HOLIDAY HOME for DOGS and CATS; individual care and feeding by owner; 6 acres wired during home; 5½ miles from the Heavens, Sarratt, Herts. Tele., Kings Langley 90.

ENJOY your holiday to the full by arranging to have your DOG well cared for at THE WALTON BOARDING KENNELS, 3, Sydenham Hill-road, S.E.26. Recommended by the Dowager Countess of Warwick and Mrs. Carlo Clarke. 'Phone, Sydenham 2212.

QUARANTINE KENNELS approved by Ministry of Agriculture; few dogs, individual attention.—131, Lancaster-road, Ladbroke-grove, W.11. Park 0027.

SPARROW'S WICK BOARDING KENNELS, HATFIELD HEATH, London-Watford road. Ideal holiday resort Dogs, Cats, Birds, all pets. Splendid exercising. Visitors welcomed.—'Phone, Bushey Heath 284.

CATS

GLORIOUS Pedigree blue PERSIAN MALE KITTENS, 7 weeks, blue 2gns.—Roberts, Yellow Cottage, Penshaw, Surrey.

FARM

FOR SALE, WELL-BRED BROWN GELDING, aged, 15.2; an exceptionally nice ride; price to good home £25. CHESTNUT GELDING, 16.1, up to 14 stone; makes a slight noise; fast; price £30 or near offer. Both these horses are absolutely quiet and carry a side-saddle, and are being sold owing to grass shortage; can be tried 20 miles from London.—Write Box 6455, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

FEBRUARY and MARCH, 1930, PULLETS, 66s. dozen; 1929 Kerghorns, laying, 50s. dozen, £20 per 100, carriage paid.—Browns, Breeders, Forest Lodge, Ingatestone.

POULTRY LAYING MEAL, 8s. cwt. delivered; Corn, 9s.; Shell, 5s.; Duck Meal, 10s. (20 per cent. meat), &c.—Goodings, Manufacturers, Ipswich. (Est. 1856.)

AVIARY

LARGE AVIARY CAGE, 4ft. long, 3ft. 8in. high, 2ft. 6in. deep; £15; new; cost £20, misfit.—Write Box J.687, The Times, E.C.4.

LAUNDRIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green. Chiswick 0378 and 1675. On parle français.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

TO DOCTORS. "SALMON ODY" GENUINE "BALL-AND-SOCKET" TRUSSES can be obtained from the makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE. Established over a Century.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEADMISTRESS of the County Secondary School, Clapton Laura-place, Lower Clapton-road, E.5. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years, with accommodation for 350 pupils. There is also certain temporary accommodation for 78 pupils. The number of girls at present is about 430. Salary, London scale for headmistresses of schools of over 400 pupils (viz., £760 a year, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year).

Married women are ineligible except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer (H2/1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), to whom they must be returned by 9th August.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

CHELSEA SCHOOL of ART. CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, LONDON, S.W.3. APPOINTMENT of HEAD MASTER.

The Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of HEAD MASTER of the School of Art which will be vacant on 11th October, 1930. The School, which includes all the recognized subjects for the study of the fine arts, is classified as Class 1, and the position carries a salary of £675-£25-£830, subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation. Forms of application, together with further particulars and conditions of appointment, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned, to whom applications, with not more than three testimonials, must be returned by Wednesday, 23rd July, 1930.

F. J. HARLOW, Principal.

COUNTY BOROUGH of HUDDERSFIELD. EDUCATION AUTHORITY. APPOINTMENT of FULL-TIME DENTAL SURGEON. The Education Committee of the Huddersfield Corporation invite APPLICATIONS from members of either sex for the above APPOINTMENT at a salary of £450 per annum. The duties will be to examine the children in the schools, to afford the necessary treatment in a Clinic provided by the Authority, and to act generally under the direction of the Chief School Medical Officer, on whose staff the successful candidate will be appointed.

Applications should be accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should contain a full statement of training and experience, and should be addressed to S. G. Moore, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Chief School Medical Officer, Public Health Department, Huddersfield, so as to reach him not later than 28th July, 1930, endorsed "Dental Surgeon."

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN and ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY. McROBERT LECTURER in MALIGNANT DISEASE and RADIUM OFFICER at the ABERDEEN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The University Court will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of a McROBERT LECTURER in MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Applicants should be medical graduates with experience of the use of Radium in the treatment of malignant disease. The duties of the Lecturer will include those of Radium Officer of the Aberdeen National Radium Centre at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and also instruction and research in the treatment of malignant disease by radium therapy. The Lecturer will be expected to devote part of his time to experimental investigation of malignant disease.

The salary proposed is £800.

Applications should be lodged with the undersigned.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.

The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A First-Class Insurance Company requires a limited number of spare time Agents, particularly those who would be prepared to qualify for progressive salaried staff positions, no door-to-door canvassing or collecting.—Write fully, stating age, present occupation, time at disposal, and times at which available for interview, Box N.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

A few super Salesmen or Saleswomen with proved records, highest credentials, to handle an entirely new article—a revolution in domestic economy. Direct distribution, instant appeal, no competition, British made. A diamond in a bowl of glass beads compared any selling proposition offered in a decade. Selected applicants required secure own assistants. Only "top notch" volume producers considered.—Write first instance, with copies record and references, to "Patent," care Commonwealth Bank, Australia House, W.C.2.

A Outdoor Representative (Lady) is required for advertising side of daily newspaper. Must reside in the Hampstead district, and have some previous experience of travelling, not necessarily for newspaper; age 25-35.—Write Box N.1390, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CONVEYANCING Clerk (admitted or unadmitted) required by well-known West End firm; good Conveyancing experience essential; salary by arrangement.—Write Box A.1632, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist, male, required for 2 Engineers' office City.—Write age, experience, and salary required to Box T.1927, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Representatives, no others need apply, with really live connexion amongst leading London motor dealers and garages, for largely advertised accessories. Sole and exclusive representation. Commission basis only.—Write Box Z.2310, The Times, E.C.4.

IMPORTANT Omnibus Company has vacancy for a man of education and appearance as Deputy Traffic Superintendent (100 omnibuses). Essentials: Road knowledge, timetable preparation, duty schedules, and provincial road organization. Age not exceeding 33.—Write Box B.103, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, 25-30, who can devote a few hours daily, required by a Beauty Specialist for pleasant and profitable work in London suburbs.—Write Box A.1662, The Times, E.C.4.

LEADING firm of road reinforcement manufacturers have vacancies for Junior Travellers of good address; age not over 25 years.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box Z.350, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Provision Importers in North of England have a vacancy for an Assistant to their General Manager; age about 28 to 35. There are excellent prospects for a keen, capable man of first-class education and thorough experience of the provision or an allied trade is desirable, although, if otherwise suitable, consideration might be given to an applicant experienced in another trade.—Write Box N.1623, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Representative required by exclusive West End interior decorator; good social connexion essential.—Write full particulars to Box 05188, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required having connexion with builders and architects; good opportunity for rapid advancement.—Write Box J.642, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES required for selling advertising in engineering Journal.—Write, stating experience, &c., Box 05135, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REQUIRED immediately, competent Foreign Correspondent; German, French, Italian, and typewriting essential. Write, stating age, experience and salary, F. C., Box A.1620, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY wanted for Ski Club; must have great experience as organizer and passed gold English ski tests; knowledge of French or German.—Write Box J.648, The Times, E.C.4.

STEWARD and Stewardess required for Notts Golf Club, Hollinwell, Notts; a new club house with central heating and electric light is one of the attractions but as staff is not large would be an advantage; duties to commence September, 1930.—Apply by letter, stating ages, salary, previous experience and references, to Honorary Secretary, 1, Peppergate, Nottingham.

STRUCTURAL engineer with sales experience required to assist on selling side of steel manufacturing business. Must demonstrate prices; highly recommended materials accepted.—Madame Fernande, 17, Palace-gate, W.8. (Flat 1, ground floor.)

UPHOLSTERESS, Lady strongly recommends Upholstress; springs, webs, recovering antique, and carpets.—Write Box 9278, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, and LADY NURSES

NURSERY Governess with knowledge sick nursing, capable sole charge boy 5½, subject attacks bronchial asthma, otherwise robust; experience, bright disposition, and love of her work essential; good salary.—Mrs. Munro, Morecombe, Glington-avenue, Worthing.

WANTED, for Norfolk, Nursery Governess; country; girl 6 years; lady; good teacher and needlewoman essential; age 22-30; must be really fond of children.—Write Box J.676, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION-HELP.—Gentlewoman for girls 10 and 7, protestant, aged 25-30, good needlewoman, preferably one speaks French; elementary music lessons; Scotland, country house.—Apply Mrs. Replin, Aged, McNab Brown, "White Horse Hotel," Overstrand, Norfolk.

LADY, returning to America early part September, requires, immediately, cheerful young girl take charge boy 4 girl 9; applicants should have passports and necessary papers for entry U.S.A.—Write Box K.1585, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG lady, look after infant, France, August; return passage and keep.—Write Box J.668, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED woman, under 40, wanted as Resident Housemother for hostel in S.E. London for 28 factory girls for three months, starting end July; salary to be arranged.—Write with references to Miss Davies, 112, Newington Butts, S.W.1.

YOUNG Gentlewoman (aged between 25 and 30) required as Partner (no investment) in small high-class Seaside Preparatory for Young Girls, to take the management of the household side off Principal, who is very fond of children and would take a real interest in them and the work of the school; no teaching is required; a happy post for the right lady.—Write, stating previous experience, training and parentage, to Box A.1655, The Times, E.C.4.

COLLEGE-TRAINED Nannie required for middle of August; one boy of 2; day nursery planned and waited on; must be fond of country.—Mrs. Arkell, Goodrington, Swindon, Wilts.

YOUNG Lady, London, Lady-Nurse, good education, not older than 30, experienced, boy of three and baby boy.—Apply, stating salary required, references and photograph, to F. Henry, 10-12, Walbrook, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITORIAL Assistant.—South African daily newspaper has vacancy for young journalist with such literary ability and newspaper experience as would qualify him to act as an Editorial Assistant; permanent position with good prospects.—Reply by letter, stating educational and other qualifications, to Argus South African Newspapers, Ltd., Chronicle House, Fleet-street, London.

REQUIRED by well-established London advertising agency, an expert Copywriter and Layout Man; experience in a commercial art studio would be an advantage; a grand opportunity for an advancement. Send specimens of own work, which will be returned. Write, giving fullest particulars, age, experience, and salary required, to "Enterprise," Box A.1657, The Times, E.C.4.

SUB-EDITOR wanted for weekly class paper; knowledge of local government desirable.—Write at once, stating terms and particulars, Box A.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

WE require the services of an all-round advertising man, between 25 and 30, with knowledge of layout technique and be able to write sound, well-reasoned copy. Previous agency experience is essential.—Write, giving full particulars, in the first instance to Gilbert Advertising, Ltd., 14-18, Holborn, E.C.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical motor works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term. Syllabus from Principal.

DISTRICT Council Surveyor requires at once Articled Pupil; good training sewerage, water, private streets, housing, &c. Premium £100, returnable as salary.—Write Box B.114, The Times, E.C.4.

OPENING for Articled Pupil.—A well-known and very old-established North London Firm of Auctioneers, Surveyors, Valuers, and Estate Agents have a vacancy for an Articled Pupil.—Write Box Z.347, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

COMPETENT Shorthand-Typist; age 17-19; for publishing house.—Write, giving age and qualifications, to Box A.1653, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand-Typist (lady) required for engineering company; good wages.—Write full details Box N.1610, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED Lady, with office experience, who can take initiative in correspondence, required in Publisher's office at Camoridge; knowledge of the examination requirements of local bodies desirable; experience in cataloguing and proof-reading an advantage.—Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars and stating salary required, to Box 327, John Hart and Company, 6, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT, single (32), 10 years' experience South and Central America, requires post, preferably abroad.—Write Box 05398, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTANT, 17 years' banking experience and five years' Accountant Officer, R.N.R., fluent French, desires to improve present position; accustomed to take charge of office and supervise staff.—Write Box J.680, The Times, E.C.4.

ADMINISTRATIVE or Executive position required by gentleman with extensive experience of factory and office management, sales organization, advertising, hire purchase, control of large staffs; knowledge company and commercial law; accountancy and statistics; accustomed interviewing important people; impressive personality; highest credentials.—Write Box 9276, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, thoroughly responsible and competent Speciality Sales Manager, wide experience home and overseas markets, desires to connect with principals of progressive firm.—Write Box J.622, The Times, E.C.4.

B.A., (T.C.D.), desires position; excellent testimonials.—Full particulars write Box J.689, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, 41, mechanical, reinforced concrete and structural, commercial and managerial experience, control labour, wide knowledge foreign and Colonial trade, requires responsible position with prospects, preferably abroad; speaks French and Spanish.—Particulars, write Box N.1583, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Man with wide and unique selling experience all Eastern Countries, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, seeks opportunity of developing the business of firm or group of manufacturers. Keenly interested in up-to-date and rationalized system of developing their overseas business. Free to negotiate immediately; highest credentials.—Write Box A.1643, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICER (35), good address and personality, conscientious, experienced farming and potato trade, careful car driver; go anywhere; desires position of trust.—Write Box K.1518, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (27), intimate knowledge Malaya, seeks to represent first-class firm abroad.—Write Box J.624, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (27), Public School, all-round athlete, good business training, seeks position, commercial or otherwise.—Write Box J.651, The Times, E.C.4.

GRADUATE, B.A. Hons., aged 23, fluent French and Spanish, teaching and general committee experience, seeks post where languages and organizing ability would be assets; has travelled alone extensively.—Write Box K.1588, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, experienced organiser games, concerts, Girl Guides, &c., requires position Social Organizer in Lancashire or Yorkshire mill; £250.—Write Box Z.324, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON University Student, awaiting result B.Com. Finals, desires Evening Employment; four years' accountancy; moderate salary.—Write Box J.676, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD man, 23, degree and diploma, seeks progressive Post; some business experience; all sports, ride, own car; travelled Continent; good French; highest references.—Write Box B.184, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

TO manufacturers or exporters.—Keen business man, organizer, salesman, many years' experience overseas, now holding executive position, desires appointment England; would only consider sound progressive position with organization requiring services of gentleman with intimate knowledge overseas markets and difficulties to be contended with to-day.—Write Box N.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

WOMAN Graduate (honours in chemistry) Somerville College, Oxford, wants employment; has done one year's research work; good testimonials.—B.M.3, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG refined Married Couple (no children), returned from the East, would undertake positions as Secretary and Manageress, good club or gentleman's household.—Write Box B.149, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 24, single, requires position anywhere, home or abroad; Public School education; excellent health; will accept any position offering good remuneration.—Write Box 04631, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man requires situation anywhere in any capacity; well educated; experienced driver; good knowledge of French; excellent references.—Write Box Z.361, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman (28), well educated, good address and personality, desires employment; considerably travelled, organizer, secretarial or clerical work; anxious to consider any post requiring brains and initiative.—Write Box G.5198, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG Man, 26, seeks position as Secretary or similar position of trust; 7½ years in bank, left owing to eye-strain; Cambridge Senior Certificate.—Write Box B.185, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Model Dressmaking by Parisienne lady expert; moderate prices; highly recommended.—9 Hill-street, W.1.

HELPS AND NURSES

DOMESTICATED gentlewoman required, country near Bournemouth, for girl nearly 5 and light household duties; two maids and nannie for two babies kept; salary £52.—Write Box K.1581, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC Help, not as family, for country vicarage, Bucks; two in family; married couple kept.—Mrs. Marshall, Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard.

EXPERIENCED Mother's Help wanted; three children at day school; good needlewoman; three maids kept; personal interview and references essential.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

HOTEL BELGRAVIA.
GROSVENOR-GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.
250 rooms with hot and cold running water, telephone, etc. Restaurant open to the public, renowned for its high-class cuisine combined with a moderate tariff. Private suites for wedding breakfasts, dinners, dances, and meetings.
Telephone, Victoria 9640.

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. No EXTRAS.

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone : Kensington 0858.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine and service of supreme excellence. Patronised among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephones, and lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Tariff on application.

BUTE COURT,
28, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, tastefully furnished; running water in bed rooms; central heating; open fires; spacious rooms; cuisine exceptionally high class; personal supervision of everything.
Phone, Western 3644.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.

COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porter. fire-escape stairs. Renowned for good catering, service, and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day.
Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas. Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

Central heating, hot and cold running water and gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

DAWSON PLACE MANSIONS HOTEL,
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce.
From 10/6 daily, 3gns. weekly, including all meals.
'Phone, Park 2366. 'Grams, Manclpio, Nottarch, London.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes from Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating. Lifts.
Telephone : Welbeck 8131. Telegrams : Adjection London.

FLEMINGS, NEW CLARGES HOTEL and CAFE DIVAN, CLARGES-STREET, PICCADILLY. Finest cuisine in London. Inclusive terms arranged. Telephone, Grosvenor 2904. S. Harwath.

ADDRESSES TO REMEMBER.
Three hotels under one control offering the utmost value in Comfort, Furnishings, Cuisine, and most moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS.

GRANTLEIGH HOTEL,
14-18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,
48-52, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, Close to Park, Tube Rly., Buses to all parts.
Perfect quiet. Garage. Night Porter.
Telephones 8857 and 8150 Park.

HOTEL BELGRAVE, EASTBOURNE.
To which Guests may transfer.
'Phone 847. Illustrated Tariff—Resident Director.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten ; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms ; central heating ; 5min. from Swiss Cottage and 2min. from Belsize Park Tube Stations ; garage and chauffeur's flat ; tennis court ; large garage ; ball room ; French chef and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1255.

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Law Report, July 15

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Talbot, and Mr. Justice Macnaghten—made absolute the rule *nisi* directed to Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, managing director of Utopia Press, Ltd., the printers of the *Daily Worker;* and Mr. Frank Priestley, the business and general manager of the Workers Press; and Mr. Frank Paterson and Mr. Frank Brennam Ward, partners in the Workers Press, the publishers of the *Daily Worker,* calling on them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt of Court in commenting, in an article in the *Daily Worker* of July 8, 1930, on the conduct of a trial by Mr. Justice Swift, who recently sentenced a man for distributing seditious pamphlets among soldiers at Aldershot. Mr. Wilkinson was fined £250, and Mr. Priestley, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Ward were sentenced to nine, six and five months' imprisonment respectively. Mr. Robert McIlhone, a partner in the Workers Press, had not been served. The Court directed that he should be and that the case against him should be proceeded with as soon as possible. (REX v. WILKINSON AND OTHERS: EX PARTE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

The President and a special jury began the hearing of a probate action concerning the will of Dr. Abraham Wallace, who died on January 23, 1930, aged 80 years, leaving estate worth about £10,000. The plaintiff, Mrs. Rosa Florence Perkins, propounds, as executrix, an alleged will of November 22, 1929, by which the residue of Dr. Wallace's estate was left to her. The defendants, children of Dr. Wallace, say that he had for many years been interested in spiritualism and psychic phenomena and that, after 1926, he became so obsessed with spiritualism that he suffered from delusions. They say that he was not of sound disposing mind and put the plaintiff to proof of the righteousness of the transaction. (PERKINS v. WALLACE AND ANOTHER.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
"GROSS AND OUTRAGEOUS" CONTEMPT OF COURT
REX v. WILKINSON AND OTHERS: EX PARTE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE TALBOT, *and* MR. JUSTICE MACNAGHTEN)

The COURT made absolute the rule granted on Friday last calling on Mr. William Thomas Wilkinson, managing director of Utopia Press, Limited, the printers of the *Daily Worker;* and Mr. Frank Priestley, the business and general manager of the Workers Press; and Mr. Frank Paterson and Mr. Frank Brennam Ward, partners in the Workers Press, the publishers of the *Daily Worker,* to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court in publishing an article in the issue of the *Daily Worker* dated July 8, 1930, containing matter calculated to bring Mr. Justice Swift as a Judge of the High Court into contempt and to lower his authority.

Mr. Robert McIlhone, one of the partners in the Workers Press, had not been served and was not present.

Included in the article were the following sentences:—

> The Judge who sentenced Comrade Thomas also sent a young soldier to prison for nine months for committing a small crime in order to get out of the Army.
>
> Communist leaflets have been distributed in the past and those found guilty have been sentenced, but these long and vicious sentences mark a new development of that violent oppression of the working classes which is rapidly becoming the hall-mark of the policy of the Labour Government.
>
> Rigby Swift, the Judge who sentenced Comrade Thomas, was the bewigged puppet and former Tory M.P. chosen to put Communist leaders away in 1926. The defending counsel, able as he was, could not do much in the face of the strong class bias of the Judge and jury.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., and Mr. Michael Hoare appeared for Mr. Wilkinson; Messrs. Priestley, Paterson, and Ward appeared in person; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared in support of the rule.

MR. CROOM-JOHNSON said that Mr. Wilkinson was the managing director of Utopia Press, Limited, a private company doing general printing work. The views expressed by the *Daily Worker* were not his views; they were expressed on behalf of an organ of which he was not and never had been a member. He (counsel) was there to say nothing in extenuation of the language used, but to explain the circumstances in which the article came to be printed *per incuriam* and to offer an expression of regret with an apology, which he hoped the Court would consider sufficient.

He read an affidavit in which Mr. Wilkinson stated that he printed matter for all political parties indifferently, besides doing work of a non-political character. Since January 1, 1930, he had printed the *Daily Worker* on ordinary business terms. Neither he nor the company were in any way concerned with the contents of the paper or its organization. He had no previous reason to suppose that it would contain attacks such as those complained of. He was informed that on or about July 1, 1930, a new partnership was registered to conduct and own the newspaper.

He saw the proof of the article complained of and marked certain passages to be deleted, but through an oversight it was not sent to the composing room. He did not intend to permit the article to be printed as it stood, nor would he have allowed it to emanate from his works. He did not see it again until July 10, when his attention was called to it by a police officer. The affidavit concluded with an expression of regret and apology.

"A QUESTION OF POLITICS"

Mr. Priestley said that he appeared as the business and general manager of the Workers Press, which was responsible for the *Daily Worker,* and he made no attempt to shirk that responsibility. This, he said, was a question of politics, and the honour of Mr. Justice Swift was not the primary question. There had already been many questions in the House of Commons about the *Daily Worker,* and it had been asserted that action would be taken at the proper time. The present proceedings were part of the general attack by the Labour Government on the Communist Party.

The pamphlet was perfectly honest working-class sentiment. They (the respondents) regarded the question of Mr. Justice Swift as quite incidental, but the workers demanded that such men as Rigby Swift—

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—When you speak of one of his Majesty's Judges in this Court you must observe a certain respect, and refer to him as Mr. Justice Swift.

MR. PRIESTLEY.—If you consider that formality essential.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—I do.

MR. PRIESTLEY continued at some length to allege that Mr. Justice Swift was actuated by political bias, and that his decisions had been criticized by Labour writers, and added:—"In our view even the present Court is biased. You are here to operate a system of laws to which we are opposed."

"I do not apologise," he concluded, "not one iota. I believe every word was true and every word was justified. Our comments on Mr. Justice Swift were perfectly true and perfectly correct."

MR. PATERSON'S STATEMENT

Mr. Paterson said that he appeared as a plain revolutionary worker—a Communist. He was unversed in the ways of Court procedure, and was without legal defence, because no counsel would dare to appear for a Communist against the Judges.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—You are making a very serious charge against other persons. Have you attempted to get any learned counsel to represent you?—No.

Then no member of the Bar has refused to represent you?—No.

Mr. Paterson also affirmed that the statements made in the *Daily Worker* were true, and were political comment of a kind which had previously been allowed to pass. Mr. Justice Swift was a member of the Tory Party and made no attempt to dissociate himself from the policy of that party, as declared by Mr. Balfour, that the first duty of soldiers was to obey orders. In 1925 Mr. Justice Swift sent 12 leading Communists to prison. After sentencing five he offered to bind over the other seven if they would promise to have nothing further to do with the Communist Party—otherwise they would go to prison. Surely that was clear evidence of working-class bias.

"Neither you nor the Labour Government will silence the Communist Party," said Mr. Paterson. "We believe that Mr. Justice Swift is the puppet of the ruling class, as are all the Judges, Parliament, and the Church. This is what we believe and what we propagate. We say: 'Hands off the *Daily Worker*! Down with the Labour Government.'"

Mr. Ward thought that enough had been said by his co-defendants to prove the charge that Mr. Justice Swift was a puppet and actuated by political bias. Why this sudden desire to protect Mr. Justice Swift? "Long live the *Daily Worker.*"

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he thought it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the three speeches which they had heard from the defendants in person. He felt confident that anyone who held the office of Attorney-General would take steps to prevent it being said that the Judges were the mere puppets of a political party or of the executive to do whatever they desired.

Mr. Wilkinson was in a very different position from the other defendants, and had not justified, but apologized. On the other hand, he was not a raw youth, nor the victim of half-digested ideas, captivated by phrases which he did not understand. Mr. Croom-Johnson had said that Mr. Wilkinson conducted his business on what he was pleased to call a commercial basis. That being so, he (the Attorney-General) asked leave to refer to the issues of the *Daily Worker* published since the rule was granted, and particularly that of Monday, July 14, which contained further articles inconsistent, in his submission, with the expression of regret.

MR. CROOM-JOHNSON (replying by leave to the new matter referred to by the Attorney-General) said that Mr. Wilkinson was taking advice as to the possibility of terminating his contractual obligation to print this newspaper.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (Lord Hewart), in giving judgment, said that the term "contempt of Court" was one which included, or might include, various matters. As a rule, what was alleged was matter intended or calculated to interfere with the due administration of justice in a particular case. Sometimes, as in the present case, the allegation was that matter had been published which scandalized the Court or a Judge, and was calculated to bring the Judge into contempt or to lower his authority.

It was manifest that the publication in question constituted a gross and outrageous contempt. It was not desirable or necessary to enter into the observations which from one quarter or another had been addressed to the Court. To make only one remark on them: If it was not understood, it ought to be generally understood that the question which of his Majesty's Judges tried any particular case was one of pure accident. In circuit cases the choice of circuits took place long before it was known what causes or charges would be tried on the circuit. In other cases it was the mere accident of a rota which determined by what Judge a particular case was tried.

The speeches made by three of the respondents were speeches not in mitigation, but in aggravation of that contempt. Each of them had said that what was published was true and that he stood by it.

With regard to the senior among the respondents, Mr. Wilkinson, the position was different. He had sworn an affidavit expressing regret for the inexcusable language used, and offered a humble apology. He had attempted to explain—though the explanation was singularly incomplete—how the offending article came to be published after he had had an opportunity to revise the proof. But there was the apology—rendered, he was bound to say, a little more difficult of acceptance by the fact that after the rule had been granted Mr. Wilkinson permitted the appearance of an article hardly consistent with a sincere apology. Still, it was right to distinguish between Mr. Wilkinson and the other respondents.

The order would be that Mr. Wilkinson should pay a fine of £250 and £25 in addition for costs, and should remain in custody till those sums were paid. Mr. Priestley would be imprisoned for nine months, Mr. Paterson for six months, and Mr. Ward for five months, and each of them was adjudged guilty of contempt of Court.

Mr. Priestley.—The prejudged sentences which you have passed will not prevent the development of the revolutionary daily paper till you, and all that you represent, are swept into the dust-heaps of history.

The Court ordered that Mr. McIlhone should be served and the case against him proceeded with as soon as possible.

Mr. Wilkinson, having subsequently paid the fine and costs, left the Court.

Solicitors.—Mr. W. H. Thompson; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

CHANCERY DIVISION
"KNOWING MEN" TALKIE FILM: APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION ABANDONED
KNOBLOCK v. GLYN AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE FARWELL)

In this action Mr. Justice Farwell on Friday granted to the plaintiff, Mr. Edward Knoblock, *ex parte,* an injunction over to-day to restrain the exhibition at the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, of the talkie cinematograph film *Knowing Men.*

Mr. Knoblock's case was that he was joint author with Mrs. Elinor Glyn of the scenario of the film, and that she had no right to dispose of the copyright without his consent.

On Saturday MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, on the application of the United Artists' Corporation, Limited, one of the defendants, and on the reading of an affidavit by Mr. Silverstone, managing director of that corporation, dissolved the injunction, stating that he was satisfied that Mr. Justice Farwell would have refused the application for an *ex parte* injunction if his attention had been drawn to the evidence contained in the affidavit.

Mr. Spens, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cleveland-Stevens, K.C., and Mr. Charles Romer for United Artists' Corporation, Limited; Mr. S. O. Henn Collins for Mrs. Elinor Glyn; and Mr. Swords, K.C., and Mr. A. J. Belsham for Hyde Park Cinemas, Limited, owners of the Regal Cinema.

MR. ST. JOHN FIELD to-day stated that the facts that appeared in the affidavit of Mr. Silverstone were unknown to the legal advisers of the plaintiff, as they had either slipped the memory of the plaintiff or he did not appreciate their importance. In the circumstances the plaintiff did not intend to apply for an interlocutory injunction or for an injunction at the trial of the action, which would proceed for the other relief claimed.

MR. CLEVELAND-STEVENS said that they could now proceed to distribute the film as widely as was desired.

MR. JUSTICE FARWELL said that there would be no order on the motion except that costs would be costs in the action. He pointed out that it was necessary for a person applying for an *ex parte* injunction to inform his legal advisers of all relevant facts to be laid before the Court. If that were not done in future, the Court would carefully consider the making of some sort of penal order with regard to costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore; Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson and Spyer; Messrs. Field Roscoe and Co.; Messrs. Sanders and Co.

AN AUTHORESS'S VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Baroness Betsy von Hutten, described as of Whitehead-grove, Chelsea, authoress. The receiving order was made on November 5, 1925, and an order of adjudication followed on December 10, 1925.

Mr. V. ARMSTRONG, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the debtor returned ranking liabilities £1,916. Her estate realized £191, but she had been making voluntary payments to the Official Receiver out of her literary earnings since the failure; he (the Official Receiver) had received £1,075 altogether, out of which he had paid dividends amounting to 7s. 6d. in the pound on proofs of debt for £1,511, and he had still £274 in hand. For many years the debtor had lived on her earnings as a novelist and an income of £480 a year derived from a trust estate under the will of a deceased relative in America. At the outbreak of War in 1914 the sales from her published novels decreased. Thereafter she was frequently ill and unable to write, and finally, in October, 1925, she suffered a further serious illness which kept her from work for over 12 months.

The debtor attributed her insolvency to loss of earning power owing to the illness of herself and two sons.

There was no opposition to the application and his HONOUR granted an immediate order of discharge, remarking that the conduct of the debtor was worthy of much commendation.

RAILWAY CHARGES

The Rates Advisory Committee (with Mr. Joshua Scholefield, K.C., in the chair) yesterday began the hearing of an application by the Great Western Railway Company for an order under the Harbours, Docks, and Piers (Temporary Increase of Charges) Acts, 1920-1922, authorizing them for 12 months from October 1, 1930, to increase tonnage charges at Newport, Bute (Cardiff), Penarth, Barry, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, and Llanelly Docks for tipping coal, inclusive of weighing, from 6d. to 7½d. a ton.

The company also ask for the continuance of existing tonnage rates on vessels; harbour, dock, and pier rates, dues and charges on merchandise, livestock, and passengers; and tonnage charges for tipping coke, at the docks in question.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DOCTOR'S WILL DISPUTE: INTEREST IN SPIRITUALISM
PERKINS v. WALLACE AND ANOTHER

(Before the PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was begun of this probate action, concerning the will of Dr. Abraham Wallace, of Wallacefield, Bellevue-road, Paignton, Devon, who died on January 23, 1930, a widower, aged 80 years, leaving estate worth about £10,000.

The plaintiff, Mrs. Rosa Florence Perkins, of the above address, propounds, as executrix, an alleged will of Dr. Wallace, dated November 22, 1929, by which the residue of his estate was left to her. The defendants, Mr. Arthur Gordon Wallace, of Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, and Miss Margaret Irene Rae Wallace, of Wendela, Sudbury-hill, Middlesex, children of Dr. Wallace, say, by their defence, that the will of November, 1929, and an earlier will of December 4, 1928, by which also the plaintiff was made a legatee, were not duly executed; that Dr. Wallace was not of sound disposing mind, and that he did not know and approve of the contents of either document. They claim letters of administration to the estate on intestacy.

The defendants allege that the testator's signature on the will of November, 1929, was not made nor acknowledged by him in the presence of two witnesses present at the same time. They also say that Dr. Wallace, who had for many years been interested in spiritualism and psychic phenomena, became so obsessed after 1926 with spiritualism that he suffered from delusions, and that after his wife's death on November 1, 1928, his mind became so unbalanced in that respect that he was not fit to make a will. They put the plaintiff to proof of the righteousness of the transaction.

Mr. James Montague Wallace, a bacteriologist, also a son of Dr. Wallace, intervenes and adopts the defence.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Clifford Mortimer for the defendants; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. A. Richard Ellis for the intervener.

INTERESTED IN SPIRITUALISM

MR. COTES-PREEDY, in opening the case, stated that Dr. Wallace had been a well-known physician and specialist in women's diseases. At first he practised in Scotland, but in 1889 he came to Harley-street, London. He was interested in spiritualism, and it was suggested by the defendants that it had so warped his mind and intelligence that he could not realize what he ought to do with his money. While attending a spiritualistic conference in Paris in 1925 he met Mrs. Perkins, the plaintiff. She had married in 1920, but after nine weeks her husband left and she now believed him to be dead. When she met the testator Mrs. Perkins was about 38 years of age and he about 75 or 76. He invited her to call on him at his house at Harrow, where he lived with his wife and three children.

Dr. Wallace's wife and her daughter were Christian Scientists. In 1926 Dr. Wallace met with an accident. No medical man had been called in when Mrs. Perkins came and, at the request of Mrs. Wallace, looked after him for five or six weeks. When he was convalescent Mrs. Perkins, paying her own expenses, accompanied the testator and his wife to Bournemouth.

Afterwards Mrs. Perkins was a frequent visitor to the testator's house and became very friendly with Mrs. Wallace. In August, 1927, the plaintiff went with them to Scotland, and Mrs. Wallace later joined her daughter at Scarborough, leaving the doctor in the care of the plaintiff.

In 1927 Mrs. Perkins took a house at Harrow, and Dr. Wallace, in October, 1927, advanced £200, the amount of the deposit. In December, 1927, the doctor took part in a tableau called *Bethlehem,* taking the part of Simeon, during which he caught a chill, and later he went with the plaintiff to the South of France at the request of Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Perkins moved into her house in January, 1928, the doctor advancing her £2,000 for purchase money at interest.

In November, 1928, Mrs. Wallace died suddenly. Under her father's will the three children inherited £50,000 between them, subject to a discretionary gift of £5,000 to Dr. Wallace. The house in which they had lived had to be sold, and the doctor, having nowhere to go, accepted the offer of the plaintiff to look after him.

On December 4, 1928, he drafted a will which was duly executed, in which he said:—

> In anticipation of my transition to an excarnate state of existence with which I have for many years experimentally become acquainted, and knowing that the characteristic qualities developed on this earthplane are not changed when the body is thrown aside and the spiritual powers become more and more evolved; and as the pursuit of truth, honesty of purpose, and a consideration for the interest and good of others having ever been present to my mind, I now desire to arrange my material affairs so that those left behind me may be as little hampered as possible by the necessary machinery of the law.

He appointed his three children and Mrs. Perkins trustees, and gave a number of legacies, including £4,000, to Mrs. Perkins, who would take a fourth share of the residue.

In March, 1929, Dr. Wallace retired from his practice with his faculties undimmed. He bought a house called Wallacefield, which, as he wrote, was "the name of a place in Ayrshire associated with William Wallace, so no mere egotistic idea." On November 22, 1929, he made his last will, revoking that of 1928. In it he said that his children had already been amply provided for, and, after making a number of small legacies, he bequeathed the residue to Mrs. Perkins, whom he made sole executrix,

> in recognition of her care and devotion as a daughter to me, who has graciously arranged to devote her time and energy to take care of me in the gloaming of my life.

The will also directed:—

> I desire my worn-out physical body to be incinerated four or five days after the indications that my "spirit body" has passed out, this being in my opinion the most scientific way to treat mortal remains.

Mr. COTES-PREEDY read a large number of letters from or to Dr. Wallace to show his state of mind in business and family affairs.

Mrs. Perkins gave evidence in support of her case. She said that the first she knew of the will of December 4, 1928, was when Dr. Wallace asked her to accompany him to some friends whom he wanted to witness a will which he had himself drafted.

MRS. PERKINS CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined, Mrs. Perkins said that Mr. Evan Powell was a coal merchant, and acted as a spiritualistic medium.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—At Paignton did you and Dr. Wallace and Mr. Powell hold spiritualistic meetings when you were all three alone?—We had five séances.

For many months before his death was not Dr. Wallace absolutely obsessed with his spiritualistic interviews with dead people?—No, I think you are wrong.

Among other dead people whom he used to speak to, was one his wife?—Yes, she came once or twice. We had very little phenomena.

Did the late Mrs. Wallace always speak of you in the highest terms of eulogy at these sittings?—After she "passed on" she was just the same as she was before, always most friendly.

Did you receive messages at these sittings from your husband?—Only on one or two occasions.

Would you care to see him; he is outside the Court?—Is he?

Did your husband speak well of you?—Yes.

Did he speak in terms of kindness?—He simply said that he would not trouble me any more.

In reply to further questions, the witness said that she did not agree that Dr. Wallace was more and more obsessed with spiritualism by the end of 1928. Mrs. Wallace approved of the witness's friendship with Dr. Wallace in her lifetime, and she would naturally approve of it after her death.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—I suggest that during her last years Mrs. Wallace was made thoroughly unhappy because her husband was so much in your company?—That is absolutely wrong.

Mrs. Perkins said that when Dr. Wallace and she met in Paris she had £300 a year of her own.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—When did you first meet Mr. Evan Powell?—At a luncheon given to Sir A. Conan Doyle before he went to South Africa in October, 1928.

In reply to further questions, Mrs. Perkins denied speaking badly of the defendants to the servants at Wallacefield, or telling them that Dr. Wallace had £10,000 locked up and she would see to it that his children would get nothing on his death.

Cross-examined by Mr. du Parcq, Mrs. Perkins said that the fact that her husband was still alive came as a great surprise to her. She thought that he had "passed on." She had nothing to be ashamed of.

MR. DU PARCQ.—These voices are always from departed people, aren't they?—Usually. There are cases on record of people who are alive sending messages.

You say you had a direction from a higher power to look after Dr. Wallace?—Oh, no. It was a commonsense reason. He needed someone to look after him in his sickness and make his home comfortable.

Dr. William A. King, of Bishop's-place, Paignton, gave evidence of Dr. Wallace's mental vigour during the material periods, and the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Sole, Sawbridge, and Co.; Messrs. Bentley and Jones.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 16

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petition and Appeal.—Bageswari Charan Singh v. Kumar Kamakhya Narain Singh.

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, GREER and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Revenue Paper—Final List):—For Judgment.—Wolverton v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (2). For Hearing.—Attorney-General v. Farrell (pt. hd.) (1); Commrs. of Inland Revenue v. the Trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke (registered) (11). (Revenue Paper—Interlocutory List):—Attorney-General v. Greenhill (1).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List):—Acme Flooring and Paving Company (1904), Ltd. v. H. Cockhead and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (1). (Interlocutory List).—Re Arbitration Act, 1889 (Naumann v. Edward Nathan and Co., Ltd.) (2). (Final and New Trial List).—Burrell v. Evans (21).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summons.—Re Kersey's Settled Estates and re Settled Land Act, 1925 (41). Further Consideration.—Re Benjamin (Benjamin v. Benjamin). Adjourned Summonses.—Re Associated British Cinemas, Ltd. and re Companies Act, 1929 (99); re Buzzacott's Settlement (Buzzacott v. Buzzacott) (27); re Harman (Kinnear v. Harman) (45); re Williams (Parry v. Powell) (46); re Same (Same v. Same) (47).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Rogers v. Ice-Drome (Hammersmith), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (18); The Thames Valley Development Co., Ltd. v. Ice-Drome (Hammersmith), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (for Maugham, J.) (34). Adjourned Summons.—(For Farwell, J.).—Re Kenshole (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Kenshole).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—The Franz Strohmenger Cowan (Inc.) v. Peter Robinson, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—The Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries, Ltd. v. the Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (15); Taylor v. Batcheller (22). (The witnesses in Taylor v. Batcheller need not attend to-day.)

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Waterhouse (Wilkinson v. Waterhouse) (pt. hd.) (47); re Southall (Southall v. Whiting) (pt. hd.) (24); re Moxon (Udall v. Fochin) (17); re Sassoon's Settlement (Ezra v. Ezra) (45); re Finegold and re Judgments Act, 1864 (48). At 3.15:—In Court (as Chambers).—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—Re Pryor's Settlements (Pryor v. Pryor).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Aplin v. Webster (8); re Stoneman (Stoneman v. Cole) (18).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (DIVISIONAL COURT) (The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, TALBOT, and WRIGHT, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—Liban Wood Co. v. Henry Smith and Sons, Ltd.—Crown Paper.—Re a Solicitor (4); Glamorgan County Valuation Committee v. Barry Area Assessment Committee (31); the King v. Licensing Justices for Borough of Maldon (ex parte Lawrence) (39); the King v. Licensing Justices for Borough of Maldon (ex parte Lawrence) (40).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Sterling v. Barclays Bank Ltd. (211).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Attended by Counsel.—Grandour v. South British Insce. Co. Not before 10.45:—Non-Jury.—A. Mansford and Sons, Ltd. v. Geeson (pt. hd.) (2368). Commercial List.—Rogerson v. Scottish Automobile, &c., Ltd. (1957). Non-Jury.—Cronan v. Brown and anr.; Same v. Same (864).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Industrial Waste Eliminators, Ltd. v. Granox, Ltd. (1862).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. need not attend until to-morrow.

Railway and Canal Commission

KING'S BENCH COURT VI. (MACKINNON, J., SIR FRANCIS TAYLOR, K.C., and SIR FRANCIS DUNNELL).—At 10.30:—Re the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act, 1923, and the Mining Industry Act, 1926 (Part II.), and re the application of the Butterley Co., Ltd.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Cause.—Hornett v. Hornett and Marsh (pt. hd.) (313). Special Jury.—Perkins v. Wallace and anr. (pt. hd.) (14).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Eisen, D. v. Eisen, R. (Goldberg intervening). Eisen, R. v. Eisen, D. (Goldberg intervening) (pt. hd.) (42).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Security.—1930. Folio 47 (Owners of S.S. Forth v. Owners of Steam Tug Security), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters).

Official Referee

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Mustoe v. Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.; Hammond, Ltd. v. Prichard: Same v. Same.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street. Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Fantini, F. S., Garforth, N. (orse. "Normar"); D'Ardenne, J. B.; Baumal, N.; de Moleyns, R. P. A.; Blacker, H. C. B.; Harvey-Bathurst, A. W. G. (orse. Bathurst, W. H.); Chazan, I.; Harries, E. E. (orse. Evans and Co.); Cohen, C.

In CHAMBERS—ROOM 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Murray, C. H.; Le Butt, Colonel R.; Adjd. Petition (583 of 1930); Petition (113 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (80, 506, and 384 of 1930); Petition (512 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (361 of 1930); Petition (624 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (331 and 496 of 1930). At 11.30:—Petitions (629 and 617 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (226, 304, 337, 546, and 564 of 1930). At 12:—Haynes, G. V. (orse. Monument Trading Co.). At 2.15.—Livermore, F. A.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Phillips, A. A., first meeting. At 11.30:—Watson, A. E., ditto. At 12:—Rosenbloom and Sons, ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.15:—Industrial Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd.; City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Melody, Ltd.; Rothfields, Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd. (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Celtic Collieries, Ltd.); N. A. P. Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd. At 12:—Burlington Buildings, Ltd. (Hodge and anr. v. Burlington Buildings, Ltd.); Nail Making Machines, Ltd. (Branch Nominee, Ltd. v. Nail Making Machines, Ltd.); Dikoya (Ceylon) Trust, Ltd. At 12.30.—Turner Automatic Machines, Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—Griff Colliery Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Shaw and Jackson, Ltd. Room 68.—At 11.30:—British Brunswick, Ltd. (Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co., Ltd. v. British Brunswick, Ltd., and anr.). At 2.30:—Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd. (Thompson v. Gladys Cooper's Beauty Preparations, Ltd.).

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 23, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—Hyde Park Press, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Amalgamated Processes, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 3:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories.

MASTERS Sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simner, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE Sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—F. Hards (1); J. A. Lake (2); R. Heller (3); S. C. Beveridge (4); H. W. Molden (5); F. Evans, K. Norris (6); E. V. Wall (7).

COURT II. (The RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 10.30:—For Sentence.—C. S. Williams (1); W. H. Grantham (2); F. Wallace (3); T. Perry (4); J. Ibbesson (5); A. Wolf (6). For Trial.—L. B. Tomes (1); J. A. Collins, T. Crossman, F. May, A. W. Burton (2); J. Marlow, H. Rabon (3).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—J. C. Wharton (1); G. E. Boniface (2); F. H. Peacock, W. F. Manlow, G. E. Gifford (3); J. Fryer, F. G. Ford (4); D. T. Healyman (5); D. E. Dudeney (6).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—H. S. Johnson (pt. hd.) (1); A. Eye (2); H. Collins (3); A. Gentry, M. Gentry, H. J. Lewis (4).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (Mr. F. HINDE, DEPUTY JUDGE).—At 10.30:—B. Cohen and Sons, Ltd. v. Broughton (21); Petrie v. Catto Mather and Co., Ltd. (1).

ALLEGED TRADING FRAUDS
MEDICAL STUDENT CHARGED

At the Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday JOHN ERNEST HILL, 21, medical student, of Camden-square, N.W., was charged with obtaining £1 by false pretences from Doris Mashiter.

Mr. H. Ricketts, solicitor, prosecuting, said there was only one allegation at present, but there would be a number of other charges preferred. He wanted the case to get the assistance of the Press in order that they might trace senders of a large number of cheques and postal orders found in connexion with the case.

The defendant, he said, got a firm of printers in Exeter to print 2,000 circulars in the name of the "Imperial Silk Manufacturers, Limited," 88, Gray's Inn-road, inviting people to send 20s., for which they were to receive a quantity of "pure silk" stockings and women's underwear. The circulars were broadcast among school teachers, and he (Mr. Ricketts) was instructed in the case by the National Union of Teachers. The defendant had confessed his operations in various parts of England, and a large number of persons had sent money to No. 88, Gray's Inn-road, addressed to "Mr. Barker," director of the supposed company. The defendant called at the address, and admitted he had collected the money and opened a banking account. Complaints reached the police, and the defendant quite frankly admitted what he had been doing.

Detective-Sergeant Cain arrested the defendant at the Westminster Bank, High Holborn. He said, "Cannot I pay the money back? I started getting money in this way because some time ago my sister was caught in a similar manner. This will ruin my career if it is known to the public."

Mr. HARRIS remanded the accused.

MOTOR-CAR THIEF'S HIDDEN BOOTY

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday WILLIAM JOHN GRIFFITHS, 22, whose real name was stated to be IDRIS IVOR ELLIS, of Brixton, was charged with stealing two motor-cars—one valued at £350, and the other at £550. He pleaded "Guilty" to receiving the former, a plea which the prosecution accepted, and "Guilty" to stealing the latter. Detective-Sergeant Owen produced a record of convictions, all of which referred to thefts of motor-cars. On January 7 last he was sent to prison for six months for stealing a car. The car which was the subject of the second charge was stolen last December, and garaged by the prisoner at a place unknown to the police. On his release Griffith shifted it to another garage, where the police found it. Mr. DUMMETT sentenced Griffiths to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

President:
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

Chairman:
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
SIR RICHARD GARTON, G.B.E.

An Appeal For A GREAT CAUSE

Extract from the speech by H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G., on the presentation of the Campaign's Seventh Report at the Annual General Meeting at the House of Lords on July 14, 1930

"The Report, which contains the record of nearly every Research Centre in the country, bears evidence of the splendid work of our Committees.

It is a most interesting document, which should appeal to all; so, once again, I venture to ask the generous public to give us all the support they can in our ceaseless struggle against a hideous disease."

DONATIONS

for this great cause should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer;

SIR RICHARD GARTON, G.B.E.,

BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN,

12, GROSVENOR CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1.

Sporting News

THE THIRD TEST MATCH

ENGLAND SAVED BY THE WEATHER

A GALLANT STAND

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 15

An appeal against the light put an end to the Test Match here to-day at 10 minutes to 6. All the parties concerned quite rightly decided that it would be a mere waste of time and energy to go out again. And so England, still 80 runs behind with three wickets down in their second innings, managed to avoid being beaten, primarily because of a wasted day yesterday. The honours of the game rest entirely with the Australians, who assuredly would have won had they been allowed the full four days and the use of a pitch which only rain could prevent from crumbling.

As it was, the wicket was easier to-day than it had been on the second day of the match, and there was never any really serious doubt as to the result of the game. Grimmett, at certain periods of the day, made a gallant attempt to establish a winning position for his side. Luckily for England, Hammond was his true self, and even some amazingly injudicious running between the wickets, when minutes counted so much more than runs, never quite produced a situation suggesting a thrill. When Hobbs was run out at a quarter to 4, and England still required to make 151 runs to avoid an innings defeat, with the ball turning appreciably faster than it had done earlier in the day, there was just one flash of hope that the Australians might come within reach of their just reward, but Sutcliffe played as a Test Match player should, and an occasional glance at the clock indicated what must inevitably follow.

AN UNPOPULAR APPEAL

There had already been an appeal upheld against the light at a quarter past 3, but this kept the players off the field for only a quarter of an hour, though it provided a remarkable demonstration by a Yorkshire crowd, definitely antipathetic to the spirit of the batsman who had made the appeal.

When Hammond and Duckworth went in again in the morning England still wanted to make 175 runs to save the follow-on with only five more wickets to fall. Hammond batted well enough, but the play before luncheon was a triumph for Duckworth, who was so full of confidence that it seemed only natural for him to take the bowling on every possible occasion. Woodfull tried all his bowlers, with the hope always that even Duckworth's wicket-keeping instinct might fail to distinguish the leg-break from the googly, but Duckworth walked across the stumps, kept his bat religiously straight, and exploited the dead handle so well that a whole phalanx of fieldsmen crouching round him could do no more than take the ball on the first bounce.

To the other bowlers he was a shade more impertinent, but at last, after he had been batting during three separate days, and for two hours and a quarter in all, he was caught at the wicket, having helped Hammond to add 83 runs in a partnership which had clearly saved England from any chance of being beaten. It was truly a great innings, a model both for courage and technique to many more illustrious batsmen.

Chapman followed to play an innings which, for sheer merit, was even better than the one he had played at Lord's in the second Test Match. He made one snick through the slips as soon as he had come in, but after that he hit the ball over and over again right in the middle of the bat, took no risks, and made sure that the gallant stand by Hammond and Duckworth should not be wasted.

HAMMOND'S CENTURY

Hammond, playing just the game that was required in the circumstances, and helped by a disposition of the bowlers to pitch the ball too short on such a slow wicket, reached his 100 when he had been batting for 4¼ hours, but, with the total at 319, à Beckett made the ball rise a trifle more sharply than anything that had been seen before, and a most valuable wicket fell. Hammond had come in on Saturday when the first wicket had fallen for only 53 runs, and he had stayed in until just before 1 o'clock to-day, by which time the total had been taken to 266 and the game had been saved. His earlier failures against Grimmett during this tour must now be forgotten, for he certainly saved England on this occasion. Tate followed his captain's example, and at the luncheon interval the score had been taken to 355, with every promise of saving the indignity of a follow-on.

After luncheon Chapman suggested some brighter cricket, but in the second over to Grimmett he did not quite cover up, and 47 runs were still wanted to send the Australians in again. Tate made the same mistake that he had done at Lord's and was caught at long-on, and after Tyldesley had returned the compliment to Grimmett by hitting him for 6 the innings came to an end, England having to go in again at five minutes past 3, 175 runs behind.

The wicket then was playing a little faster, but still quite easily, and Hobbs and Sutcliffe obviously had little to fear, even when the inevitable Grimmett was brought on to bowl. There was just that little piece of excitement when Sutcliffe, having been threatened once before by Bradman at mid-off, called Hobbs for a run. Hobbs did all that could be asked of him, but Bradman, who is very quick in gathering the ball, hit the top of the stumps with his return, and Hobbs was out. Hammond started again as he had left off, and the match had soon petered out. He played some glorious strokes on the off side off the faster bowlers, and when at five minutes past 5 he was caught at the wicket off Grimmett he had done well enough to save any further anxiety. K. S. Duleepsinhji carried on until twenty minutes to 6 before he suddenly had a wild hit and was caught at coverpoint, but during all this time Sutcliffe was patting the ball back to mid-off, and no one was very sorry when the umpires decided 10 minutes later that Bradman's match had come to an end.

Score:—

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Hammond	..	50
A. Jackson, c. Larwood, b. Tate	..	1
D. G. Bradman, c. Duckworth, b. Tate	..	26
A. F. Kippax, c. Chapman, b. Tate	..	334
S. McCabe, b. Larwood	..	17
V. Y. Richardson, c. Larwood, b. Tate	..	30
E. L. à Beckett, c. Chapman, b. Geary	..	29
W. A. Oldfield, c. Hobbs, b. Tate	..	2
C. V. Grimmett, c. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley	..	24
T. Wall, b. Tyldesley	..	3
P. M. Hornibrook, not out	..	1
Byes, 5; l.-b., 8; w., 1	..	14
Total	..	566

ENGLAND.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. à Beckett, b. Grimmett	..	29
Sutcliffe, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	..	32
Hammond, c. Oldfield, b. McCabe	..	113
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Hornibrook	..	35
Leyland, c. Kippax, b. Wall	..	44
Geary (G.), run out	..	0
Duckworth, c. Oldfield, b. à Beckett	..	33
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Grimmett	..	45
Tate, c. Jackson, b. Grimmett	..	22
Larwood, not out	..	10
Tyldesley (R.), c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	..	6
Byes, 9; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 3	..	22
Total	..	391

Second Innings

Hobbs, run out	..	13
Sutcliffe, not out	..	28
Hammond, c. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	..	35
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Grimmett, b. Hornibrook	..	10
Leyland, not out	..	1
Leg-byes	..	8
Total (3 wkts.)	..	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	33	3	139	1
Tate	39	9	124	5
Geary	35	10	95	1
Tyldesley	33	5	104	2
Hammond	17	3	46	1
Leyland	11	0	44	0

ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	40	12	70	1
à Beckett	28	8	47	1
Grimmett	56.2	16	135	5
Hornibrook	41	7	94	1
McCabe	10	4	23	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	10	3	20	0
à Beckett	11	4	19	0
Grimmett	17	3	33	1
Hornibrook	11.5	5	14	1
McCabe	2	1	1	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Oates.

FALL OF THE WICKETS

AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—	2	194	423	486	491	508	519	544	565	566

ENGLAND.—First Innings

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	64	123	206	206	289	319	370	375	391

ENGLAND.—Second Innings

1	2	3
24	74	94

SOMERSET'S FIRST WIN

Somerset gained their first victory of the season in the County Championship yesterday when they beat Leicestershire at Taunton by eight wickets.

The Somerset innings was declared first thing yesterday at 439 for nine wickets, and J. C. White and Young then bowled their slows with such effect that Somerset were left with the simple task of scoring 52 runs to win.

Going in first for Leicestershire, E. W. Dawson showed confidence against all the bowling and stayed to make 99 of the first 152 runs. When he left, second out, after batting two hours and 40 minutes, and hitting 13 4's, Leicestershire were only 28 runs behind, but White bowled very well afterwards, and the innings closed for another 79 runs. White took five wickets for 61 runs in each innings.

With 90 minutes in which to score the required runs, Somerset started so badly against Astill that E. F. Longrigg and R. P. Northway were out for 15, and then rain interfered with the play at a very interesting point. The delay lasted for 50 minutes, and Somerset seemed to have lost all chance of forcing a win, but when play was continued R. A. Ingle and Young hit hard. A wet ball proved a considerable handicap to the Leicestershire players, but Young hit two 6's and three 4's. Somerset had to make 37 runs in a quarter of an hour, and they obtained them with two minutes to spare.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
E. W. Dawson, c. Marshall, b. Young	99	c. and b. White	99
Berry, b. White	31	c. and b. White	0
Bradshaw, b. Wellard	0	l.b.-w., b. Young	18
Armstrong, c. Lee (F. S.), b. Young	19	l.b.-w., b. White	33
J. A. de Lisle, b. White	34	b. Young	15
Coleman, b. White	11	c. Ingle, b. White	2
Young, c. White, b. Young	0	b. Young	1
Shipman, not out	56	b. Young	6
Sidwell, st. Marshall, b. Lee	18	c. White, b. Lee (J. W.)	13
Smart, b. White	12	c. and b. White	3
Astill, c. Wellard, b. White	4	absent hurt	0
Smith, c. and b. White	0	not out	10
Bye, 1; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 2	8	Byes, 15; l.-b., 1	16
Total	292	Total	231

SOMERSET

First Innings		Second Innings	
E. F. Longrigg, c. Smart, b. Armstrong	0	c. Berry, b. Astill	9
R. P. Northway, b. Smart	205	c. de Lisle, b. Astill	0
R. A. Ingle, c. Bradshaw, b. Coleman	50	not out	19
Young, c. Bradshaw, b. Coleman	0	not out	26
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Smith	15		
Lee (F. S.), b. Astill	18		
C. C. Case, b. Smith	0		
Wellard, b. Astill	4		
Lee (J. W.), not out	45		
A. W. Marshall, st. Sidwell, b. Smith	10		
Andrews, not out	0		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 6; w., 1; n.-b., 2	10		
Total (9 wkts.)	*439	Total (2 wkts.)	55

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	17	1	48	1
Lee (J. W.)	16	2	45	1
White	45·4	23	61	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	14	2	44	0
Andrews	4	0	6	0
Lee (J. W.)	19	7	40	1

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coleman	26	4	94	2
Smart	30	10	54	1
Smith	37	6	128	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	7	3	23	0
Armstrong	7	0	29	0

UMPIRES.—Nash and Huddleston.

VERITY TAKES NINE WICKETS

Glamorgan have been comparatively free this year from those sudden collapses which have so often lost them matches in the past, and in view of their good performance in gaining a first-innings lead in their game against Yorkshire at Swansea their complete breakdown yesterday came as a big disappointment. They were extremely fortunate in the circumstances to take five points, for the visitors needed only 58 to win with all their wickets in hand when heavy rain, which previously delayed the game for over two hours, caused the abandonment of the match as a draw with 25 minutes left for play.

The day was notable for a fine bowling feat by Verity, the young Yorkshire left-handed bowler, whom many regard as the natural successor to Rhodes. Getting some help from the wicket, Verity took nine wickets for 60 runs, and returning for the match the fine aggregate of 12 for 117.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, c. Dennis, b. Verity	51	c. Macaulay, b. Verity	17
N. V. H. Riches, c. Dennis, b. Robinson	0	b. Verity	17
M. J. L. Turnbull, c. and b. Robinson	8	b. Verity	0
Bell, b. Macaulay	12	c. and b. Verity	10
Hills, b. Macaulay	1	hit wkt., b. Verity	0
Davies (D.), b. Robinson	23	c. Wood, b. Macaulay	0
Dyson, b. Verity	18	c. Holmes, b. Verity	0
J. C. Clay, b. Verity	47	c. Barber, b. Verity	48
Mercer, c. Greenwood, b. Dennis	55	l.-b.-w., b. Verity	10
Ewery, not out	5	c. Greenwood, b. Verity	9
Pearce, c. Barber, b. Macaulay	8	not out	5
Bye, 1; l.-b., 6; w., 1; n.-b., 1	16	Bye, 1; l.-b., 1	2
Total	262	Total	113

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. and b. Clay	..	24
Oldroyd, b. Ryan	..	13
Mitchell, c. Hills, b. Bates	..	13
A. C. Barber, b. Ryan	..	62
F. E. Greenwood, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	..	4
Robinson, b. Mercer	..	37
Verity, b. Clay	..	4
Dennis, c. Turnbull, b. Clay	..	0
Wood, c. Hills, b. Ryan	..	56
Macaulay, c. Every, b. Ryan	..	0
Bowes, not out	..	14
Bye, 6; l.-b., 8	..	3
Total	..	230

Second Innings—Holmes, not out, 87; Oldroyd, not out 42; no ball, 1.—Total (no wkt.), 130.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	21	3	77	2
Bowes	21	7	57	0
Macaulay	22·5	4	60	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	20	10	17	0
Macaulay	22	12	29	1
Verity	38·4	20	60	9

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	20	8	35	0
Clay	22	10	46	1
Ryan	27	11	44	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	11·2	2	25	0
Clay	10	3	14	0
Ryan	10	3	14	0

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Toone.

SURREY'S GREAT RECOVERY

CENTURIES BY SQUIRES AND PEACH

The way in which Surrey raised a score of 34 for five wickets to 375, thus beating Kent on the first innings by 58 runs, made this year's match at Blackheath one of the most remarkable of the whole series, in spite of the wet weather which limited Monday's play to 50 minutes and prevented any cricket before luncheon yesterday. Before the end of the match Kent also scored runs freely in their second innings, and regained a substantial lead at the cost of one man, who was run out.

The Surrey total stood at 234 for six when the third day's play was begun, and there still was a long way to go before they could boast of something more tangible than a fine and surprising recovery. Sandham's had been the only wicket to fall on Monday. His share of the partnership that had stopped in the nick of time what threatened to be a complete collapse had been 88, and he had left behind him Squires to continue the recovery as best he could along with Peach. These two still were not out, having already put on 71 in half an hour, when rain stopped play. Yesterday, after luncheon, by which time a wet pitch had dried sufficiently for play and no sun had appeared to help a spin bowler of the type of Freeman, these two batsmen not merely completed their first centuries of the season but passed the Kent total without being separated. Once this feat had been accomplished, it was hardly surprising that both Squires and Peach, as well as the remaining batsmen, hit out regardless of risk, and, though they gave the bowlers a bad time while it lasted, did not prolong the Surrey innings unduly. In the end, it could be calculated with a certain amount of calm that the seventh wicket had added 162 runs and the sixth and seventh wickets between them 291. The best part of Squires's innings no doubt had been seen in the anxious moments and poor light of Saturday evening. Afterwards, the rain and dull weather made the pitch dead easy, and it was chiefly the rate of scoring that made the second big partnership so remarkable. Peach obtained his 111 out of 162 in an hour and 40 minutes. He wasted no ceremony upon the bowlers, Freeman included, and drove and pulled away as if such things as length and spin were things of the remote past—as, indeed, they mostly were. He was caught where one expected him to be, in the deep field, at the score of 325. Woolley had just gone on to bowl and, 20 runs and a very few minutes later, he obtained Squires's wicket also. Peach's chief hits had been a couple of 6's and twelve 4's. Squires's steadier and longer effort had given him 117 runs and fourteen 4's. Brooks, M. J. C. Allom, and Gover carried on the assault, and when Kent went in for a second time at 4.15 they were 58 runs behind.

This mattered little to the match at this stage and, as the pitch remained dead slow and easy, Hardinge and A. M. Crawley made almost as light of the bowling as Squires and Peach had done. Crawley, especially, was giving a magnificent demonstration of confident driving and pulling when he hit a ball hard and straight to Allom at extra cover and foolishly ran himself out. His partner gave the run no encouragement by word or deed: he merely stood still, Crawley joined him in his crease, and Allom and the wicketkeeper performed their part without the need of anything more than a reasonably straight return to the wicket. Crawley's share of a first-wicket partnership of 75, made in three-quarters of an hour, was 42. By the time that stumps were drawn at 5.40 Hardinge and Todd had added another 56 runs, entirely at the expense of the Surrey change bowlers.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Wilson, b. Gover	0
Todd, b. Gover	6
Woolley, c. Allom, b. Peach	0
A. M. Crawley, c. Gregory, b. Peach	110
Ames, c. and b. Gover	0
Ashdown, not out	84
G. B. Legge, c. Allom	59
J. H. N. Foster, b. Allom	2
Freeman, b. Peach	0
Watt, b. Gover	10
Besley, c. Durston, b. Sheperd	27
Byes, 3; n.-b., 3	16
Total	317

Second Innings.—Hardinge, not out, 65; Todd, not out, 23; A. M. Crawley, run out, 42; w., 1.—Total (1 wkt.), 131.

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, b. Freeman	88
Barling, b. Besley	2
Ducat, b. Besley	0
Shepherd, b. Freeman	10
Wilson, b. Freeman	0
Gregory, c. and b. Freeman	0
Squires, c. Ashdown, b. Cowley	117
Peach, c. Watt, b. Woolley	111
M. J. C. Allom, c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	26
Brooks, c. Todd, b. Woolley	9
Gover, not out	4
Bye, 4; l.-b., 4	8
Total	375

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	18	1	80	4
Allom	15	3	58	2
Peach	14	2	73	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	0	0	28	0
Allom	5	1	37	0
Barling	8	0	37	0

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Besley	26	6	89	3
Ashdown	38	8	89	2
Freeman	45	7	160	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gregory	6	0	29	0
Shepherd	8	1	26	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Squires	8	2	35	0
Wilson	4	0	13	0
Sandham	4	1	10	0

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hardinge	9	0	37	0
Watt	4	0	17	0
Woolley	7	1	30	3

UMPIRES.—Stone and Day.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE'S NARROW LEAD

The second match between Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire at Trent Bridge yesterday ended as the first had done, in a draw, with Nottinghamshire again securing five points for a first-innings lead.

So much time had been lost on Monday owing to rain that there never was much chance of a definite result, and the only real interest remaining in the game was whether Nottinghamshire would succeed in passing Derbyshire's total of 286. That Nottinghamshire managed to do so was due largely to the resolute batting of A. Staples, who, not out 33 when his county began the day's play 45 behind with three wickets to fall, went on to score a very excellent 60 out of 132 made in two hours and 10 minutes. His first mistake ended his innings. Voce also batted well, helping Staples to add 46 for the ninth wicket in 45 minutes, and in the end Nottinghamshire, having been in five hours and a half for 301, gained a lead of 15 runs.

When Derbyshire went in for the second time they lost Storer at 36, while Gilbert, having stayed for 10 minutes without scoring, was second out at 46, but the Nottinghamshire bowlers had to wait a long time before further success came their way. Smith, who played so well in the first innings, was let off behind the wicket when 17, but he and Jackson had 100 runs on the board in 80 minutes. The partnership ended when 60 had been added in 50 minutes, but afterwards Carr did not persevere with his regular bowlers, and when George Gunn, sen., and Bland came on runs were obtained at a great pace by Smith and Townsend, the former having the satisfaction of beating his previous best score in county cricket—85 against Worcestershire—and eventually reaching his hundred in two hours and 20 minutes.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Storer, c. Lilley, b. Gunn	0	c. Gunn (G.), b. Barratt	0
Lee, b. Voce	59	not out	14
Smith, run out	83	c. and b. Staples (A.)	17
J. D. H. Gilbert, b. Staples (A.)	0	c. Staples (A.), b. Barratt	0
Townsend, c. Carr, b. Voce	25	c. Wyrsall, b. Staples (A.)	41
Worthington, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)	6	c. Gunn (G.), b. Bland	5
Alderman, b. Staples (A.)	29		
G. R. Jackson, c. Lilley, b. Voce	14	b. Staples (A.)	34
Slater, c. b.-w., b. Staples (A.)	36	not out	28
Elliott, c. Walker, b. Staples (A.)	22		
Mitchell, not out	12		
Leg-byes		Byes, 5; l.-b., 3	8
Total	286	Total (6 wkts.)	252

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Worthington	4
Whysall, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	64
Walker, run out	19
Payton, c. and b. Worthington	33
Lilley, c. Storer, b. Slater	60
Staples (A.), c. Elliott, b. Worthington	60
A. W. Carr, c. Storer, b. Mitchell	18
Gunn (G.), c. Lee, b. Slater	22
Barratt, c. Jackson, b. Slater	37
Voce, c. Jackson, b. Worthington	13
R. D. V. Bland, not out	0
Bye, 4; l.-b., 9	13
Total	301

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	32	6	89	0
Voce	24	6	50	2
Staples (A.)	35.1	11	75	5

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	11	1	28	0
Voce	10	3	28	0
Staples (A.)	10	3	29	0

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	30	10	58	3
Worthington	37.5	9	89	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mitchell	33	5	99	1
Townsend	19	8	38	1
Lee	3	0	16	0

UMPIRES.—Phillips and Field.

ESSEX WIN ON FIRST INNINGS

NICHOLS'S NINE WICKETS

At the close of play on Monday night Middlesex, in reply to Essex's total of 263, had lost 9 wickets for 216 runs. Yesterday I. A. R. Peebles and Price, by adding 41 runs, very nearly won the first-innings points for Middlesex, but Nichols took his ninth wicket at a critical moment and Essex found the reflection in the championship table of the advantage they had in the changing conditions of the wicket. Nichols took nine wickets for 116 runs, and only in the two hours on Monday was the wicket definitely in his favour.

Up to 1 o'clock there had been black clouds hanging over the Leyton ground, but no rain fell and the outfield dried very much more quickly than the pitch. At 3 o'clock Essex made the generous gesture of letting the crowd in free, and half-an-hour later Peebles and Price went on with the difficult task of earning Middlesex the first-innings points. Nichols had bowled very well late on Monday evening when the pitch was helping the ball to come off quickly, but yesterday his four slips were ornamental rather than useful. He did, however, once compel Peebles to score four runs when there was no thought of a boundary in the batsman's mind, but Peebles conclusively demonstrated the slowness and easiness of the pitch by turning a ball on his middle stump round to the square-leg boundary. Price was, to the Essex bowlers, far more unlike a No. 11 than he had any right to be, but if H. M. Morris had put on Smith, instead of O'Connor, for A. G. Daer it is possible that Essex would not have had to suffer such mental agonies before the first-innings points were finally secured. When Peebles had scored 25 a ball from Nichols got up a little more abruptly than he expected and went off the edge of the bat to the wicket-keeper and Essex, with the wicket to help them, had won the first-innings points.

Cutmore and C. J. Bray had some pleasant batting practice towards the end of the day and stumps were drawn at 5.30.

Score:—

ESSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Cutmore, c. Carris, b. Hulme	38	b. Peebles	24
Pope, run out	38		
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0		
Russell, b. Peebles	0		
Nichols, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0		
Sheffield, c. Price, b. Peebles	9	c. Durston, b. Guise	2
C. Bray, c. Hearne, b. Peebles	29	not out	30
H. M. Morris, b. Peebles	10		
Hipkin, b. Durston	56		
Daer, not out	24		
Smith (P. J.), c. Lee, b. Peebles	21		
Bye, 8; l.-b., 11	19	Leg-byes	4
Total	263	Total (2 wkts.)	60

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	0
Canning, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	12
Hearne, c. Morris, b. Nichols	1
H. G. Carris, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	74
N. Haig, b. Nichols	35
J. L. Guise, c. Smith, b. Daer	3
Hart, b. Nichols	18
Hulme, b. Nichols	0
I. A. R. Peebles, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols	27
Durston, b. Nichols	12
Price, not out	12
Bye, 2; l.-b., 5	7
Total	257

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	18	4	43	0
Durston	15	3	56	1
Peebles	33.1	17	37	9

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	4	0	12	0
Hart	7	1	29	0

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	31.5	3	116	9
Daer	27	3	70	1
Smith	13	2	22	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hulme	20	8	61	1
Lee	2	0	5	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peebles	4	0	8	1
Guise	2	0	7	1

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Connor	21	7	37	0
Hipkin	5	3	5	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Street.

A DRAWN GAME AT MANCHESTER

Had it not been for the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during the match at Old Trafford it is probable that Warwickshire would have been beaten easily by Lancashire yesterday. Warwickshire, when stumps were drawn after extra time, had lost seven wickets in their second innings for 154 and still required 191 runs to equal Lancashire's score.

Heavy rain during the night and early in the morning prevented any play until 10 minutes past 1, when Warwickshire, with three batsmen out for 102, were 402 runs behind. In a poor light the Warwickshire batsmen found such difficulty in playing McDonald and Booth that the remaining seven wickets fell for the addition of 87. Bates altogether played a splendid innings, and had as his chief strokes eight 4's.

Following on 345 runs behind with three hours left, Warwickshire were severely handicapped by the inability of Croom to bat. He was struck on the hand several times on Monday by deliveries from McDonald, and had to retire. Off the first ball Kilner was dismissed, and at 29 Bates and R. E. S. Wyatt left. After bad light had caused a further delay, stubborn resistance came from Santall and G. D. Kemp-Welch, these two putting on 40 runs for the fourth wicket. Sanders and Mayer made a splendid effort for Warwickshire, and at the close their unbroken partnership for the eighth wicket had produced 52 runs. In one over from Iddon Mayer hit two 6's.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Paine, b. Santall	7
Paynter, c. Sanders, b. Mayer	73
Tyldesley (E.), c. and b. Croom	11
Iddon, c. Kilner, b. Croom	256
Hopwood, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	101
Taylor, c. Kemp-Welch, b. Sanders	21
P. T. Eckersley, not out	22
Byes, 4; l.-b., 3	7
Total (5 wkts.)	498

* Innings declared closed.

Sibbles, Farrimond, Booth, and McDonald did not go in.

WARWICKSHIRE.

First Innings		Second Innings	
G. D. Kemp-Welch, c. Booth, b. McDonald	0	b. Iddon	34
Croom, retired hurt	53		
Baker, c. Farrimond, b. McDonald	1	c. Iddon, b. Hopwood	15
R. E. S. Wyatt, b. McDonald	61	c. Farrimond, b. Hopwood	0
Kilner, b. McDonald	4	c. Booth, b. McDonald	0
Santall, c. Watson, b. McDonald	7	c. Booth, b. Iddon	29
Smart, c. Iddon, b. Booth	2	b. Booth	0
J. Morton, c. Watson, b. McDonald	17	b. Iddon	29
Sanders, c. Taylor, b. Booth	6	st. Farrimond, b. Iddon	6
Mayer, not out	1	not out	18
Paine, b. Booth	12	not out	35
Bye, 1; w., 1	2	Leg-byes	3
Total	139	Total (7 wkts.)	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	33	7	100	2
Sanders	37	8	100	1
Wyatt	22	7	72	0
Kemp-Welch	16	2	48	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Paine	25	8	60	0
Santall	22	6	67	1
Croom	10	0	70	1

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	30	9	61	6
Booth	11.1	2	36	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sibbles	18	4	47	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	20	6	54	1
Booth	11	5	12	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hopwood	11	2	20	2
Iddon	12	1	65	4

UMPIRES.—Denton and Dolphin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS. 11.30

GENTLEMEN.—A. P. F. Chapman (Kent) (captain), J. C. White (Somerset), M. D. Lyon (Somerset), K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex), R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire), A. E. R. Gilligan (Sussex), H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), G. O. Allen (Middlesex), R. W. V. Robins (Middlesex), J. H. Parsons (Warwickshire), and G. O. Allen (Middlesex).

PLAYERS.—Hobbs (Surrey) (captain), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Hammond (Gloucestershire), Tate (Sussex), Duckworth (Lancashire), Leyland (Yorkshire), Duckworth (Middlesex), Woolley (Kent), Larwood (Notts), Freeman (Kent), and Geary (Leicestershire). Twelfth man: Wyrsall (Notts).

OVAL.—SURREY v. SOMERSET

SURREY (selected from).—P. G. H. Fender, Sandham, Ducat, Shepherd, Peach, Barling, Gover, Gregory, Squires, Brooks, and Lock.

SOMERSET.—R. A. Ingle, Young, Lee (J. W.), Northway, C. C. Case, Gunn (G.), Marshall,

Sporting News

RACING

THE NEWMARKET MEETING

SUCCESS OF ANNALY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second July Meeting was begun at Newmarket yesterday in dull but not unpleasant weather. The going was still very firm.

There is little that needs to be written about the opening race, the Trial Selling Plate, for which Top Dressing and the French-bred Sawston were really well backed. The latter had not run before on the Flat in this country, but he will be recalled as the winner of a selling hurdle race at Hurst Park in the spring, when he was heavily backed. He and Top Dressing ran well yesterday, but not well enough, an outsider, Sunnier, beating them both, finishing a neck in front of Top Dressing and a length more in front of Sawston. Top Dressing belongs to Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen, who, if he had won, would have brought off a treble, for his colours were successful in the second and third races, Concerto winning the Soltykoff Stakes and Barrack Law the Beaufort Stakes.

Four Course was not a runner for the Soltykoff Stakes, the only penalized starters being Arthos and Hill Cat, the latter being well backed. He ran well, but was beaten a head by Concerto, who got much the better of the start. In the Dip Concerto was well in front of Hill Cat, who, however, ran on so well that he was only just beaten. Alexis was third. There was no doubt that in the last part of the race the winner and the second touched each other, so that the objection of the second to the winner was not unexpected. Opinions, however, were divided as to whether the objection would be successful. Those people on the Plantation side of the course considered that any bumping that there may have been was caused by the second, while the people on the stands side were emphatic in their view that the winner was at fault. The stewards not only overruled the objection but cautioned Perryman, the rider of Hill Cat, as to his future riding, and ordered the £10 deposit to be forfeited. I watched the race from the Plantation Hill, and must admit that I saw no grounds for an objection by the second.

There was never any question of an objection to Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's second winner, Barrack Law, for this much-improved filly won with ease, after always being prominent. Fraudulent was second and Aroostook third. The well-handicapped Wire-work ran as if he thoroughly hated racing, and has probably never got over his hard race at York last summer. Being bred as he is, such a hard race may well have soured him.

The market on the Dullingham Stakes suggested that Luffness was very much expected to win, for he started at evens. He ran his race in snatches. Before reaching the Plantation he suddenly lost his place, and was apparently out of the race. Soon afterwards Kemmel joined Knight of Lorn, who had made all the running, and quickly overcame him, only to be challenged at once by Annaly. Then, half-way up the hill, Luffness came with such a run that he seemed almost certain to win. He overcame Kemmel and joined Annaly, when he faltered, only to come again, but this time just too late, Annaly winning by a head, with Acragas just beating Kemmel for third place. Annaly was beaten at the last meeting here, and the form amounts to very little.

Either the Miss Jessica filly does not stay or she is deficient in finishing speed. Being by Bucks Hussar I suspect that her failing is the latter. In the Saxham Stakes she came out of the Dip with the race apparently won, but was then run out of it by the favourite, Berrydale, who won easily. Marigot was third, and Ipomea, who ran well all the way, a good fourth. Berrydale was seen at his best in the closing stages of the race. He was well away, but lost his place coming down the Hill, and in the Dip appeared to be beaten. He ran on, however, and in the end won easily. Like the Miss Jessica filly, Marigot, the third, is also by Bucks Husear.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Spring Hall Plate, which was won comfortably by the favourite, The Dominie.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—APPRENTICES' PLATE (1m.).—Botany Bay and Spinner's Cottage are both heavily penalized for recent wins, and horses carrying 10lb. extra do not as a rule win a handicap made by Mr. Dawkins. Brer Fox ran well at the last meeting here, while Lemin is always useful in this company. Garnock has often run well in such races, and therefore must be considered to have a chance here. Pam has a chance on her running in a similar event at the last meeting over this course. Old Dromore is another who ran well here a fortnight ago. Indeed on that form OLD DROMORE seems to me the best selection.

2.30. — ZETLAND STAKES (1¼m.). — HEPHAESTUS should win this race.

3.0. — TWO-YEAR-OLD SALE STAKES (5f. 140 yards).—Clarice colt seems to me to have too much weight, but, at the same time, if he were started he would run well, for he is probably rather better class than the other possible starters. Artemus and Vincent, as recent winners, have fair chances, and one of them may win. My preference is for ARTEMUS, who, before winning comfortably at Wolverhampton from Lady of Rank, had won at Yarmouth, with Eaglesay third.

3.30.—KIRTLING CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This is the first of this kind of race to be run for many years. Quite a large entry has been received, but the quality of them is moderate, and I doubt whether any one of them will be claimed before the race. The best of the entry may be Motor-boat, who was heavily backed to beat Farimage at Hamilton Park; Silver Sound, who ran fairly well in a selling race at Kempton Park; Boie, who won at Brighton; Alfresco, who could probably win if he would; and Cold Blast, who ran well at the last meeting at Wolverhampton. I shall give another chance to MOTOR-BOAT. In his absence the winner might be BOIE.

4.0.—JULY HANDICAP (6f.).—Fingle Bridge, Reedsmouth, Gang Warily and Camacha all have chances, but one of them would be my selection only in the absence of Friarvine, who is a very fast three-year-old. Friarvine is within a very few pounds of being the best of his year over short distances, so that, he must be considered well handicapped here. Grace Dalrymple has not run this season, but was a good two-year-old, as was Sister Clover. FRIARVINE, if absent, REEDSMOUTH, seems to me the best selection.

4.30.—FALMOUTH STAKES (1m.).—On her Ascot form FLY-LEAF seems to have the best chance of winning this race. She then finished in front of Rose of England, and now meets the Oaks winner on better terms. The danger, and alternative selection, seems to me to be Theresina, who meets Fly-Leaf on slightly better terms than was the case at Ascot, when her stable companion Qurrat-al-Ain was the winner.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Apprentices' Plate will attract the usual class of animals for this kind of race. Stanley House will rely on Fulfilment, in place of Botany Bay, and she will require beating. Lemin, Brer Fox, and Pam hold very good chances. I shall select LEMIN, who has some public form to recommend him.

In the Zetland Stakes Headquarters will be well represented. Mariborough, St. Breda, First Shot, Latchford, Culloden, Collingham, and Anchor Watch are the most fancied of ours. COLLINGHAM is one of the most improved animals in the Green Lodge stable, and I believe he will prove the winner.

The Two-Year-Old Sale Stakes will attract quite a good field of its class. Artemus I like best of C. Waugh's, but one who may beat them all is GRAND ROCK, who has run very well in all his races.

There will be a good field for the Kirtling Claiming and Selling Plate, and it is a most open race. GORSE FILLY has done well since she ran at Doncaster in the early part of the season, and I believe she is good enough to win a race of this kind.

There will be a nice field for the July Handicap. Friarvine has a good weight to carry. Gang Warily has been a disappointing animal this season. He did a nice gallop on Saturday, and he is looking very well. MERTON ABBEY probably is the best animal in D. Pickering's string, and he is now at the top of his form. I like him best of ours for this race.

The Falmouth Stakes may be won by FLY-LEAF, who shaped very well when ridden by Childs on Saturday. She is a most promising filly.

NEWMARKET PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived or are trained at Newmarket.)

2.0.—The APPRENTICES' PLATE (handicap) of 150 sovs. B.M.

	Yrs	st	lb
GARNOCK (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	5	8	11
aBOTANY BAY (10lb. ex.) (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	8	10
aDUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon)..... S. Darling	3	8	6
aSPINNER'S COTTAGE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Beighton)..... Leader	3	8	6
aLEMIN (Mr. B. Jarvis)..... B. Jarvis	6	7	10
aBRER FOX (Mr. P. W. Carr)..... H. Leader	4	7	10
PUELLA (Major T. Bouch)..... W. Nightingall	3	7	2
aFLAG LIEUTENANT (Sir A. Bailey)..... E. Day	4	6	11
PLANARDO (Mr. G. Barclay)..... Pickles	6	6	11
aOLD DROMORE (Mrs. J. C. Lewis)..... Wal. Griggs	5	6	10
aPRINCE VELOUR (Mr. O. W. Nicholson)..... Fred Butters	3	6	5
ACHAEN (Mr. Friend Sykes)..... Morris	3	6	5
aPAM (Mrs. L. W. S. Lowe)..... Hanahan	3	6	5
aPOMPEIA (Mr. W. Walters)..... Walters	3	6	0
aFULFILMENT (Mrs. A. James)..... Frank Butters	3	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LEMIN, E. Orme; FLAG LIEUTENANT, G. Archibald; OLD DROMORE, —; PAM, —; FULFILMENT, McCafferty.

2.30.—The ZETLAND STAKES of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and a half, finishing at New T.Y.C. Post.

	st	lb
aMARLBOROUGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) Leach, jun.	8	13
aST. BREDA (Mr. H. Kennedy)..... H. Leader	8	7
aWILLIAMSBURG (Mr. A. J. Buston)..... C. Waugh	8	7
aFIRST SHOT (Mr. T. Davidson)..... R. Day	8	3
aMAUDRE (Lord Carnarvon)..... Leach, jun.	8	0
aTHREE ROSES (Mr. A. K. Macomber). Leach, jun.	8	0
aLATCHFORD (Mr. J. M. Clayton)..... J. Cannon	7	12
aCULLODEN (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... Pickering	7	12
aHIFRAZETTE (Mrs. C. W. Gordon)..... J. Jarvis	7	12
aCOLLINGHAM (Lord Harewood)..... R. Jarvis	7	12
aRAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford)..... R. Day	7	12
aFORUM II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan)..... Loftus	7	12
aCALLOWAY (Lord Woolavington)..... F. Darling	7	12
aEDELWEISS (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	7	9
aSHERNLEY (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	7	9
aGAZA (Lord Penrhyn)..... Leach, sen.	7	9
aANCHOR WATCH (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..... Watson	7	9
aKEN WOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MARLBOROUGH, H. Wragg; CHELMARSH, M. Beary; FIRST SHOT, R. Perryman; LATCHFORD, J. Simpson; CULLODEN, R. James; HIFRAZETTE, D. Lowrey; G. Lowrey; COLLINGHAM, C. Elliott; FORUM II., G. Richards; CALLOWAY, F. Fox; EDELWEISS, T. Weston; BARNSTEP, W. Stephenson; THREE ROSES, G. Haines; GALA, C. Adley; ANCHOR WATCH, —; KEN WOOD, F. Lane.

3.0.—The TWO-YEAR-OLD SALE STAKES of 5 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 200 sovs. added, for two-year-olds purchased as yearlings at public auction in Great Britain or Ireland in 1929; second to receive 30 sovs. out of the stakes. New T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 140 yards).

	st	lb
aCLARICE C, by Mileslus (Mr. J. E. Widener) Boyd-Rochfort	9	10
aARTEMUS (3lb.) (Mr. J. S. Austen)..... C. Waugh	8	13
VINCENT (6lb.) (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)..... M. Hartigan	8	13
AGNOSTIC C, by Milton (3lb.) (Sir A. Bailey)..... Cottrill	8	11
RAREBAU (3lb.) (Sir A. Weldon)..... In Ireland	8	11
aALLEVIATION (3lb.) (Mr. J. L. Jarvis)..... J. Jarvis	8	11
aAUSONIA (3lb.) (Mr. J. S. Austen)..... C. Waugh	8	8
LONE CRAIG (6lb.) (Mrs. P. W. Carr)..... R. Dawson	8	8
aTROJAN PRINCE (6lb.) (Mr. F. Leach, jun.)..... Leach, jun.	8	8
aHAREWOOD (3lb.) (Mrs. Shafto)..... J. Jarvis	8	8
aCORELLA (6lb.) (Lord Harewood)..... W. Jarvis	8	5
BECCAUGIBEC (10lb.) (Lord Beaverbrook)..... In Ireland	8	4
aTHE VEIL C, by Craig an Eran (6lb.) (£360) (Mr. R. S. Ambrose)..... Fred Butters	8	0
aOFFERTORY (3lb.) (£300) (Sir G. Bullough)..... J. Jarvis	8	0
aLEXICON LASS F, by St. Louis (6lb.) (£300) (Mrs. W. R. Foster)..... H. Leader	7	11
aTISCOFFIN (6lb.) (£100) (Mr. R. Midwood)..... Leach, jun.	7	10
aI'M FUNNY THAT WAY (10lb.) (£100) (Mr. W. J. Gale)..... W. J. Gale	7	6
aGRAND ROCK (10lb.) (£100) (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)..... C. Leader	7	2
aMISS CRACKER F, by Fantomas (10lb.) (£100) (Mr. R. Pazet)..... H. Leader	7	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARTEMUS, R. Perryman; HAMPWORTH, H. Jellis; THE VEIL COLT, R. James; OFFERTORY, —; I'M FUNNY THAT WAY, —; GRAND ROCK, —; T. Lowrey rides either Offertory or Grand Rock.

3.30.—The KIRTLING CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 250 sovs.; for two-year-olds; Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

	st	lb
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd)..... Briscoe	8	11
GLITTER MAC (Mr. T. S. Gosling)..... Pope	8	11
aLIKE MAGIC C, by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan)..... M. Hartigan	8	11
SILVER SOUND (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey)..... De Mestre	8	11
aSANOVER F, by Athlone or Orb, dam by Rhodesian (Mr. J. Bailey)..... Cottrill	8	8
aIRISH ORB F, by Happy Man (Mr. E. V. Boyce)..... Beedle	8	8
aQUEEN'S COUNTY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	8	8
aARTOLIA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawford) Cranston	8	8
SEA MUSIC (8lb. H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... O. Bell	8	8
aRADIOSTAR (Mr. R. Dawkins)..... R. Day	8	8
aMOOR (Mr. B. C. Fairlie)..... Bellerby	8	8
aSTEPANENKHTI F, by Abbots Trace (Lady Fitzwilliam)..... Lord Dundas	8	8
aGORSE F, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. St. A. Fox)..... J. Jarvis	8	8
aCOLD BLAST (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	8	8
aTWIN SPIRIT (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	8	8
aSONATA (Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Green)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	8
aBOIE (Mr. Walter Griggs)..... Wal. Griggs	8	8
aMY GARDENIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... Hulme	8	8
aHAREM F, by Santorb (Mr. J. B. Joel)..... Whitaker	8	8
aBLUSH RAMBLER (Lord Lonsdale)..... Pickering	8	8
aGOOSANDER (Mr. W. Malcolm)..... Leach, jun.	8	8
aGOOD COMPANION (Mr. M. Markham)..... Darling	8	8
aTICHBORNE (Captain L. Montagu)..... De Mestre	8	8
aALFRESCO (Mr. H. S. Persse)..... Persse	8	8
aDRIZEL BOOR (Mrs. G. O. Robinson)..... R. Day	8	8
aVALIANT K. (8lb. V. Sassoon)..... C. Waugh	8	8
ROUDINSKY F, by Centavo (Mr. D. Stewart) Private	8	8
aSONNENSCHEIN (Mr. F. Thrale)..... Thrale	8	8
aSILVER SEA (Mr. C. Vyner)..... Cole	8	8
aBLUE LIGHTNING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)..... H. Smyth	8	8
aFUSEE VOLANTE F, by Mountaineer (Mrs. V. Yorke)..... C. Leader	8	8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MOTOR-BOAT, J. Leach; GLITTER MAC, R. Jones; LIKE MAGIC COLT, —; SANOVER FILLY, R. Perryman; IRISH ORB FILLY, J. Dines; QUEEN'S COUNTY, —; ARTOLIA, H. Wragg; RADIOSTAR, —; MOOR, —; STEPANENKHTI F., —; BRIOT, —; Stephenson; GORSE FILLY, H. Jellis; COLD BLAST, G. Richards; BOIE, G. Skelton; HAREM FILLY, Carslake; BLUSH RAMBLER, R. James; GOOSANDER, H. Leach; GOOD COMPANION, Sirett; TICHBORNE, C. Ray; ALFRESCO, Childs or Bentley; DRIZEL BOOR, —; VALERIE K. Donoghue; SONNENSCHEIN, S. Wragg; BLUE LIGHTNING, H. Packham; FUSEE VOLANTE FILLY, T. Lowrey.

4.0.—The JULY HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, 3 sovs. forfeit if declared by July 8, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. out of the stakes. Last six furlongs of the Bunbury Mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aREEDSMOUTH (Lord Wyfold)..... Persse	5	9	4
aPACHALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips)..... C. Leader	5	8	12
aFINGLE BRIDGE (Mr. F. T. Hales)..... W. Nightingall	5	8	10
aFRIARVINE (Mr. G. G. H. Peek)..... J. Cannon	3	8	10
aGANG WARILY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)..... Digby	3	8	6
GRACE DALRYMPLE (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... F. Darling	3	8	5
aNICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney)..... Boyd-Rochfort	a	8	4
aSISTER CLOVER (Mr. C. Wadia)..... Molony	3	8	4
aMERTON ABBEY (Mr. J. A. Dewar)..... Pickering	4	8	4
aSWIFT MARTEN (Mr. A. Cochrane)..... Cole	5	8	3
aCAMACHA (8lb. H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... O. Bell	4	7	9
FRANKLIN (Mr. D. Crossman)..... Pope	3	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

REEDSMOUTH, H. Beasley; PACHALIK, R. Perryman; FINGLE BRIDGE, F. Lane; GANG WARILY, M. Beary; NICE PROSPECT, J. Childs; SISTER CLOVER, J. Sirett; MERTON ABBEY, R. James; CAMACHA, S. Wragg; FRANKLIN, C. Weston.

4.30.—The FALMOUTH STAKES of 20 sovs. each 5 sovs. forfeit if declared by the first Tuesday in July, 1930, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-old fillies, the owner of the second filly to receive 75 sovs. out of the stakes, and the owner of the third to save stake. B.M. 94 lb.

	st	lb
aROSE OF ENGLAND (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	9	7
aFLUTE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... O. Bell	8	7
aTHERESINA (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8	7
aDOILE (Lord Allendale)..... B. Jarvis	8	7
TAJ SHIRIN (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8	7
aFORE-TOPSAIL (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Charteris)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	2
JENEPHER (Mr. A. R. Cox)..... Lawson	8	2
aEDELWEISS (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	2
aEIRENE (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8	2
aELFIN (Lord Ellesmere)..... F. Darling	8	2
aDIAMOND HILL (Major McCalmont)..... Persse	8	2
aJULIA MANNERING (Captain G. B. Portman)..... J. Jarvis	8	2
aSARDANA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... Pratt	8	2
aBRANTWOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	8	2
KEN WOOD (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	8	2
aLYNHER (Mr. J. H. Whitney) Boyd-Rochfort	8	2
SISTER NORAH (Lord Woolavington) F. Darling	8	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROSE OF ENGLAND, G. Richards; THERESINA, M. Beary; FLUTE, H. Wragg; DOILE, C. Elliott; FORE-TOPSAIL, —; EDELWEISS, T. Weston; ELFIN, F. Fox; FLY-LEAF, —; DIAMOND HILL, H. Beasley; JULIA MANNERING, —; BRANTWOOD, R. Jones. J. Childs rides either Fore-Topsail or Fly-Leaf.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ECLIPSE STAKES, SANDOWN PARK.—Craig Park (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

NEWMARKET MEETING

REACH SELLING PLATE.—Entogy.
SUMMER HANDICAP.—Kindred.
BURY HANDICAP.—Mellin.

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

GREAT KINGSTON PLATE.—Marten's Tower.
COOMBE JULY PLATE.—Templario, Lead, The Recorder.

HAMILTON PARK MEETING

HAMILTON PLATE.—Notice Board.
WISHAW SELLING HANDICAP.—Caltap.
RUTHERGLEN PLATE.—Ferry Skipper.
LARKHALL PLATE.—Gay Vista.
BOTHWELL SELLING PLATE.—Dazzle filly.

MISCELLANEOUS

REDCAR FOAL PLATE AND NEWBURY AUTUMN FOAL PLATE.—Abbey Lake.
BLAIRWATT HANDICAP, BATH.—Glenarch.
MODERATE LONG DISTANCE PLATE, BATH.—Gay Vista.
MAIDEN PLATE, BATH.—Floodtide.
DONNINGTON SELLING HANDICAP, LANARK.—Tullabomia.
JULY SELLING PLATE, LEICESTER.—Highland Reel.
YORKSHIRE OAKS.—Pompoet.
RICHMOND STAKES, GOODWOOD, CHAMPION BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE, DERBY, INTERNATIONAL PLATE, KEMPTON PARK.—Plunkette gelding.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT HOME-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, GATWICK.—Cosmetic.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Culrean.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—HAN KAE, Ixia filly, Elvers filly (2 yrs.), Naiad, Legal Tender, Daring Damsel, Sky Sun, Green Lover, Sonata.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The TRIAL SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. B.M.

SUNNIER, b or br c, by Golden Sun—Erminia (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 4 yrs, 9st. R. Perryman 1
TOP DRESSING, ch g, by Spion Kop—Dress Rehearsal (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb..... H. Wragg 2
SAWSTON, ch g, by Dolphin—La Victoire (Vicomte Foy), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb..... J. Leach 3
Jamick (Mr. O. W. Nicholson), 4 yrs, 9st. 10lb. J. Cuncs 0
Noun (Mrs. Weld), 5 yrs, 9st. 10lb..... M. Beary 0
Cafadoun (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb...F. Fox 0
Sulex Major (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 9st. J. Weston 0
Thomas a Tattamus (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness), 4 yrs, 9st..... C. Elliott 0
Negnac (Lord Beaverbrook), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. C. Ray 0
Half Wit (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. H. Jellis 0

(Winner trained by C. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Top Dressing, 9 to 4 Sawston, 7 to 1 Noun, 10 to 1 each Half Wit and Negnac, 100 to 8 each Sunnier and Sulex Major, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,394 units; total place pool 5,186 units.

Won by a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Pachalik was fourth and Glastonbury last.

3.30 (3.33).—The DULLINGHAM STAKES of 15 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course (one mile and a half).

ANNALY, ch c, by Hurry On—Eryeina (Lord Rosebery), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb..... H. Wragg 1
LUFFNESS, b c, by Hyperion—Herodiena (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb..... R. Jones 2
ACRAGAS, b c, by Phalaris—Marissa (Mr. M. Field), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb..... J. Childs 3
Kemmel (Duke of Portland), 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb... F. Fox 0
Knight of Lorn (Lord Derby), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Luffness, 4 to 1 each Knight of Lorn and Annaly, 8 to 1 Acragas, 100 to 8 Kemmel.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,643 units; total place pool, 3,760 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Kemmel was fourth.

4.0 (4.2).—The SAXHAM STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

BERRYDALE, ch c, by Beresford—Bleasdale (Lord Woolavington), 8st. 7lb..... F. Fox 1
MISS JESSICA FILLY, by Bucks Hussar—Florida (Mr. W. J. Alcock), 8st. 4lb..... R. Perryman 2
MARICOT, b f, by Bucks Hussar—Florida (Mr. W. J. Alcock), 8st. 4lb..... T. Weston 3
Multork (Mr. J. Ramsden), 8st. 7lb..... H. Jellis 0
Golden End (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 8st. 7lb..... H. Beasley 0
Ausonia (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 4lb..... F. Lane 0
Bedfellow (Mr. D. Crossman), 8st 4lb..... R. Jones 0
Quita f, by Achtoi (Lord Hillingdon), 8st. 4lb. J. Dines 0
Harpoonella (Sir L. Philipps), 8st. 4lb.. H. Wragg 0
Squabble f, by Black Gauntlet (Mr. R. L. V. Sherwood), 8st. 4lb..... C. Elliott 0
Athaleone (Mrs. E. Wallace), 8st. 4lb..... Beary 0
Ipomea (Lord Zetland), 8st. 4lb..... R. James 0
Skydoon (Lord Glanely), 8st. 4lb..... G. Richards 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Berrydale, 9 to 4 Miss Jessica filly, 100 to 8 each Multork, Golden End and Bedfellow, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,636 units; total place pool, 8,956 units.

Won by a length and a half; a short head separated second and third. Ipomea was fourth and Alfacona last.

4.30 (4.31).—The SPRING HALL PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

THE DOMINIE, b or br c, by Ellangowan—Usalia (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 8st. 5lb..... H. Beasley 1
LUCKY HUNTER, b c, by Argosy—Graceful Girl (Mr. V. Rosenthal), 8st. 5lb..... J. Sirett 2
GOLDEN LEND, b c, by Argosy—Personality (Mr. G. Allen), 8st. 9lb..... H. Wragg 3
Trencherman (Mr. A. Falcon), 8st. 5lb.. M. Beary 0
Prayagil (Mr. E. Gujadhur), 8st. 5lb..... R. Jones 0
Princess Foote (Mr. T. Davidson), 8st. 2lb. R. Perryman 0
Seaboard (Lord Ellesmere), 8st. 2lb..... F. Fox 0
Guards' Officer (Lord Glanely), 8st. 2lb...G. Richards 0
Pasiphae (Mr. S. Joel), 8st. 2lb..... T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens The Dominie, 2 to 1 agst Golden Legend, 10 to 1 Lucky Hunter, 100 to 8 Guards' Officer, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 1s. 6d., 4s. 9d. 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,544 units; total place pool, 6,016 units.

Won by a length; the same distance separated second and third. Pasiphae was fourth and Seaboard last.

NEWMARKET SALES

	Gns.
THE PROPERTY OF SIR HUGO HIRST	
POMMERINO (1925), b g, by Pommern—Maid of Erin (Baron Lunden)	145
MAID OF BARLEY (1926), b f, by Sicyon—Maid of Erin (Mr. R. Gore)	110
THE PROPERTY OF MRS. A. B. CORNELIUS AND MR. J. T. COLTMAN	
MICKEY MOUSE (1928), br g, by Bachelor's Heir—Liscarton Lass (Mrs. Cornelius)	220
TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP	
SENATOR (1927), bl c, by Sinnatus—Mother Superior (Mr. J. Watts)	450
PUNKAWALLA (1928), gr c, by Sinnatus—Punka III. (Mr. Cole)	130
THE PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. BIRKIN	
PURE SCANDAL (1926), ch g, by Simon Pure—Rule Nisi (Mr. H. Rich)	150
THE PROPERTY OF COUNTESS FITZWILLIAM	
GOLDEN WONDER (1927), b g, by Pomme-de-terre—Silver Streak (Mr. B. Roberts)	105
THE PROPERTY OF MR. R. W. COLLINS	
HELMWIND (1927), b g, by Syndrian—Hurricane Lady (Wing-Commander Read)	210
THE PROPERTY OF LORD ASTOR	
CAVENDO (1926), b c, by Gay Crusader—Miss Cavendish (Mr. Easterby)	130
THE PROPERTY OF MR. A. R. COX	
BOMBARDIER (1926), b c, by Somme Kiss—Queen's Square (Major Foster)	310
MARKOVER (1926), ch c, by Swynford—Ciceronnetia (Mr. F. Sedgewick)	115
ICERLINE (1928), b f, by The Winter King—Bernalda (Mr. Jenkins)	210
THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. M. G. SINGER	
HAN KAN (1927), br g, by Gainsborough—China Blue (Mr. Easterby)	120
THE PROPERTY OF M. M. CALMANN	
BONNE FILLE (1927), b or br f, by Twelve Pointer—Bonnie Colne (Mr. I. Isaacs)	240
THE PROPERTY OF COLONEL M. HUGHES	
BLOCKHEAD (1925), br g, by The Vizier—Beechgrove (Mr. R. Dale)	140
FROM THE GREEN LODGE STABLES, NEWMARKET	
PERIASTRA (1926), br c, by Periosteum—Waladia (Mr. F. Armstrong)	210
PALM OFF (1927), ch g, by Hurry On—Palmella (Mr. R. Dale)	500
THE PROPERTY OF LORD ROSEBERY	
RETRIEVER (1928), ch f, by Heverswood—Winged Bird (Mr. G. Todd)	170
QUINCE (1927), b f, by Pharos—Kilmeny (British Bloodstock Agency)	500
POLESDEN (1928), b f, by The Winter King—Deepdene (Mr. A. Clark)	1,250
FROM PARK LODGE STABLES	
PERTHSHIRE LAD (1927), b c, by Ellangowan—Joyzelle (Mr. McGregor)	175
THE PROPERTY OF LADY HELEN MCCALMONT	
ALIKE (1923), br m, by Southannan—The Very Same (Mr. H. J. King)	1,700
THE PROPERTY OF LORD CARNARVON	
POETRY (1926), br f, by Stratford—Happy Pride (Mr. M. Beary)	100
FROM ELLESMERE HOUSE STABLES	
STARMOUNT (1927), br f, by Mount William—Starstone (M. Povitsky)	100
WAZIR (1927), ch g, by Tremola—Wazira (British Bloodstock Agency)	140
TELL'S RIDGE (1927), b g, by Mount William—Story Book (Lord Londesborough)	175
FROM MACHELL PLACE STABLES.—PROPERTY OF MR. P. HALDIN	
BRABANT (1927), br c, by Hainault—Bonze (Mr. P. Thrale)	200
PROPERTY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. S. HILL-DILLON CROSS GATE (1921), b g, by Red Gate—Crosshen's Pride (Mr. J. S. Wicht)	550
DOLDRUMS (1917), b g, by Tredennis—Japanese Doll (Mr. Bellingham)	300
SAMSON III. (1923), ch g, by Sting—Florence (Mr. Willett)	105

EVENING SALES

	Gns.
THE PROPERTY OF MRS. C. E. HARVEY	
Ch filly by Abbots Trace—Her Honour (Mr. D. Waugh)	660
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER	
Br filly by Marvez—Dalia (British Bloodstock Agency)	130
THE PROPERTY OF THE STREATLAM CASTLE STUD	
Bay colt by Tetrameter—Slenderline (Mr. M. Beary)	200
THE PROPERTY OF MISS H. V. SMITH	
Bay colt, by Knockando—Fiction (Mr. McGregor)	150
THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR A. W. HUNTINGTON	
Brown filly by Jackdaw—Drinmore Lass (Mr. P. W. Carr)	150

At Monday's sales Frankly, a chestnut mare, five years, by Franklin—Malva (covered by Warden of the Marches), was purchased privately at her reserve price of 1,500 guineas by Major Fetherstonhaugh.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, July 15.—The results of the matches played yesterday were:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Brooklyn 12, Pittsburg 8.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Chicago 10, New York 9; Chicago 2, New York 7 (second game); Detroit 8, Washington 4; Cleveland 3, Boston 2; St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 9.—*Reuter.*

BATH PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The ERISTOL SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 100 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
CHANAR (Mr. A. Savile)..... J. Beary

Parliament

LORDS AND COAL MINES BILL

HOURS AMENDMENT INSISTED ON

MAJORITY OF 132

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JULY 15

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

The Stockport Corporation Bill, the South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas Bill, and the London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2) Bill were read the third time.

COAL MINES BILL

LORD SALISBURY'S REVIEW

On the motion for the consideration of further amendments made by the Commons to Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill, and the Commons' reason for disagreeing to certain amendments last made by the Lords,

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that the points which remained to be settled were not numerous. There were amendments to Clause 5 (Committees of investigation), an amendment to Clause 3 (Provisions of district scheme), and the amendment at the end of the Bill which was known as the spread-over amendment. As regarded the amendment to Clause 5, which their lordships inserted, the Commons proposed to add certain additional and limiting words. They did not go very far, however, and he would suggest that their lordships should accept the amendment which the Commons proposed to Clause 5. On Clause 3 the Commons appeared, on the face of it, to accept the position of the Lords in respect of the district levy; they no longer insisted on paragraph (b) of the clause, but they added a proviso to the next subsection which went back a part of the way which they had already traced. In the clause as it originally reached their lordships a special power was given to the district schemes to provide for a district levy. This the Lords struck out, and the Commons accepted that. There was, however, another subsection to the clause which gave a general power to modify schemes subject to the consent of both Houses of Parliament; and by a proviso which the Commons now proposed, the question of the district levy was to be put among those powers which could only be brought into force with the consent of both Houses of Parliament. In other words, wherever a district levy might hereafter be proposed as an amendment to a district scheme, it would be within the power of their lordships and the House of Commons to dissent from it, and, therefore, reject it. That proposal of the Commons constituted a very considerable concession to the views of their lordships, and he would be prepared to rest content with the arrangement.

THE SPREAD-OVER

In regard to the spread-over, he would make it absolutely clear that the clause was absolutely permissive. There was a sort of suggestion that in any negotiations that might take place the men would be acting under duress, and might be morally compelled to accept what they did not approve of. Of course, that was not true. He read in the Press statements that no representative miners were in favour of the spread-over arrangement. If that were the case the spread-over would never take place, for the miners had it absolutely in their power, if the workers in each district were against the spread-over, to say that the spread-over should not be put into force. He did not think, however, that the men were unanimous in that way; and if there were a great many districts which would like the spread-over arrangement, why should they not have it? He had received that very morning a letter written on behalf of the South Wales Miners' Industrial Union which stated that there had been 30 open-air meetings in the most prominent parts of the South Wales coalfield. In one week 500 men expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the spread-over; in another week 700 men, in a third week 500 men, and in a fourth week 600 men—in every case either unanimously or by overwhelming majorities. That, his correspondent added, was only a small percentage of the meetings that had been held, but many others had had the same result and they had yet to find a district in South Wales where they were in favour of a rigid 7½ hours.

It was impossible in face of evidence of that kind to believe that everybody was against the spread-over; indeed, the inference was that a large body of men in South Wales was emphatically anxious for the arrangement. It was not surprising that they should be so because every one knew that the industrial position was very acute, and that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the miners who were in work could be kept in work, and if an extra burden was thrown on them, which was what was involved by a rigid 7½ hours arrangement, there were only two alternatives—either the pit must be closed or there must be a reduction of wages. Were not the men entitled to say that they preferred the spread-over arrangement? How could their lordships reject a plea of that kind? They were not throwing any compulsion on the miners, but saying that if they desired to avoid a great decrease of employment or a reduction in wages they could have an opportunity to adopt, if they thought fit, the spread-over system by which it would be avoided. He considered that if all the members of the House of Commons voted in the temple of truth this proposal would be carried in that House as in their lordships' house. He believed that public opinion was in favour of the spread-over and that their lordships, as interpreters of public opinion, ought to insist on it.

He had the greatest respect for the miners' representatives in the House of Commons, but they all knew, unless rumour was strangely false, that the original decision against the spread-over was carried by a very narrow majority in the miners' organization. Was Parliament to be controlled by the free opinion of members of both Houses but by the despotic decree of representatives of one trade union organization? This matter concerned not the miners only but the whole country.

It was said that the House of Lords was a hereditary Chamber and that hereditary Chambers must not insist on their amendments. He had very little patience with arguments of that kind. Their lordships' House were trustees, and were trustees who happened to be hereditary to be false to their trust? However they came to be there as trustees, they must do their duty. The country was passing through probably the most severe industrial crisis for 100 years, and were they lightly to agree to throw an extra burden on industry and handicap the recovery they all longed for because they were told that a hereditary Chamber had no right to an opinion of their own? So long as they were convinced that what they were doing was in the interests of their country, so long as they were governed not by extreme views but by moderate statesmanship, they could go forward without fear, and he should ask their lordships to adhere to their amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The Lords' amendments, on their disagreement with which the Commons did not insist but proposed to amend, were formally put by the LORD CHANCELLOR and agreed to in their amended form.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY then moved that their lordships insist on the amendment relating to the spread-over of hours.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he regretted that their lordships proposed to insist on this amendment, which the Government could not accept. The House of Commons had twice rejected it. The miners' representatives, none of whom unfortunately could address their lordships' House—how much he wished they could—were against it to a man. An endeavour had been made by Lord Salisbury to support it on the ground that the legislation was permissive. What would happen to their social legislation for the amelioration of the workers' conditions if it had always been on a permissive basis? Some people could not protect themselves, others had to be protected against themselves. It was for that reason that Parliament had so often inserted clauses in Acts that there should be no contracting out. What was the use of passing an Eight Hours Shop Act if they allowed the masters and men in one street to contract themselves out? When plain starvation stared a man in the face he was no longer a free agent; he was not able to resist. Peace on such occasions was an imposed peace, and could not last long. If their lordships insisted on this amendment they would undoubtedly cause widespread provocation and resentment, and for what good? This spread-over was only to last for eight months. Why, for the sake of eight months, would their lordships run the risk of causing all this provocation and resentment? "We are labouring for peace," concluded the noble and learned lord, "I beg you, my lords, not to prepare for battle." (Hear, hear.)

LORD GAINFORD said that whether the Government accepted the Bill with this amendment or not, their lordships' course was absolutely clear. This amendment could not possibly do any harm; it might prevent the closing down of hundreds of collieries, with the consequent unemployment of thousands of men and misery to their families. This was a matter almost of life and death to the mining community, the mining industry, and certain businesses. There was one set of persons who had been ignored in the discussions on the Bill. He referred to the comparatively poor shareholders in colliery undertakings. A few years ago it was shown by statistics that the shareholding community represented about one-fifth in population of the mining community, and it was time someone said a word on their behalf. Opponents of the amendment appeared to have overlooked the fact that the second portion of it would secure for the miners a half-holiday on practically every Saturday in the week, and a whole holiday every alternative Saturday. He only wished a secret ballot of the miners could be taken; he had no doubt what their verdict would be. The spread-over principle, too, would be of real importance from the international point of view. He urged their lordships in this final stage to insist on the amendment and so avoid that frightful cataclysm which he believed would otherwise occur in the coal industry.

"LABOUR PARTY'S DELUSION"

LORD MELCHETT said the position of the coal industry to-day was not that of a prosperous industry beating down its workmen and compelling them to work longer hours; it was an industry struggling for existence against tremendous competition in its export branches, and severe world conditions. It might be a regrettable and an unhappy state of affairs that pits had to be shut down because they could not be economically worked, but it was useless to blame those who were conducting the pit for that position. That was where the Lord Chancellor's appeal fell short. The Labour Party were under a delusion if they believed that they could preserve any kind of ideal principle in a world economic crisis and allow the whole country to go into liquidation rather than face the facts. That delusion would injure the workers even more than the coalowners. If the Government wanted the coalowners to carry out their schemes they must provide a subsidy to enable them to do so. He had received a letter from the South Wales Miners' Industrial Union stating that they had authentic information to the effect that the general conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff on June 27 and 28 were unanimously in favour of this proposal. What was the Lord Chancellor's reply to that? (Cheers.) He was informed that the reason why that conference went back on their decision was because they were appealed to by one of their leaders to do so because of the pledges given at the General Election. They were told that the Government would not go on with the Bill if this amendment were insisted upon. Why not? (Cheers.) Why should they not proceed with this experiment for the next eight months? He did not suppose anyone believed that they were going back automatically to the seven-hour day. Possibly, after experiment, it would be found that this spread-over was a better method of organization than had been tried in the past. There was a principle underlying this amendment which was often forgotten nowadays—namely, the liberty of the subject.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said the position was far more important than this particular amendment. The question was whether the Bill as a whole should be passed or not. This amendment had been rejected root and branch by the miners' executive and the miners' members of Parliament. If the amendment were carried and the Government were defeated, in their opinion the object which they had in their minds would be defeated too. He did not think that any Government with self-respect could be expected in these circumstances to accept the amendment. Was this a good issue on which their lordships would wish the old question to be raised again of that House asserting its right over the wishes of the other House? It was an important challenge, and it meant much more than the spread-over. The controversy would be carried from the floor of that House on to the platforms and street corners all over the country, and when their lordships remembered the unfortunate result on the last occasion, now that the electorate was four times as much as it was in 1910, they could hardly expect a better result than there was on that occasion. For the future of their lordships' House it would be a great mistake to insist on this amendment.

The EARL of HALSBURY said their lordships were there to decide whether they thought rightly or wrongly of a particular amendment and not what it was going to mean to the House.

LORD DARLING'S SUGGESTION

LORD DARLING said he had wondered how long this Bill was to be passed backward and forward between the two Houses. The matter in difference between them was now a very small one, not worth the joining of battle between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and he suggested that their lordships should resolve, "That it is desirable that a free conference should be held with the House of Commons upon the subject-matter of the Lords' amendment to the Coal Mines Bill to which the Commons have disagreed." This used to be a not unusual manner of arranging differences between the two Houses. The last occasion on which it was used was in regard to the Municipal Corporations Bill of 1836, and the occasion before that was some difference between ourselves and Spain, and that was in 1740. It was most inexpedient at this moment that they should come to a heated dispute with the other House. Many people were anxious to meet the cry of "The dear Coal Bill" with "Down with the House of Lords!" The issue really was as to when a person who was entitled to half-an-hour's leisure should take it. That was a flimsy excuse for a quarrel. The procedure he asked their lordships to adopt was that each House should depute representatives to a conference who would then report to their respective Houses. He hoped their lordships would give an opportunity to use this procedure again. He could not put forward this proposal as an amendment at the present stage, but he hoped it would be considered later.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that Lord Darling's proposal could not, of course, be considered as an amendment at that stage. What the noble lord had done was to adumbrate what he would wish to bring before the House in the event of disagreement arising on this point between their lordships and the House of Commons.

LORD BUCKMASTER said that it was impossible to look back over the coal history of this country without being struck by the repeated efforts the miners had made to lessen their hours of work, and it was easy to understand the passionate resentment these men felt if they thought that what they had won by repeated struggles in the past was once more to be taken away. Throughout the whole of these debates they had heard very little indeed of the miners' point of view, and their representatives in the House of Commons had been treated by Lord Melchett with a lack of courtesy which he (Lord Buckmaster) deeply regretted. He did not see how their lordships could ignore the men whom the miners had chosen to speak on their behalf. Though in certain cases the men might be able to look after their own interests, in certain other cases that was not so. It was very difficult to imagine a fair bargain between the man who had a big balance at the bank and the man who had nothing at all. Also, were their lordships going to insist on this amendment when it was only a matter of eight months and the whole thing fell through? If this Bill were rejected, they would get, in eight months, the position in which the permissive Eight Hours Act would have come to an end, and where would they be then? What advantage would it be to the owners or the industry if their lordships insisted on this amendment and the Commons rejected the Bill? Surely, the position would be undoubtedly worse than the present one. The point was not what their lordships thought of this amendment, but whether they thought their action was going to be for the good, not of the miners, not even of the mining industry, but of the nation as a whole. (Cheers.) If their lordships thought that to provoke a conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons on this issue, at this moment, was for the benefit of the nation as a whole, he could not share that view.

LORD HAILSHAM'S VIEWS

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that, of course, the miners' political representatives were against the amendment, not because it was one which damaged the men, but because it was one which might very seriously damage the prestige of the political leaders. (Hear, hear.) That did not mean that the amendment was necessarily not in the interests of the men. The Lord Chancellor had said that starvation was staring the miners in the face. It was to prevent starvation that the amendment had been put forward. (Hear, hear.) They wanted the men to have a chance, rather than lose their jobs altogether, to rearrange the 90 hours in the fortnight in a way which would give them one day's holiday and a reasonable remuneration. No one supposed that when next July arrived it would be possible to go back to seven hours, and it might be very important when the time came to negotiate a new arrangement, that something in the nature of the spread-over should have been tried. Many noble lords thought this was a bad Bill, though he personally thought that at that stage it was better to have a bad Bill than to face the dislocation involved by dropping the measure. But the Government professed to think that this was a good Bill, and in that case why should they deprive the industry of the advantages which it afforded, merely because of this amendment? The Lord Chancellor finished his speech with an appeal to their lordships that when the Government were labouring for peace they should not prepare for battle. But was it true that the Government laboured for peace? Mr. Shinwell, speaking presumably as the official spokesman of the Government, had said that whether their lordships passed the Bill or not the Socialist Government intended that the next election should be fought on the cry of the abolition of the House of Lords. Was that what the Lord Chancellor called labouring for peace, or was it preparing for battle? (Cheers.) It was not party tactics which influenced their lordships. (Cheers.) They were convinced that whether they looked at this matter from the point of view of the consumer, the wages and employment of the miners, or the interests of the industry as a whole, it was right that this amendment should be retained. (Cheers.)

THE DIVISION

Their lordships divided on the motion to insist on the amendment, and there voted:—

Content	.. ..	168
Not content	.. ..	36
Majority	.. ..	132

LORD DARLING then moved:—"That it is desirable that a free conference be held with the House of Commons upon the subject matter of the Lords' amendment to the Coal Mines Bill with which the Commons have disagreed."

LORD PARMOOR said it would be quite impossible for the Government to accept the suggestion. They had had no time to consider it, and he could give no promise on their behalf.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said he hoped Lord Darling would not persist in his proposal. He could not think that in this particular case it was likely to work well.

The motion was negatived.

THE HOUSING BILL

LORD PARMOOR moved the second reading of the Housing (No. 2) Bill, which has passed through the House of Commons.

The EARL of ONSLOW said that he regretted that the Bill made very little provision for reconditioning; that there was no encouragement given to owners for the better management of their property; and that town planning was not dealt with. One of the worst features of the Bill was that by which buildings could be condemned, not because they were unfit for human habitation, but because of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets. The houses might be in perfectly good condition, but the owners would only get compensation on the basis of site value.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said that he and his friends were anxious to support this Bill so far as it went. He did not think that vested interests in building materials were attacked with sufficient vigour, and he doubted whether the Bill would do a great deal in the rural areas.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK welcomed the Bill because it simplified procedure, removed the serious obstacle of cost of slum clearance, and met the difficulty of providing houses at a rent that could be afforded by people from the very poorest parts. He regretted that there was no standard minimum size of house laid down in the Bill. He hoped that the Government would seriously consider adopting the suggestion, originally made in *The Times*, that a Housing Commission under the Ministry of Health should be brought into being with the sole work of seeing that the provisions of the various Housing Acts were properly used and various schemes throughout the country co-ordinated.

LORD DYNEVOR considered that mortgages were in great danger under the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time.

BRITISH MUSEUM BILL

LORD HANWORTH moved the second reading of the British Museum Bill, the object of which, he explained, was to relieve the Principal Librarian of the British Museum of the care of the Natural History Departments of the Museum and from liability to enter into a bond for the due discharge of the duties of his office.

The EARL of CRAWFORD, in supporting the second reading, emphasized the need for urgency. He said that Sir Frederic Kenyon would retire at the end of this year, and it was really important that his successor should not be subjected to the two obligations—the care of the Natural History Departments and the penal bond for the discharge of his duties. It was preposterous that a man of the standing and character of Sir Frederic Kenyon, one of the most distinguished living public servants, should be subjected to so gross a humiliation as to what in the Act of 1753 was called a "penal bond." He was now subjected to a bond of £10,000. That was intolerable. It was really of importance, also, in the interests of the efficiency of both museums, that the Director and Principal Librarian at Bloomsbury should be relieved of the responsibility of accounting officer of the Natural History Museum.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) Bill and the Overseas Trade Bill were read the third time and passed.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JULY 15

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

RUSSIAN TIMBER AND CONVICT LABOUR

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was now satisfied, after examination of certain documents which had been submitted to him, that Russian timber being imported into this country was produced by convict labour.

Mr. GRAHAM (Edinburgh, Central).—The documents submitted by the right hon. member lend support to the allegations which have been made in the House that some forced labour, including that of prisoners, is employed in the timber industry in the Soviet Union. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HACKING.—Is the right hon. gentleman prepared to take action under the powers he possesses under the Foreign Prison-Made Goods Act? Mr. GRAHAM.—I should doubt, without giving a final decision, whether this, in fact, comes under that Act, which relates to penitentiaries, houses of correction, and prisons. My view at the moment is that it is not covered by that Act.

In reply to Sir A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), Mr. GRAHAM said there was no suggestion that the importation of this timber should be prohibited.

LAND FOR DEATH DUTIES

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE'S OFFER

COLONEL WEDGWOOD (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether inquiry had been made as to the amount of the annual values as taken for purposes of rating and taxation of the properties bordering on Loch Lomond which were being offered by the Duke of Montrose to be taken over by the State; if so, what was the amount of their annual values as so taken; and what was the price at which they were being offered.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.).—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; consideration of the second and third parts of the question does not, therefore, arise. I may add that the properties offered by the Duke of Montrose included, in addition to the properties bordering on Loch Lomond, other properties comprising three farms at Fintry. In accordance with the usual practice particulars of the properties offered were made known by the Inland Revenue Department to such public departments or bodies as were thought to be interested, but none of them desired to purchase any of the properties adjoining Loch Lomond. The properties at Fintry have been purchased by the Commissioners of Crown Lands for the sum of £17,000.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD.—Is the hon. gentleman able to state the price at which the properties were offered? Against what sum of death duties were the properties offered? Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—I do not think we ought to state the price. COLONEL WEDGWOOD.—Are we not entitled, in the public interest, to know the price at which they were offered? Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—It is a matter of negotiation between the Government and the owner. I do not think it should be disclosed.

LADY NOEL-BUXTON

LADY NOEL-BUXTON, who has succeeded her husband, Lord Noel-Buxton, in the representation of North Norfolk, took the oath and her seat amid Ministerial cheers. She was introduced by Mr. KENNEDY (Kirkcaldy, Lab.) and Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (Bishop, The Wrekin, Lab.).

CORRECTION OF DIVISION FIGURES

Mr. B. SMITH (Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Lab.) and Major OWEN (Carnarvon, L.), the tellers for the "Noes" in the division last Wednesday on the proposed new clause of the Finance Bill to allow money spent on plant or machinery to be deducted from profits in calculating income-tax, came to the Table. This was the division in which the Government majority against the clause was announced by the tellers to be three, and was afterwards given in the official division list as two.

Mr. SMITH informed the Speaker that in a recent division taken the figures reported were 278. As a matter of fact, the figures were 277, and the Liberal Whip and himself concurred in that figure.

The SPEAKER.—I will instruct the Clerk to make the necessary correction in the Journals of the House.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) BILL

REPORT AND THIRD READING

The House considered the Housing (Scotland) Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee.

Mr. JOHNSTON, Under-Secretary for Scotland (Clackmannan), moved the following new clause:—

"A local authority, in preparing any proposals for the provision of houses or in taking any action under this or the principal Act, shall have regard to the natural amenities of the locality and the desirability of preserving existing works of architectural, historic, or artistic interest, and shall comply with such directions, if any, in that behalf as may be given to them by the Department."

SIR J. GILMOUR (Glasgow, Pollok, U.) welcomed the clause. He presumed that the Scottish Department would be guided in any action it proposed to take under the clause by the advice of the Ancient Monuments Commission.

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), said that was so.

The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved a new clause to give power to a local authority to remove a family from a slum house to a house under the Addison housing scheme, and to debit the consequent loss on the Addison house to the slum clearance scheme.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said he recognized the necessity for the clause, and thought the complications into which the finances of local authorities were being involved under the various housing schemes would need a Consolidation Bill to set them right.

The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

GRANTS FOR REHOUSING

On Clause 23 (Government contributions to expenses of local authorities in providing accommodation available for displaced persons),

Mr. JOHNSTON moved an amendment which, he explained, had been devised to prevent the manipulation of building prices. It was in the interests of cheaper houses. No such provision existed in the English Bill, because in England the Minister of Health had control over the borrowing powers of local authorities, and could, therefore, exercise control over the cost of houses. In Scotland there was no such control over the borrowing powers of local authorities, and it was conceivable that if local authorities chose to restrict tenders to local contractors the cost of houses might become considerably higher. If such a rise became general the State might have to face a demand for higher subsidies.

The amendment was agreed to.

MAJOR ELLIOT moved an amendment to omit subsection (6) of the clause, which proposed the cessation of provisions under the Act of 1923 enabling the Department to make contributions towards the expenses incurred by a local authority in carrying out rehousing schemes. Scottish local authorities, he said, had become accustomed to working on the fifty-fifty basis. He did not deem it desirable to dispense with the provision of the Act of 1923, especially as the Minister was safeguarded against being rushed into something that he ought not to do. There had been no case of the provision having been abused.

Mr. JOHNSTON, opposing the amendment, said the method by which the local authority paid 50 per cent. and the State paid the other 50 per cent. of the cost of a slum clearance scheme involved a close supervision by the Department of the accounts of the local authority, in order to ensure that the State's financial interests were safeguarded. To such an extent was this bureaucratic control carried that there was a danger of local government in Scotland being made impossible. The object of the provision, which the amendment proposed to omit, was to free local authorities from the detailed audit that was inevitable under the fifty-fifty basis.

Mr. SKELTON (Perth, U.) contended that the desire of the local authorities to retain the old system proved that in their view it had merits which the new system did not possess.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) supported the amendment.

SIR J. GILMOUR said that if it had been demonstrated that in practice there had been material difficulties under the Act of 1923 in dealing with the problem of slum clearance, he would have been the first to assent to its repeal; but no such case had been made out. On the contrary, it was under the Act that progress had been made in slum clearance. It was in the power of the Government to deny local authorities the assistance of this Act, but he regretted the decision to do so, and he believed that all those who had the clearance of the slums from their midst at heart would come to regret it.

Mr. ADAMSON said he did not know of one local authority, with the possible exception of Dundee, which had not approved of the substitution of the unit grant system for the percentage grant system. They all believed that the change would be better for them in the sense that they would get more money by it. This matter had been fully discussed in Committee, the majority of whom believed that the system proposed by the Government was the better system, and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

MAJOR ELLIOT said the majority in Committee was only two votes. The arguments which had been put forward had not weakened the Opposition case, and he thought it reasonable that the opinion of the House should be taken.

The amendment was negatived by 221 votes to 91—majority, 130.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS AND PARLIAMENT

MAJOR ELLIOT moved an amendment to Clause 34 (Power of Department to enforce exercise of powers by local authorities) providing that any Order made by the Department under the clause should be forthwith laid before Parliament and if within 30 days either House resolved that the Order should be annulled the Order should be annulled, but without prejudice to anything done under it. He said he thought this procedure, which had bee ninserted in many Acts, might be reasonably inserted in this measure, more particularly from a constitutional point of view, as the Department would be able to take back by Departmental Orders powers entrusted to another body by the act of that House.

SIR V. WARRENDER (Lincoln and Rutland, Grantham, U.) seconded the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON resisted the amendment. He said that the Government attached very considerable importance to the retention of the powers for which they were asking in the clause. In Scotland, in the national interest, they must have some ultimate power of compulsion of local authorities which failed to do their duty. No Government in their senses would ever wantonly exercise that power, but the fact that they had it in reserve was of considerable importance. They could not agree to the Orders being subject to the approval of either House of Parliament. The Department already possessed these powers, which had been given them by a Conservative Government.

Mr. MACROBERT said that if the clause was intended to give powers to the Department with regard to the failure of a local authority to do its duty in respect of this Bill the phraseology would have to be altered. The clause was limited entirely to dealing with the powers which a local authority had failed to exercise under the Act of 1925.

Mr. AITCHISON, Lord Advocate (Kilmarnock), said that Mr. MacRobert's reading of the clause was right, and the Government were obliged to him. Something wider than what the words of the clause suggested was in contemplation, and the matter would be put right in the House of Lords. The Government could not agree to the amendment, which would give the House of Lords absolute power to annul any Order the Department might make in a matter of this kind.

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE THIRD READING

The Report stage having been concluded,

Mr. ADAMSON moved the third reading of the Bill, which he said would simplify and expedite the procedure for sweeping away the slum areas of the large industrial centres and the insanitary houses of the smaller towns and villages. He appealed to the local authorities to put it into operation without delay.. (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR ELLIOT said the remedy for the evils of housing in Scotland did not lie in State action alone. What was saving the housing situation in England was the great movement of unassisted or private enterprise houses. The fall in municipal housing in Scotland began before there was any suggestion of a reduction of the subsidy. It was due to some extent to the weight of finance pressing on the local authorities and making them more and more dubious of undertaking fresh responsibilities. The matter must be looked at in the cold light of reality. It was certain that the depression which had weighed on the local authorities and had led among other things to the reduction of the housing programme was not going to be dispelled by the Bill. The Bill might do a great deal, but not so much as its supporters believed when it was introduced. No additional inducement was given to provide smaller houses; that would have to be done under the Wheatley Act.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian, N., U.) hoped the Department would urge local authorities to use British material.

Mr. JOHNSTON said that the financial provisions of the Bill would benefit harassed local authorities. There were housing hells in Scotland which could not be tackled except by the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill was read the third time.

BILLS ADVANCED

The Isle of Man (Customs) (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bill passed through Committee and was read the third time.

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee, was considered and read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes past midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Introduction of Lord Noel-Buxton.

Lord Astor.—Motion in favour of admission of women to House of Lords on same terms as men.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Unionist censure motion on Safeguarding and Empire Marketing.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Glasgow Corporation, Room 3, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Shop Assistants, Room 16, at 11.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this suggestion—one of them being the obvious importance of encouraging as wide a circulation as possible for the Report itself. Copies of the two Summaries issued by *The Times* are, however, still available, and there is a continuous demand for them. The Manager is therefore arranging to bind a limited number together as a single volume in full cloth boards, and these can be procured at the price of half a crown, post free, by application only to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

OPENING OF CONFERENCE TO-DAY

The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which will be attended by 430 delegates from Dominion and foreign legislatures, will be opened to-day in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords by M. Fernand-Bovisson, the head of the French Legation. The Duke of Sutherland, the chairman of the British party, will then preside.

Among the Dominions represented are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa; and countries who have sent representatives include the United States, France, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, the Dutch East Indies, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Rumania, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Various matters such as the reconstruction of Europe and the recent developments in Russia and China will be discussed.

The Danish deputation arrived at Liverpool-street station last night. It numbered 29 members of the Danish Parliament and their wives and friends. They were met by Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Danish Minister in London, and Mr. Rottböll, the Consul-General.

RHEUMATIC CLINIC FOR BRIGHTON

CORPORATION AND £75,000 SCHEME

Brighton Corporation is considering plans to build a new rheumatic clinic at a cost of about £75,000. The scheme has already been approved by the Health Committee and has the support of the local branch of the British Medical Association and prominent business associations.

Dr. Duncan Forbes, Medical Officer of Health, has suggested three possible sites, all near the sea front. Of these the committee recommend the purchase of the Silwood Hall Hotel at a cost of £25,000. Remodelling would cost another £35,000. Of the other suggested sites, there is that formerly occupied by Lord Astor's house on the front near the Hove boundary, while the third, which is at the bottom of West-street, was bought by the Town Council from Sir Oswald Stoll, who had intended it as the site of a new cinema.

It is estimated that the clinic would provide for about 85,000 treatments a year, and that the annual income would be about £17,000.

MR. MORRISON TO VISIT SOUTH WALES

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, will visit South Wales to-morrow to inspect the road schemes for relieving unemployment that have been carried out by the county councils of Monmouth and Glamorgan. In the afternoon he will attend a meeting of the Roads and Bridges Committee of the Glamorgan County Council.

Next Monday a joint conference of local authorities in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan will be held at Cardiff at the request of the Minister of Health. The object of the conference is to speed up works for relieving unemployment, and Mr. Hartshorn, Lord Privy Seal, will speak.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union was held yesterday at the Central Office, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W., Mr. Chamberlain, M.P. (chairman of the party organization), presiding. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"The Executive Committee desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson to the National Union as Chairman of this Committee during a period of three and a half years." The Committee decided to fix Tuesday, November 25, as the date for the next meeting of the Central Council.

DEMOCRACY FOR INDIA

LORD PEEL AND THE OBSTACLES

Lord Peel, twice Secretary of State for India, who visited that country last winter, lectured to the 1912 Club at the rooms of the City of London Conservative Association last night on "Is the Indian Problem Insoluble?"

He remarked that many difficult political problems were insoluble in the sense that there was not finality in their solution. Sometimes they were solved because they were not attended to. Too much limelight was dangerous to solutions. It was remarkable that the growth of strong desire for Parliamentary institutions in India had been coincident with a period when the fashion for such institutions, or the value of them, had been to some extent failing in the West.

Discussing various obstacles to the development of democratic government in India, Lord Peel included in the category the extremes to which Nationalism went there, and the tendency for Indian politicians to look to the end instead of the means. That was why some people in this country were critical of the Viceroy's declaration on Dominion status last November. It seemed to suggest a new political departure before the Simon Commission had reported, and that when one talked of such status one conceived of something which was positive and immediate rather than a vague and general goal towards which constitutional development in India might be directed.

It seemed to him that at the Round-Table Conference the Simon Report ought to have great weight, and that it should be taken as a starting point or basis of discussion. If there were no starting point and no basis of discussion there was danger of the Conference passing mere general resolutions and failing to grapple with the real difficulties to be met. The Report was the product of representatives of the three parties in the State, and it seemed to follow that the three parties, and not the Government of the day alone, should be properly represented at the Conference.

POST OFFICE WAGES

INCREASES GIVEN IN STORES DEPARTMENT

The Post Office Engineering Union announced yesterday that after negotiations with the Post Office improvements have been secured in the wages and duties of the rank-and-file depôt staff of the Stores Department. An improvement of 4s. has been obtained in the minimum and maximum of the warehousemen class, an increase of 2s. in the minimum and the maximum of the storemen class, an increase of 2s. in the minimum and the maximum of the warehousewomen class, an increase of 2s. in the rate paid to drivers of various types of motor-vehicles, and an increase of 1s. in the rate paid to the guards of motor-vehicles.

The improvements are in all cases to the basic scales, and to them has to be added the Civil Service cost-of-living bonus. The hours of the watchmen have been reduced from 59½ per week to 48 without reduction in pay.

L.C.C. AND BRITISH INDUSTRY

PREFERENCE POLICY IN PURCHASES

The acoustic properties of the Council Chamber at County Hall were the subject of outspoken remarks by the Chairman of the Finance Committee at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council. Major R. I. Tasker, the Chairman, presided.

Mr. A. GORDON, chairman of the Local Government Committee, answering a question by Lady (Trustram) Eve, as to the future of the Eros statue, said that the date of the conference of local authorities to deal with the question of replacing the statue in Piccadilly-circus had not yet been fixed.

The Establishments Committee reported that they had had under consideration over a long period the question of remedying the acoustic defects of the Council Chamber. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had made certain recommendations, but reported that the acoustic defects of the Chamber were inherent in its shape, and anything less drastic than considerable structural alterations must be looked upon as palliative only. The Committee asked the Council to vote £460 for works in accordance with the recommendations of the Department.

Mr. ANGUS SCOTT said it was altogether unsatisfactory that the business of London should be discussed in a Chamber entirely unfitted for the purpose for which it was intended. The Chamber was designed and built for the discussion of the Council's affairs and it had failed absolutely. It was said that the debates were dull and lifeless. How could it be otherwise when members could not hear one another's speeches. That in its turn led to members indulging in private conversation, an evil from which the Council suffered considerably. Members of the Press were also unable to perform their duty.

The Council agreed to the recommendation.

The General Purposes Committee reported on the Guildhall Conference on Unemployment.

Sir WILLIAM RAY expressed regret that the whole of the discussion at the conference ranged round the provision of relief works by local authorities. That could not touch the fringe of the problem. Unemployment was growing at such a rate that it would be impossible to cope with the matter in such a way. The London County Council had endeavoured to assist British industry by giving a preference to British goods. There was to be £100,000 worth of British steel in Lambeth Bridge and 112,000 cubic feet of British granite. From those two purchases alone £170,000 would go into the pockets of British workpeople. The extra cost was £22,000. That was money well spent. The Minister of Transport had issued a circular (No. 314, Roads) which stated that as a condition of grants from the Road Fund for expedited works all material, so far as practicable, should be of United Kingdom origin. If that was right for one department of State it should be extended to every other department. He agreed with the policy, which was that of the County Council.

Mr. G. R. STRAUSS said that Sir William Ray was advocating a policy of wholesale protection.

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Woman takes the wheel

AN IMPRESSION BY ALBERT BAILEY

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Committees

DEATH PENALTY

VIEWS OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

Representatives of the Society of Friends yesterday put their views before the Select Committee on Capital Punishment at the House of Commons.

Mr. Carl Heath, replying to the CHAIRMAN (the Rev. J. Barr), said that the Society of Friends took their stand in the faith that every human life was of inestimable value. They believed that even in the most abandoned cases there was a possibility of moral and spiritual development and reclamation.

The CHAIRMAN.—You hold that the Christian teaching of the wrongfulness of murder is as binding on communities as on individuals?—That is our view.

Would you still hold that view even if capital punishment were proved to be a deterrent?—Yes, we think there is a higher consideration.

Mr. Heath said that he had never met anything but a considerable sense of security in countries where capital punishment had been abolished. There was no penalty that brought such distress as the death penalty, and they held that capital punishment was not necessary as a deterrent. The considerate and Christian treatment of an offender was as possible in the case of murder as with other crimes, and such action by the State would raise the value of human life in the public mind.

Mr. AYLES.—What would you do with a cold, callous, hardened, calculating prisoner?—I should imprison him.

Principal Barratt Brown, of Ruskin College, Oxford, was also questioned upon this point, and in one reply said: "I have been a prisoner."

Mr. AYLES.—Not as a murderer?—No, because I refused to murder.

Mr. Brown said that he was in the prison where Sir Roger Casement was executed. The main impression of that execution on the prison was one of very grave tension felt throughout the prison, which could be marked in the demeanour of officials as well as prisoners, and then a peculiarly unwholesome atmosphere.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER.—Neil Cream poisoned three women and one man in America. He was in prison there and let out after 10 years. Then he came here and poisoned four more people. Do you think it was wrong to execute him?—Yes, and it also bears out that mere imprisonment is not enough.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER.—If he had been executed in America four lives would have been saved here?—True. He should not have been let out until those responsible were really clear that he was in a position to resume his normal activities. The speaker added that he could not think adequate attention had been paid to Cream's mental state.

Miss Margery Fry, Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, and Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., gave evidence on behalf of the Howard League for Penal Reform. Miss Fry said that the League stood for the application of scientific methods to penal problems. Mr. Pritt said he found it impossible to believe that the only Court which never made a mistake was one of 12 decent, honest people with a jury box they had never seen before, and before a judge who might never have previously tried a criminal case. Miss Fry suggested the advisability of eliminating, so far as possible, the factors which made murder easy, by restrictions on the sale of poisons and on the insurance of the lives of other persons.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

TRANSPORT IN GLASGOW

FURTHER POWERS SOUGHT BY CORPORATION

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD MESTON, began yesterday the consideration of the Glasgow Corporation Bill, promoted with the object of obtaining further powers in relation to the Corporation's transport undertaking.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., opening the case for the Bill, said the principle purpose was to secure some form of rationalisation of traffic in the Glasgow area. The Corporation's tramway system had been extremely successful in the past, so successful, in fact, that the Corporation had been able to charge ordinary fares which were below the level fixed for workmen's fares. The advent of the motor-omnibus, however, introduced a new and detrimental factor. In Scotland the local authority was not the licensing authority for public service vehicles, as was the case in England, and so the Corporation had no means of protecting the municipal transport system from undue competition.

The Corporation now asked to be allowed, in cases where the tramway track was worn out, to run motor-omnibuses, continuing the obligation to provide cheap transport for workmen, and also to run omnibuses on other routes inside and outside the city. That was opposed by omnibus companies, and also by local authorities who wanted the right to veto proposed routes in their areas. The Corporation also asked for protection against competition, subject to proof that the Corporation service was adequate and efficient, and on that ground right of appeal to the Minister of Transport was given to any interested party.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

MINISTER'S CONCESSION

The Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill was considered in Committee yesterday. Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.) moved an amendment providing that the proportion of the expenses of catchment boards to be borne by urban areas should be assessed on one-third of the rateable value of the hereditaments, and not on the total rateable value, as provided in the Bill.

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture, said the amendment would knock the bottom out of the whole Bill. Its effect would be to increase the burden on the rural areas by so much as they took away from the urban areas, whereas what the Bill proposed was that the whole catchment area should make a fair contribution to the general expenses incurred in connexion with the main stream.

The amendment was negatived.

SIR E. SHEFFERSON (Leominster, U.) moved an amendment providing that the contributions required from any internal drainage board should not exceed 1s. per acre on the land within the board's district. He said that the residents in those districts were willing to pay their fair share towards the cost of the catchment board, but they did not want to be saddled with an unlimited liability.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) supported the amendment, and said there was no direction in the Bill as to how the scale was to be held fairly in the matter of apportioning the expense between the upland and lowland areas.

Mr. W. R. SMITH, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said the Bill dealt with a national scheme of land drainage, in connexion with which all kinds of drainage problems would arise. To put in a limitation such as that suggested might work very unfairly. There were adequate safeguards in the Bill to prevent cases of hardship and injustice. There was no desire on the part of anybody to make any district pay more than its fair share, and an appeal was provided to the Minister, who could hold a local inquiry where an objection was made to the amount of the expenses which a district was asked to met.

Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) contended that there should be some limitation in the Bill as to the burden which internal district boards would have to bear.

DR. ADDISON said if they adopted the amendment the result would probably be that many districts would have to bear a higher charge than they would otherwise have to bear. But he was willing to consider whether some form of words could not be discovered before Report which would meet in principle the point raised in the amendment.

On a division 16 voted for and 16 against the amendment. The CHAIRMAN gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was declared lost.

On Clause 20, which deals with contributions by an internal drainage board to the catchment board, or *vice versa*, the Minister acceded to the Opposition's objection to his having the final voice in the matter. The clause provides that on any appeal by either of the parties in respect to such contributions, the Minister may make such order as he thinks fit, and such decision shall be final. DR. ADDISON put down an amendment to provide that such an order should be laid before Parliament, with particulars of the matter in dispute, and the reason for the order, and the question could then be raised. If there was no further objection the order would operate. The clause as amended was passed.

Clause 21 authorizes catchment boards to issue precepts upon county and county borough councils for the amounts required for the work prescribed. Two of the subsections limit the amount that can be so demanded to a halfpenny rate, and in certain circumstances to a three-farthing rate levied on the hereditaments within the catchment area.

In moving their deletion, DR. ADDISON said that if those subsections remained they might as well have no Bill at all.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) contended that the clause as it stood was deliberately put in in the other House to secure some control over expenditure, and the Minister's amendment was abolishing it.

The amendment was carried by 23 votes to 11, and the subsections were therefore struck out.

Eventually clauses up to 23 were passed, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

CRITICISM OF LAW OFFICERS

The Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday concluded consideration of the Bill introduced by Mr. G. Mathers (Edinburgh, West, Lab.) to make provision for the adoption of children in Scotland, and ordered it to be reported to the House for third reading. Referring to comments at the last sitting of the Committee regarding his non-attendance, the LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. Craigie Aitchison) said he was absent because he was attending to his official duties in Edinburgh. SIR JOHN GILMOUR (Pollok, U.) said nobody quarrelled with the Lord Advocate's absence on a particular mission. The complaint was that the Law Officers of the Crown had not, apparently, turned their minds to the details of the measure. Mr. MACROBERT (Renfrew, E., U.) said all that was suggested was that the Bill had not been adequately scrutinized by the Law Officers. The LORD ADVOCATE said he objected emphatically to the attempt which had been made by the Tory Opposition on the Committee to exploit his absence for party purposes.

BURDEN OF TAXES ON INDUSTRY

MANIFESTO ON ECONOMY

The following manifesto on economy was issued yesterday over the signatures of Mr. Henry Bell, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Ernest Benn, Lord Cowdray, Mr. F. d'Arcy Cooper, Mr. Harold Cox, Sir Charles Harris, Lord Leverhulme, Sir Charles Mallet, Dr. T. E. Page, and Sir Alexander Roger:—

Political discussion in recent years has tended to ignore much of the best thought of the nation. Large sections of serious citizens are excluded from and forgotten by the parties as at present constituted. It is perhaps natural that party managers should ask themselves "What will the people stand?" rather than "What is good for the people?" but the safety of the nation depends upon the striking of a proper balance between these two questions.

No present party takes any serious interest in economy; all appear to accept as inevitable a continuance of public expenditure on something like the present scale. Thus the root cause of our economic troubles is to remain, and our position in the world economically and socially must sink ever lower. The stupidity of bribing the people with their own money is beginning to be realized by the people themselves, and retrenchment is a battle cry to which we believe the genius of the nation would be proud to rally.

Economy is much more than a matter of mere money. A large share of the product of industry is taken and spent merely to hamper industry. The spirit of extravagance is fostered and fictitious "rights" take the place of natural responsibilities. Hundreds of Acts of Parliament attempt at great expense to stop an occasional thief by the degrading and ineffectual process of holding up all the honest men, and extravagance is promoted by the modern and un-English mania for the management of the affairs of others.

Unless we reverse the present policy of controlling all the actions of everybody, public expenditure will increase indefinitely and national productivity will further decline. The happiness of a people is only to be secured by the limitation to the minimum of the powers and processes of government, and not, as is apparently the aim of all political parties, by their continual expansion.

The position of free trade is more complicated. The large number of Conservative free traders is entirely overlooked in present party arrangements. Liberal free traders can only follow their cause if they agree to mix it up with such variations of collectivism as may be produced from time to time by the party headquarters.

Such is the curious condition of present-day politics that free trade may have to look for its chief standard-bearer to a party which, while professing to believe in freedom for the foreigner, denies any vestige of it to the trader or worker at home. Free-traders, however, can appeal for the support of those who, while doubting the theories of Cobden, still fear for the safety of the nation. There is to-day a greater danger in protection than the mere violation of a theory. British industry, protected or unprotected, cannot survive a continuance of the present burden of taxation. Nor can it continue to function with all the inspection and restriction, official and unofficial, which now encumber it. Protection even to the point of the prohibition of imports cannot save it, while these major troubles remain, and protectionist propaganda at this moment only serves to divert attention from them.

The political instinct of the British people is worthy of something better than is now offered by the organized parties. Our national politics stand in urgent need of new inspiration. It must be remembered that the ruling generation has no personal experience of our old liberties and is thus perforce without most of the incentive to enterprise on which this country has hitherto always relied.

The nation is ready to move to a higher political level and occupy itself with the principles of Government. Cannot one of our parties found its aims and actions on the simple proposition:—"That the control of economic forces by political means violates every principle on which British prosperity was founded, is alien to the free instincts of the national character, and ought only to be used, if at all, within the narrowest limits"?

THE SIGNATORIES

The following description of some of the signatories was circulated with the letter:—

Mr. Henry Bell, director of Lloyds Bank, member of Committee of War Savings, member of the International Financial Conference, Brussels, 1920; Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B., ironmaster and coalowner; Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, Bt., C.B.E., publisher and chairman of the Individualist Movement; Mr. F. d'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, and associated companies; Mr. Harold Cox, M.A., author and economist; Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E., K.C.B., late Permanent Head of the Finance Department, War Office; Sir Charles Mallet, historian and economist, author of "A History of the University of Oxford," "Lloyd George: A Study," &c.; Dr. Thomas E. Page, a governor of Charterhouse, member of Surrey County Council, editor of the Loeb Classical Library; Sir Alexander Roger, member of the Council of the Ministry of Reconstruction, director of public companies.

BRITISH DYES

CONTINUED RAPID INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 15

The striking growth of the British dyestuffs industry was emphasized by SIR HENRY SUTCLIFFE SMITH, chairman of the Colour Users' Association, at the annual meeting of the association in Manchester to-day. Despite the continued increase in the production of dyestuffs in the United Kingdom, he said, licences granted by the Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee for the importation of dyestuffs showed a remarkable increase. Since 1921 the quantity of dyestuffs imported had increased from 2,677,000lb. to 5,814,000lb. Last year the production of dyestuffs in the United Kingdom showed an increase over 1928 of 4,878,000lb., from which it was inferred that domestic consumption, both of British and foreign made colour, had increased considerably.

There was definite evidence that the leading British makers desired to bring their prices down to the world's lowest level, irrespective of the protection afforded to them by the 1.75 times pre-War factor which the Licensing Committee continued to operate when considering applications for licences to import dyestuffs on price grounds. Despite the general fall in prices of every commodity, there had been little or no decrease in the price of benzole and toluole, which were nearly three times the pre-War price. No doubt the increased demand for these products for use as motor fuels was one reason for the high price, but he strongly urged the manufacturers to assist British dyemakers and the textile trades by reducing prices. Dyestuffs production in this country had increased from 9,000,000lb. in 1913 to 55,785,000lb. last year: in other words present production was more than six times the 1913 output. This country now produced more than 90 per cent. of the total consumption as compared with only 22 per cent. before the War.

Referring to the fact that the Dyestuffs Import Regulation Act, 1920, expires in January next, Sir Henry said that although they had agreed to meet the makers in conference to consider the position at the expiry of the Act they were opposed to any further extension.

RATIONALIZATION IN INDUSTRY

MR. GREENWOOD ON NEED OF CONSTANT EFFORT

Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, was the principal speaker at a breakfast given in London yesterday to the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference, by the Industrial Christian Fellowship. The BISHOP of LICHFIELD presided.

Mr. GREENWOOD said all the schemes on paper for rationalizing industry and for bringing a new spirit into industrial life were going to fail unless that spirit were maintained by constant effort. Internal relations in industry were better now than they had been for a long time, but improvement was still needed. To reorganize industry meant giving a square deal to all inside industry, and all pulling together with the spiritual stimulus behind them, such as could be given by the Industrial Christian Fellowship. There were people who still believed that three-quarters of the employers were mean, grasping, capitalists, and that three-quarters of the workers were skunks. Both these views were erroneous. There was an enormous amount of good will on both sides, and a desire to find a way out of the difficulties with a maximum of agreement.

SIR DAVID MILNE WATSON, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries, suggested the co-partnership principle as one of the means towards solving industrial problems.

CHARGES AGAINST LORANG

THE ALLEGED FALSE STATEMENT

The hearing was resumed at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday of the charges against Francis Lorang, 49, company director, of issuing a certain statement of account—namely, a statutory report of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, dated April 11, 1929, which statement he knew to be false in certain material particulars; and of the fraudulent conversion of large sums of money to his own use and benefit.

It is stated that the defendant's indebtedness to the Blue Bird group of companies is £500,000. The charges of fraudulent conversion represent a total of £317,000.

Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, defended. Mr. John J. McIntyre, solicitor, holds a watching brief on behalf of interested parties.

Mr. Lionel Valentine Walters, an examiner in the office of the Companies (Winding up) Department, Board of Trade, continued his evidence. He was speaking, when the Court adjourned last week, of the affairs of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, and of the payment into Lorang's account of certain large cheques drawn on that company's account. He said the company was registered on October 16, 1928, with a capital of £310,000, divided into 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each and Deferred shares—1,200,000 of 1s. each. The amount received in respect of public subscription was £238,698 12s. 6d.

Before Mr. Walters went into the box, Mr. Fulton called Mr. Edgar Cecil Seward, manager of the Westminster Bank, Esher branch, who said that Mrs. Charlotte Amelia Lorang had an account there, and he produced a copy of it as between October 9, 1925, and December 21, 1929. He also produced a certified extract from the waste sheets of the bank showing how credits to that account were made up, between October 9, 1928, and July 29, 1929. He also produced a certified extract, as between December 15, 1927, and April 25, 1929, from the account of Francis Lorang.

Mr. Sidney Frank March, cashier at the Westminster Bank, Moorgate branch, produced a certified extract showing a credit on November 3, 1928, to the account of Mrs. Lorang, at the Esher branch, of three £1,000 notes.

ALLEGED FALSE DOCUMENT

Mr. Walters, continuing his evidence, said that looking at the Blue Bird Petrol Company's account, under date November 28, 1928, he found a withdrawal of £36,775. It appeared as "Banker's draft, Midland Bank." On the same date he found the same amount recredited. There was a further withdrawal of the same amount ("Banker's draft, Midland Bank") under date November 29, 1928. On reference to the defendant's account at the Midland Bank, Coleman-street, the witness found, under date November 29, 1928, a credit of a like amount, £36,775.

Among the company's documents, the witness continued, were two circular letters dated respectively April 6 and 9, 1929. One was in reference to the notice convening the statutory meeting, and it stated that the capital available for the purpose of carrying on exceeded £120,000, and the directors were confident of being able to pay substantial dividends at the end of the first year's trading. With regard to the secret process, £210,000 in shares of Blue Bird Petrol (Foreign), Limited, had been the consideration, and the Spanish rights had been sold for £200,000. It referred to the petition to wind up the Blue Bird Petrol Company, alleging that the only ground was the technical one, that the statutory meeting was not held within the time prescribed.

Mr. Walters produced the statutory report of Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, dated April 11, 1929. [This is the alleged false document.] It was signed, said the witness, by Francis Lorang, and Messrs. Trye and McLerie as directors. He found under the heading of "abstract of payments" the sum of £80,600 shown as having been paid to Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, in respect of a process under contracts dated November 1, 1928. There were three contracts. The first, dated November 1, purported to be a contract made between Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, and Blue Bird Petrol Company, Limited. The former agreed to sell, or cause to be sold, to the latter the exclusive licence to deal in a secret process for the improvement of motor spirit on the Continent of Europe, and the benefit of all trade marks and trade names in connexion therewith. These rights were to pass to the petrol company for five years, with an option of five further periods of five years each. The petrol company agreed to pay £79,600 within six weeks, and an annual payment not exceeding £10,000 for subsequent years.

The ALDERMAN.—That seems a funny way to express it. Might they pay what they liked?

The witness.—That is the way it is worded in the agreement. The next one, he added, was dated November 7, 1928, and provided for the payment of £1 to the Dutch company as consideration for the option to purchase all its rights and interests in the manufacture and sale of "Boyceite."

Mr. Fulton.—Have you been able to ascertain what "Boyceite" is?—It was stated to be a preparation that had the effect of considerably improving ordinary low-grade petrol.

Mr. Walters said the purchase price was stated in the agreement to be £20,000. The third agreement, which was also dated November 7, purported to be one made between the same parties, and professed to convey the rights of sale referred to in the former agreement to Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, for five years, with the option of renewing for five further periods of five years each. The consideration was to be £2,000 for the first year and £2,400 for each succeeding year, payable half-yearly in advance. The first of these contracts bore the signature of F. Lorang as director of the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, and S. J. Piejus signed as secretary. Both of them also signed on behalf of the petrol company as its directors, and H. E. Meacock as secretary. According to the agreement the petrol company agreed to pay £79,600 to the motor company, whereas according to the statutory report the amount shown as paid was £80,600. The £1,000 difference, he believed, was accounted for by a payment of that sum to the Blue Bird Petrol Company's solicitor.

MINUTE-BOOK ENTRIES

With regard to these contracts, the witness continued, he found in the minute-book of the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited, the record of a board meeting. Mr. Trye, Mr. Lorang, and Mr. Piejus were shown as having been present. The minute was signed by Mr. Trye, and paragraph 5 purported to show that the agreement was approved, and that "Mr. F. Lorang be, and is hereby authorized, to receive in his own name, or in the names of his nominee or nominees, the sum of £79,600 due under the said agreement, and to dispose of the said sum at his entire discretion."

Mr. Fulton.—Is there any record in the minute-book of the petrol company of this transaction?—There is a slight reference to it about a month afterwards. Under date of November 28, 1928, there was the record of a meeting at which the accused, Mr. Trye, Mr. McLerie, Mr. Hichon, and Mr. Piejus were shown as being present. According to this minute the company approved the agreements. It was further resolved "that payments due and made under the said agreements be, and are hereby approved."

Mr. Fulton.—Have you been able to find any record in the books of either company of any payments made under these contracts?—Not apart from that £1,000.

The ALDERMAN.—I don't quite follow that.

Mr. Fulton.—It is suggested by the prosecution that there never were any payments.

The witness.—That is a false statement. In connexion with that matter I have traced £63,500 to the personal account of Lorang.

The ALDERMAN.—But were they debited in the books?

The witness.—The books were not written up to date.

Mr. Myers.—They are written up now.

The ALDERMAN.—What the witness means is that there were no direct payments to the company.

The witness.—No such payment as shown in the report has, in fact, been made under this agreement to Blue Bird Motor Company.

Mr. Myers.—You can only tell us what the books show.

The witness produced 10 receipts bearing various dates between November 3 and December 11, 1928, signed by A. J. Piejus, as secretary to the motor company, for moneys purporting to have been paid by the petrol company under the agreement already referred to. They represented a total of £79,600.

The further hearing was adjourned for a week, the accused being granted facilities in the meantime to consult with his advisers.

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Letters to the Editor

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

ADVISORY BOARDS FOR EACH INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Even the most cobwebbed Cobdenite will agree that a great change is taking place in the minds of the people of Great Britain in regard to their outlook upon trade relationships, both within and without the Empire. Old times and conditions are, in the process of evolution, giving way to new ones, if we are not, as an island nation, actually contemplating this change in sheer self-preservation.

The question, however, affecting, as it does, not only this but other self-governing nations of the Empire, as well as our extensive export trade to foreign countries, is such a far-reaching one as to constitute a first-rank Empire problem, meriting, in its most imperative sense, the most thorough and searching investigation from all its aspects. Nothing could be more disastrous, not only to this country but to the Empire as a whole, than for this question of inter-Empire trade—to give it a straight-out name—to be made the shuttlecock of party politics, whether in this part of the Empire or in any other. Why, therefore, can it not be considered, as has been done in other far-reaching national problems, such as naval defence, native policy, &c., as a national and non-party question?

Any citizen of Great Britain who has, like myself, spent half a lifetime in the oversea Dominions, and who has investigated fiscal matters therein, visited the fields of primary products and the factories of secondary industries operating there, and who has come into close personal contact with many classes of their peoples, can realize the enormous magnitude of this subject which is now being placed before the British people. It therefore almost staggers one to see how badly informed they are in regard to the question and upon what undigested and insufficient information some of the prominent citizens of this country are forcing the pace. This attitude can only be compared with that of launching a ship before the plates have been fixed to her keel and ribs.

The oversea Dominions are separate entities, each with its own fiscal problems and peculiar conditions, grown up in the course of the development of their own trade, carried on to the best advantage of their people. We cannot reckon without them, for are they not, in any case, in a great sense, the primary producers? On the other hand, reference to official statistics will prove that our Dominions and Crown Colonies alone are not a sufficient market for England's manufactures.

The suggestion, therefore, is that a series of thorough and separate investigations be instituted by the greatest business experts of the Empire in each of the principal branches of commerce, whether of primary or secondary industry, and especially that inquiry be made into all those of the Empire's primary and secondary industries in which she has a monopoly, or can supply her own needs. To take a minor instance, asbestos; say that an Empire Asbestos Board be constituted, consisting of representatives of the primary producers and the secondary industrialists, or manufacturers, throughout the Empire in that branch of commerce, with headquarters in London, to advise as to the best line to take in order that that particular trade shall be developed to the best advantage of the Empire. The local representatives of such board in the particular countries of the Empire where asbestos is either mined or manufactured would then act, on the authority of the board, as advisors to their respective Governments as to the policy to be followed in regard to that particular industry, so that the manufacture of the article is kept within the Empire and safeguarded, thereby ensuring the maximum amount of employment. The same procedure would be followed in regard to many other primary products of which the Empire has the world monopoly or can supply her own needs. In the same manner similar boards could be constituted in respect of each of our secondary industries of which the Empire has not yet full control of the primary product, and investigation be made as to the best manner of encouraging their development. Then, when each particular board has made its investigations and reported, let the politician come on the scene and assist in putting each case before the respective Governments and peoples of the Empire, who are the primary producers or secondary industrialists of each particular commodity.

Why should not all these boards get to work straight away, for there is tons of work to be done before the necessary information can be forthcoming?

In the meantime let every one be giving the general subject his earnest consideration, and as much educational propaganda thus gained be given the peoples of the Empire as possible; but do let us see that we have authentic information in regard to the subject from those who are life-long experts upon each branch of our principal articles of commerce. We shall then be travelling along the good hard road of practical common sense and thereby have reasonable hope of securing the utmost prosperity for all the constituent parts of the Empire that to-day are advancing along devious paths and diverging lines, which every day grow more and more confused and complicated, and which will assuredly soon become such a tangle of contradictions and confusions that they will end in disaster to, if not actually in the sinking of, our great ship of State.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN CLOUGH.

Travellers' Club, S.W.1.

SAFETY IN CINEMAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Secretary for Scotland, in his circular to local authorities on the lessons to be learned from the Paisley cinema disaster in December last, emphasises the need for the strictest compliance with the regulations made under the Act governing the licensing of these popular houses of entertainment and asks the authorities to review the position in their respective areas and to satisfy themselves before granting or renewing a licence that the premises comply with the safety requirements. As one who has knowledge of the conditions obtaining in cinematograph theatres in various districts, I am not exaggerating the state of affairs when I say that, except in a few populous areas, the regulations are almost ignored. This is not always due to unwillingness on the part of licensing authorities to insist on the law being observed, but more to lack of anyone to advise them on highly technical points. Until this deficiency is remedied many theatres throughout the country will remain unsafe.

Yours faithfully,
ARCHITECT.

July 12.

LIVING ON THE STATE

THE DOLE HABIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the Government is again asking Parliament to bolster up its bankrupt insurance fund, those who pay the taxes will be interested to know how the money is being spent.

It is now the practice in London to continue out-relief to able-bodied men on the condition that they accept work or training under the Minister of Health's Order of 1930. A large number of these men are also receiving unemployment "benefit" under the new Insurance Act; and in consequence many of them refuse the terms. A few instances of such cases may be given. A man aged 39 first "came on the guardians" at the age of 20. He has never earned his living without assistance from the guardians since. His income was usually 22s. out-relief, plus what he could pick up—which was unspecified. He has been on relief continuously since January, 1929. In March last he "suddenly bumps into 30s. a week benefit, and has never been so well off in his life," as a member of the committee—a working man who knew the applicant—aptly expressed it, when he came to have it supplemented. The relieving officer from long experience of the case reported that he was lazy and that no reliance could be placed on his or his wife's statements, and he was content to settle down and do nothing.

Another man has received altogether £370 from the guardians. His last spell of relief extends unbroken from January, 1929. He confessed that he had not earned a farthing since August, 1928. He is now receiving "benefit" of 40s. a week, and in the relieving officer's opinion "will go on relief for ever." A third man has an out-relief record dating back to 1921. Three children have been born while on relief. His room is filthy and stinking; the children are in a filthy state. The man has just come into "benefit" of 36s. a week. On applying to have this supplemented he was offered assistance on condition of accepting work or training. This he refused, saying "not if I've got to work for it"; and departed "to tell his tale to his political party round the corner." It may be added that the inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. was notified of the children's state. A still more interesting example is that of a man who has received £718 in relief since 1921. He has no record of work since, with the exception of casual employment. He was put off "benefit" three years ago as not genuinely seeking work. He again has, or had, 32s. "benefit" plus a small grant of 4s. from the old guardians. He was offered work or training pending a job, and replied—naturally from his experience of State assistance—"What! for 4s. a week? I refuse that, Sir."

How guardians supplemented this benefit in the days gone by for ever—if London is wise and awake next April—may be seen by a few instances picked at random. Two adults, aged 29 and 31, received 30s. unemployment benefit and 10s. out-relief. A family received 32s. unemployment benefit and 10s. out-relief; another family 34s. unemployment benefit and 10s. out-relief. One family receiving 30s. unemployment benefit had a grant of out-relief of 13s. 7d., making the total family income up to 60s.

The Government has two policies in opposition; the one—that of the Minister of Health—that every able-bodied man on out-relief shall be given work or training; the other—that of the Ministry of Labour—that the man shall be given the dole on condition that he does *not* go to training, since he loses his "benefit" if he goes into a training colony. The word "dole" is used here to distinguish relief that is not covered by insurance, and where there is little or no history of employment. The relief committees find that they are quite unable to help many of these men so long as they receive this miscalled "benefit"; since, unhappily, many seem to prefer to subsist on a bare sufficiency with idleness rather than accept training or work of a useful nature with an augmented family income. This new and pernicious system of granting unconditional out-relief through the labour exchanges is creating a new sense of hardship in poor neighbourhoods. Applicants at relief committees complain bitterly "There's people who have done no work for years and getting labour money." These unsophisticated people can see no difference between their fortunate neighbour who is now getting his dole and the less favoured man round the corner who does not, since both are in exactly similar circumstances.

It is difficult to see how the present policy of the Government is fulfilling Mr. Thomas's essential condition for any restoration of industry, which was "to stop the clamour for insurance pay and revive the demand for work" (*The Times*, October 1, 1929). It at least gives point to Mr. Snowden's warning that "unless social reforms developed a greater sense of responsibility and brought forth a greater individual cooperation our social measures . . . would establish a pauper State" (Hansard, November 4, 1929).

Your obedient servant,
H. J. MARSHALL.

Hampstead.

NAPOLEON AT BAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest the article on "Napoleon at Bay" in *The Times* to-day, especially as I have in my possession a diary kept, during the voyage of the Northumberland, by the Admiral's secretary, Mr. J. R. Glover (mentioned by Mrs. Welland), and also some gold coins, won by him from the ex-Emperor at his favourite game of vingt-et-un, and a gold pencil-case presented to him by Napoleon when he took leave of him at St. Helena. A connexion by marriage between Mr. Glover and my mother's family accounts for our possession of these relics. The copyright of the diary was, I believe, sold to the *Century Magazine* in 1893, but we retain the original MS.

Mr. Glover does not appear to have been favourably impressed with either the appearance, the character, or the manners of the ex-Emperor; but his diary hardly bears out the statement that he "seldom conversed with anyone," as it records long conversations between Napoleon and Admiral Sir George Cockburn. It is hardly to be wondered at if he was sometimes morose. He was refused any title higher than that of general, so far as the British officers were concerned; and the one room he could call his own, on board the Northumberland, was 9ft. by 12ft. But there must have been something in his bearing to suggest the impression conveyed by Byron in the lines (quoted by Bussey in his "History of Napoleon"):—

"When the whole host of hatred stood hard by
To watch and mock thee shrinking, thou hast smiled
With a sedate and all-enduring eye;—
When Fortune fled her spoiled and favourite child,
He stood unbowed beneath the ills upon him piled."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
H. M. GRINDON.

Marden Cottage, Upshire, Waltham Abbey, Essex, July 14.

TRAFFIC IN THE CITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I venture, through your courtesy, to suggest that public notice should be given when it is intended to hold up the already congested street traffic of London for long periods in the busiest hours of the day?

I recently spent an hour in a traffic block in the City which must have caused loss, delay, and inconvenience to thousands of busy people. I reached the Mansion House on my way to Liverpool-street Station just after midday. Here, all traffic was held up and diverted into Cannon-street, where it was wedged into a solid mass from which I eventually escaped home over London Bridge, my train having long since gone. On searching *The Times* I found a small announcement, under the heading "Arrangements for To-day," that the Lord Mayor was entertaining a Royal visitor to lunch at 1.30. Had it been publicly announced that on this account all traffic was to be held up at midday, many sufferers, including myself, could and would have taken other means of reaching their destinations.

London traffic congestion is bad enough already. The public realize this, and would, if given the opportunity, do their best to help the police in their difficult task by avoiding points of congestion so far as possible, but they cannot do this unless they are warned of these hold-ups. Also, it seems advisable to reduce the period of hold-up to a minimum, and midday appears rather early to stop all traffic on account of a ceremony fixed for 1.30.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. G. PRETYMAN.

2, Belgrave-square, S.W.

CHANGE FOR A £5 NOTE

In reply to Mr. W. Champ's remarks I would point out that Bank of England notes, which are issued under special powers and are exempt from stamp duty, comply with the requirements relating to such documents set out in the Bills of Exchange Act, 45 and 46 Vict., c. 61, s. 83 (1).—Mr. R. J. ALLEN, 1, Stanley-gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL

TRAIN FERRIES FOR PASSENGERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After the adverse vote in Parliament which followed the Prime Minister's very lucid exposition of the whole situation in regard to the Channel Tunnel, it appears that full consideration should be given to improving the present method of carrying both passengers and freight—and especially the former—to and from the Continent.

I venture to think that sufficient attention has not been paid to the question of train ferries. It is no new departure to have train ferries running successfully between England and the Continent. Throughout the War this means of transport was adopted, with great success; and at the present time train ferries run with special goods from the East Coast to the Continent, carrying in particular perishable goods, which derive great advantage from transport being effected without detraining or transhipment during the journey. There are also successful train ferries running in the Baltic, carrying passengers in sleeping cars. These traverse seas which are subject to heavy weather occasionally, just as is the English Channel.

There is therefore no great difficulty in arranging a Channel ferry service between one of our ports, such as Dover or Folkestone, and the corresponding French port. It will be necessary, of course, to have additional rolling stock with sleeping berths for the passengers, as, although the gauge of the rails admits of the same stock running in France and England, the coaches would have to be made suitable for going through British tunnels, which are somewhat smaller than the French.

It will thus be seen that all that is necessary is to provide additional rolling stock, additional piers and jetties on both sides to enable the trains to run straight on and off the ships, and to supply two ships to take the trains. These ships would be mere developments of present train ferry designs.

It would then be possible for passengers to get into a sleeping berth in a train in London or Paris, say, towards midnight, and arrive in Paris or London in time for breakfast, having had no changes or disturbance *en route*; the Customs being arranged by the train attendants, just as is done in crossing any frontier. All the trouble is got over of carrying one's hand and other luggage from train to ship and ship to train, with the various tiresome formalities which are so well known to all who travel to and from the Continent at present.

As indicated above, it appears that for passengers the night service would be the great attraction, as business men would lose no time whatever, being in their sleeping berths during the regular hours of rest and arriving at their destination fit for a day's work. Of course it would be quite an easy matter to have a day service also, but I emphasize the night service on account of the advantage of no time being lost by the passenger; and in this respect the train ferry would be vastly superior to any of the present services, even that given by air travel.

The cost of the extra trains, jetties, &c., would be a trifle compared with that of the proposed tunnel, and the supplementary fares and extra freight for special goods would probably soon repay the additional charges involved; and the train ferry service would tend to popularize and increase travel between the Continent and Great Britain.

I have endeavoured to put the case clearly as it appears to me to require very serious consideration, as being perfectly feasible, not requiring any experimental work whatever, and presenting a service enormously improved over anything at present provided.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. H. T. D'EYNCOURT.

20, Ebury-street, S.W.1.

TASTE IN PICTURE POST-CARDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There has been some complaint lately in the Press about the type of picture post-card on sale at seaside places, and the police are called in to take action when what is on sale gets beyond the limit which British taste allows; but I hope that you will permit me to call attention to the whole subject still further.

I had occasion recently to take about 100 children to the seaside for an annual outing, and, as a day with other folk's children sometimes calls one's own to mind, I looked at a dozen shops which had cards for sale, in search of one for my own daughter, aged 16, who is at school in the South of England. The longer I looked the more dismayed I was to discover the type of card on sale. They were of two kinds only; one, a very poor type of photograph of the place we were visiting, the other—well, adjectives fail me! They were not obscene, nor could authority step in and take action, but vulgar, low, occasionally suggestive, ugly, blatant, of very poor workmanship, and always in the worst taste; and there was nothing else!

Now, Sir, I well remember the first time, on a Swiss railway platform, that I saw a picture post-card, 20-odd years ago. It was something new, attractive, and in charming taste. Since those days they have become legion, and our own artists have been second to none in producing what is really attractive. Is it fair to the average purchaser in 1930 to insist that we are vulgar and like vulgarity? The public taste is so obviously rising to heights undreamed of by our Victorian forebears. Look at the average English girl of to-day. She dresses charmingly; she shows her self-respect to us all. There is no crowd in the world so nicely turned out as an English one. Yet it is suggested to the holiday-maker from town and village, at our seaside resorts, that vulgarity is our natural tone of mind, and we are asked to spread that vulgarity through his Majesty's Post Office far and wide. The back of the card is a disgrace to the image which we apply to the front of it when we attach our 1d. stamp. I plead, Sir, that the public conscience be stirred to oust these abominable travesties of art which, if it does not always portray the beautiful, can at least portray the amusing and decent in good taste. I cannot but think we are doing something permanently harmful to the minds of our children if, when they go for their trips to the seaside, we teach them to expect to find what is on sale around our sea coasts, and to send it to their friends. It needs a stronger voice than mine to shake us free from stuff of this kind, which is an insult to all classes, and for that reason I beg you to lead the way.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. MYLNE.

Burton Vicarage, Scunthorpe, Lincs.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Law Society's Bill proposes to include within its purview all solicitors, whether practising or not. The inclusion of non-practising solicitors, who in many cases have long since left the profession, and doubtless have little interest in it, is, I venture to think, a wholly indefensible and oppressive provision, and one I hope the Law Society will eventually decide to omit. So long as retired solicitors (of whom I am one) can pay their subscriptions to the society voluntarily many will no doubt continue to do so, but, when membership becomes compulsory and lasts for life, it is quite another matter, especially as the present subscription is likely to be considerably increased after the passage of the Bill, and partly applied for a purpose with which some of us have not overmuch sympathy.

I am, &c.,
LEX.

Isle of Wight, July 14.

Points from Letters

SUNNY SCOTLAND

As you were good enough to print notes on "Sunny Scotland" in the months of March, April and May, perhaps your readers may now like to read the results for June. For the eight days, 10th to 17th, quaint, far North Lerwick stood far ahead of all British places, for in those eight days it could boast of 118 hours of sunshine, or no less than 15 hours a day. For the whole month, this time one place and seemingly only one place in England surpassed any Scottish place in its record, namely, Brighton, which could reckon 274 hours, or fully nine a day. But next came Arbroath, in Eastern Scotland, with 269 hours, or nine hours a day. Penzance and Falmouth came far behind with 219 each, Kew had 227, and Blackpool one hour more, though Ventnor had 244 and Margate 249. As to temperature, the Scottish maximum was reached at Gordon Castle, Morayshire, on the 18th, namely, 81deg. F. in the shade. This was only once or twice surpassed in England till the very last day of June, when Cranwell attained to 84deg.—Mr. JAMES B. JOHNSTON, 63, Cluny-gardens, Edinburgh.

HAYMAKING AND THE DOLE

A Landowning Farmer's experience is nothing new. As long as I can remember (over 50 years) we have had these lazy, useless people of upper, middle, and lower classes to deal with, people who are "bone lazy" and useless from birth, and who have to be supported by the more intelligent and industrious. It is of no use grumbling. I have seen so much of it and know quite well what I am talking about.—Mr. EDWARD MILES (The Speaker's Butler), Speaker's House, S.W.1.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES

The National Council of Women of Great Britain desire to call attention to the slow progress that is being made in the appointment of women magistrates. Last March the Attorney-General stated that 49 boroughs had no woman magistrate. He claimed that the great majority of these boroughs had only a small population—a fact which does not, in our opinion, remove the need for women on the Bench. It may be added that of the remaining 202 boroughs over 50 still have only one woman magistrate, which we regard as quite inadequate. The Attorney-General further stated that women have been appointed to every county commission in England and Wales, but did not say how many of the 733 petty sessional divisions in the counties were without a woman. The number must still be very large. So far as our information goes, the situation is particularly bad in Berkshire, Derbyshire, Durham, Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. In those counties, with a total of 117 petty sessional divisions, only 48 women have been appointed. The position in the Duchy of Lancaster is very different. Not a single borough is without a woman on the Bench, the average being more than five, while the 32 county divisions have an average of more than three each. If this is possible where appointments are made by the Chancellor of the Duchy, we fail to see why the same conditions cannot obtain over the whole of England and Wales.—Mrs. KEYNES, President, The National Council of Women of Great Britain, Murray House, Vandon-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

WITNESSES ON OATH

In a recent case Mr. Justice Horridge commented upon the light regard in which some witnesses hold their oath. "They come into the witness box," said the Judge, "and tell shocking lies." The solemnity of the oath would be increased if it were administered from the Bench, so that a witness would have to meet the presiding judge "eye to eye and face to face." I have heard the oath administered in a Court of Justice by an usher in a way that could be described as neither impressive nor edifying.—Mr. STEWART JOBSON, The Hayne, Seaton, Devon.

THE MALTESE DISPUTE

Professor F. de Zulueta contrasts the "clear Latin minds" with our own "extremely hazy political conceptions." Is it "clear-minded" continually to assume what you want to prove? As for instance:—"The Maltese as a whole accept as a fundamental Catholic position the right of their Bishops to warn their flocks that it would be a sin to vote against Lord Strickland." Were they, then, Protestants against whom the Archbishop had to be protected after an allocution in a Maltese church? "The presumption of any fair-minded man must be heavily in favour of the Bishops." Is this facile remark Latin clear-mindedness? "Archbishop Caruana is known to be a very loyal subject of the Crown." Is not this just the point at issue? No man can serve two masters. "The argument that Lord Strickland's opponents are, as a party, pro-Italian has been generally abandoned." By whom?—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. N. MOZLEY, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.

COPARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Sir James Erskine last Friday advocated an extension of copartnership. The obstacle is that, while all are ready to be copartners in profits, few are willing to be copartners in losses, or to risk becoming so.—The REV. G. H. TREMENHEERE, St. Edward's House, West Malvern.

A PLAY ABOUT THE BROWNINGS

You refer in *The Times* of July 10 to a new play by Mr. Rudolph Besier, *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*, to be produced at the Malvern Festival. Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett was born at Coxhoe Hall, in the County of Durham, which is a considerable distance from Malvern, and therefore the reason given for the appropriateness of performing Mr. Besier's play at that place falls to the ground. With regard to the statement about my grandfather's (Edward Moulton-Barrett's) alienation from his wife, as a matter of fact during her lifetime he was a most loving husband, and after her death he was devoted to her memory. Certainly he objected to the marriage of three of his children, and for reasons that were perhaps not unnatural. As a family we had intermarried with cousins in several generations and it was wise that husbands and wives should be sought in other directions. This caused his objection in two cases. In the third, that of his eldest daughter, he was a proud man and, in consonance with the views of many at the time, he was opposed to her marriage with a man whom he regarded as belonging to a lower grade in the social scale.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD MOULTON-BARRETT, The Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue.

THE SELFISH PEDESTRIAN

While the pedestrian is being charged with selfishness, may I, on his behalf, point out the neglect of the road authorities to provide, in our country roads, a footpath for either the selfish or unselfish? Take, as an example, the Brighton Road, or the Horsham Road, where for mile after mile no footpath is provided, in spite of warnings given by serious accidents and deaths of its necessity. In some parts there is an unclimbable bank on each side of the roadway to which motorists, apparently, have the right to drive close up, leaving the unfortunate pedestrian the choice of being maimed or killed outright. Has the pedestrian now no right to the use of our country roads in safety?—Mr. HENRY T. WROTH, Crawley, Sussex.

THE CARYATIDS IN ATHENS

As the Rev. Dr. W. A. Wigram points out, the faces of the "Kores" have deteriorated considerably, although, as a resident in Athens who spends most nights sleeping out on a housetop terrace under the shadow of the Acropolis, I do not agree that the existence of chemical works, &c., at Piraeus can have had much effect. The air of Athens is clean. Coal is little used—or sleeping on a housetop terrace might prove a "sooty" affair. Rather can it be put down to the fierce heat of summer on the Attic plain, coupled with torrential downpours of rain which sometimes occur with great suddenness. The remains on the Acropolis are exposed to the weather, and it speaks well for Pentelic marble that they resist as well as they do.—Mr. A. F. BACON, 9, Rue Metropole, Athens, Greece.

BEANFEASTS AT FAIRLOP FAIR

Interested readers will be able to obtain further information about "beanfeasts" upon consulting the following:—"History, Origin, and Rise of Fairlop Fair." London. 1812. "Fairlop Fair and its Founder; or, facts and fun for the forest frolickers." Issued by Charles Clark from his Private Press at Great Totham in 1847. "Dedication of Hainault Forest," issued by the London County Council, 1906. Copies of these works can be consulted at the Libraries of the British Museum, the Guildhall, and the Essex Archaeological Society at Colchester. The Fair was held on the first Friday in July. Many persons still living will remember the Fairlop Boat passing along the Mile End-road up to about 1880.—Mr. JOHN AVERY, Croft Lodge, Snakes-lane, Woodford Green, Essex.

DATES OF NOVELS

I hope you will receive many letters in the same strain as that of Commander McHardy in *The Times* of July 4, with the object of inducing publishers to print the date of first publication in all their books. I cannot imagine why it is now so often omitted. The omission will tend to confuse readers more and more.—Miss A. E. GRIGNON, 41, Filton-avenue, Horfield, Bristol.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT FOR BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN

Mr. JOHN CHARLES GRAY, of Fernleigh, Barr Common, near Walsall, chairman of Kirkpatrick, Limited, malleable ironfounders, who died on April 30, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £34,425, with net personalty £33,589. He left:—

£500 to the Walsall and District General Hospital.

On the death of his wife £250 to his servant, Jennie Swann, whether still in his service or not. After many other bequests the residue of the property to the British Red Cross Society, to be applied by them in and towards their British Empire Cancer Campaign Fund.

Mrs. MARGARET CAROLINE SETTLE, of The Hill, Alsager, Cheshire, who died on March 19, aged 65, widow of J. Settle, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £74,244; with net personalty £73,023. She left:—

£25, a life annuity of £208, and her dog "Bruce," "if she wishes to have it," to Nurse Edith Garner, if still in her service and not under notice. "In recognition of her devotion and faithful service," but if she shall have left her service or be under notice to leave at her decease she left her a cash legacy of £300; £50 to Nurse Hollins, of Silverdale, Stass; and £50 each to her head gardener, Ernest Frost, and her chauffeur, Frank Hollinshead, if respectively still in her service and not under notice either given or received.

COLONEL MALACHI LOCKE BLAKE, V.D., J.P., of Bridge, South Petherton, Somerset, who died on March 16, aged 81, left estate of the gross value of £30,791, with net personalty £29,997. He left:—

£50 to his late chauffeur, Walter Banfield.

£500 to the Western Union of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, to be used in furthering the objects of the Union; £500 each to the Trustees of the Unitarian Chapel at Ilminster and the Taunton and Somerset Hospital; and £300 to Crewkerne Hospital.

DR. FRANCIS WILLIAM GILBERTSON, LL.D., J.P., of Paradise Meadow, Bishopston, Glamorgan, chairman and managing director of Messrs. W. Gilbertson and Co., Limited, steel and tinplate manufacturers, a director of the Great Western Railway Company, vice-chairman of the Federation of British Industries, who died on October 3, aged 56, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £40,031, with net personalty £19,090. He directed that:—

His wife, 12 months after his decease, set aside 5 per cent. of the then capital value of his estate, which sum he directed should be held upon trust for his wife for life, and subject thereto as to three-fifths to the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Trust for the general purposes of that body, and two-fifths to University College, Swansea, for the general purposes of that body.

Mr. EDWARD LEIGH, of Westbank, Victoria-parade, Ashton-on-Ribble, Lancs, gold thread manufacturer, who died on May 20, aged 64, left £24,661 gross, with net personalty £21,293. He left:—

£300 to Alfred Etherington, "the manager of my business," if in his service at the time of his death and not under notice either given or received; and £300 similarly to his housekeeper, Judith S. Allen.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE WYATT, of Rutland-court, Knightsbridge, S.W., who died on May 12, a widow, left estate of the gross value of £24,923, with net personalty £24,568. She left:—

Five years' wages to her maid, Fanny Hoskins, if in her service at her death; and one year's wages to each other maid of two years' service.

Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, of Newry-street, Banbridge, Co. Down, merchant, who died on March 18, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £1,676. He left:—

£50 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Banbridge.

Mr. FRANK GREEN BEDDOES, J.P., of Belmont, Allen-road, Wolverhampton, formerly an ironmonger at Iron Bridge, Salop, who died on May 1, aged 74, left estate of the gross value of £7,446, with net personalty £4,839. He left:—

£100 to his housekeeper, Nellie Smart, if in his employ at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ANDERSON, Mr. Robert, of Burnbank-gardens, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant, head of Robert Anderson and Co. (personal estate, in Great Britain £13,865)	£14,711
BAINBRIDGE, Mr. Thomas Richardson (85), of The Beeches, Ponteland, Northumberland (net personalty £1,731)	3,629
BEASLEY, Mr. James Griffin, L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S. (83), of Mountford House, Rowley Regis, Staffs (net personalty £3,750)	8,083
BINNEY, Mr. Edward Herbert, M.A. (57), of Woodstock-road, Oxford, for 20 years Second Master of the City of Oxford School (net personalty £1,232)	2,104
BILL, Dr. Arnold Francis, M.D. (64), of Coventry, Warwick (net personalty £2,342)	2,410
BLACKMORE, Mr. Francis (80), of Clemore, Connaught-place, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, retired butcher (net personalty £5,946)	23,720
CLARKE, Mr. Patrick Thomas, of Rosebank, Woodland-avenue, Leicester (net personalty £3,866)	4,057
CRAWFORD, Mr. Abram, of Glenburn-park, Belfast, manager of Anderson and McAuley, Limited, Donegall-place, Belfast (personal estate in England and Northern Ireland)	5,027
DEWAR, Mr. Robert Simpson, of High-street, Newburgh, Fife, company secretary (personal estate)	11,244
EDWARDS, Mr. James William, of The Avenue, Southampton (net personalty £42,203)	48,826
GOLDING, Mr. Harry Wenlock (75), of Little Bradfords, Bocking, Essex, head of Messrs. Ashley, Adkins and Co., matting manufacturers (net personalty £4,106)	10,608
GREEN, Mr. William (65), of The Manor House, Whitwood, Normanton, Yorks, secretary and late commercial manager of Henry Briggs, Son and Co., Limited, colliery proprietors (net personalty £4,789)	6,391
GREENHOUSE, Mr. Richard Francis, of Clarendon-street, Wolverhampton, ironmaster's agent net personalty £5,704)	5,821
GULSTON, Mrs. Emily Jane, of Derwydd, Llandeble, Carmarthen, widow of G. S. Gulston (net personalty £4,952)	5,607
HATHORN, Mrs. Emily Rose, of Park-place, Cheltenham, widow of C. H. V. Hathorn (net personalty £7,573)	7,813
INSKIP, Miss Mary Liscombe, of Torrington-place, Plymouth (net personalty £8,506)	8,609
JOB, Mr. Charles, F.R.P.S. (76), of Milestone Hotel, Kensington, W. (net personalty £22,983)	23,230
NUGEE, the Rev. Francis Edward, M.A. (74), of Shangton Rectory, Shangton, Leics. (net personalty £15,600)	16,831
RICHARDSON, Mr. Edward Walter (71), of Burton-villas, Hove (net personalty £2,892)	4,490
SHARPE, Miss Catharine (89), of Windmill-hill, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £12,690)	12,778
TAYLOR, Captain Oswald, Albon Aldersey, late The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of Balledrick, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire (personal estate)	20,591
WILCOCK, Mr. Sylvanus, of Chalfont-road, West Park, Leeds, leather merchant, a director of the Hollins Tannery, Sowerby Bridge, and a director of Messrs. Charles Walker and Co., Limited, general mill furnishers (founder of the Hollins Tannery) (net personalty £9,151)	12,528

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Chelmsford has appointed the REV. O. GOSNEY, vicar of North Weald, to be Rural Dean of Ongar, in place of Canon Reeve, who has resigned.

The REV. G. N. BRUMMITT, assistant curate of St. Jude's, Southsea, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. Mark, Southampton—patrons, the Church Patronage Society.

The REV. C. C. ADDEY, rector of Abington, Northampton, has accepted the offer of the Bishop of Peterborough of the benefice of Uppingham, Rutland, shortly to be vacant by the resignation of Canon Richardson.

NOTES

Canon William Evans, rector of Narberth-with-Robeston-Wathen and Mountou in the diocese of St. David's, is about to resign on account of ill-health.

The Rev. W. A. Beckles, rector of Hartfield, in the diocese of Chichester, has announced his intention of resigning on October 1. The benefice is in the gift of Lord De la Warr.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1830. Price 7d.

The remains of what once was George IV. have now undergone the process of interment.

We have been charged with two offences, diametrically opposite, in our behaviour towards the late King. One set of accusers will have it that we persecute his memory with the same hostile spirit with which we assailed his living reputation. Another party reproach us with mean sycophancy to the living, and still meaner malignity towards the defunct Prince. It might be sufficient for us to state these inconsistent calumnies, and leave them to neutralize each other; but we disdain to shelter ourselves by such an evasion, and we give the flattest contradiction to them both. . . .

The truth is, however—and it speaks volumes about the man—that there never was an individual less regretted by his fellow-creatures than this deceased King. What eye has wept for him? What heart has heaved one throb of unmercenary sorrow? Was there at any time a gorgeous pageant on the stage more completely forgotten than he has been, even from the day on which the heralds proclaimed his successor? Has not that successor gained more upon the English tastes and prepossessions of his subjects, by the blunt and unaffected—even should it be the grotesque—cordiality of his demeanour, within a few short weeks, than George IV.—that Leviathan of the *haut ton*—ever did during the 68 years of his existence?

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C.P.H. 72.

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PASSING OF COAL AGE

RAW MATERIALS FROM THE AIR

DR. LEVINSTEIN'S SURVEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 15

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry opened to-day in Birmingham. In the report of the council, which was adopted, a membership of 4,596 was recorded, a net increase on the year of 46. It was mentioned that during the week beginning July 13, 1931, the Society would celebrate in London its 50 years of existence. Lord Melchett was elected president.

DR. HERBERT LEVINSTEIN, of Manchester, in his presidential address, said it was becoming a matter no longer of choice but of necessity for the human race to learn to use the air, soil, and sun to the best advantage, to make the earth more productive of food and raw material. This was one of the two great tasks of science. The other was to decrease human suffering by the conquest of disease, which would follow slowly but surely upon an increased knowledge of the subtle chemistry of the living cell, of which so little was yet known. The discovery of how to use the nitrogen of the air to increase the productivity of the soil would remain one of the greatest landmarks in human achievement.

WATER POWER FOR INDUSTRY

Having tapped the inexhaustible supplies of atmospheric nitrogen, the next step was to transform another constituent of the air, carbonic acid, without the intervention of the plant, and thus to get, without the interval of a geological age, the raw materials now obtained from coal. The complete reduction of carbonic acid to methane (coal gas) had, in fact, been accomplished. It would certainly not be long before methane became a valuable raw material of the chemical industry. It could, in turn, be almost completely converted in the arc oven into acetylene, and acetylene could be polymerized to a tar, about half of which consisted of benzene. Thus they obtained, by the synthetic, instead of the geological, route, direct access to a new source of the products obtained from coal tar. Our available raw material thus became inexhaustible, for carbonic acid existed in balanced quantities in the atmosphere. If time was money, what was the money value of this reaction in terms of time?

National wealth was reckoned in terms of coal or oil—of energy stored up geological ages ago. The weakness of Great Britain as a manufacturing country was its dependence on fossil-wealth, *i.e.*, coal, for power, instead of on the tides, the waterfalls, the wind, the direct radiation of the sun. Other countries were developing the use of water power for industries on a scale that seemed stupendous compared with the small scale still predominant in this country.

Another 10 or 15 generations would see the exhaustion of the world's principal coal deposits. The age of coal was passing. It would have lasted, when it was over, for a shorter period than the Moorish occupation of Spain, which at the time seemed so important to Christendom, and vanished, leaving behind it nothing but a garden here and there, a palace or two preserved by the conqueror's pride, and a few romantic tales.

The losses of the Napoleonic wars were soon made good by the development of steam and coal. The losses of the last War could be made good by learning to use more effectually the natural forces for industrial work. The population of the world to-day was over 2,000,000,000. If it continued to increase at the average annual rate of 1 per cent., the world would have doubled its population in 70 years. Long before there was any actual world shortage acute problems of great difficulty would arise between the nations that had enough food and timber and those that had not.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

In Britain, which was densely populated, and where, therefore, land was relatively scarce, the proper utilization of the land was obviously more important than in countries where land was relatively plentiful. It was therefore most remarkable that the common sense of the people had not forced upon the State a consistent agricultural policy. The business of this country, as seen by the Victorian or so-called "Manchester School" of economics, was to import raw material and food and to export manufactures. That was why they neglected agriculture. Our business, we were told, was to choose the cheapest supplier and sell to the highest bidder. Thus was set up the law that to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market was the main principle of business. It was the principle of the cheap-jack who moved on from fair to fair. It was not the maxim for permanent business. To buy in the most reliable and to sell in the most permanent market was a better maxim. To buy where you were certain to get supplies, to sell to customers who were most likely to go on buying from you, was the principal consideration for a country in our situation.

How was this to be attained? Clearly to give preference in buying our food and timber to those who bought our manufactures. Equally clearly those who had food and timber to sell and wanted a permanent buyer should give preference in buying the manufactured articles they imported to their food and timber customers. There was a special mutual interest between Great Britain and those sparsely populated nations which owned wide areas of food and forest lands; for instance, some of those constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations.

BOY DROWNED IN THE SERPENTINE

CORONER AND LIMITATION OF BATHING AREA

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of EDWARD JOHN COULTER, 17, a builder's boy, of Dawpool-road, Willesden, who was drowned while bathing in the Serpentine on Sunday.

John Coulter, the boy's father, an unemployed steel worker, of Caer Hendrie-street, Penydaren, Merthyr Tydvil, gave evidence of identification.

The CORONER.—How did you manage to get here?—I sold my watch.

The CORONER informed the witness that his return fare would be paid and he would have the maximum fee for giving evidence.

The evidence was that on Sunday morning Coulter and another boy, a cousin, bathed in the Serpentine. The other boy could not swim and, missing Coulter, became alarmed and informed a policeman.

Albert Green, a Royal Humane Society boatman, said he found Coulter's body about 20 yards from the bank.

Edward W. Weston, Royal Humane Society superintendent, said this was the second death in the Serpentine within a week or two. It was very unusual; there had not been a death previously for 10 years, and 2,000,000 bathers had been in the water. Bathers were not allowed to go within 50 yards of the end of the north shore, but a good many young fellows ventured out too far and could not get back. He suggested that if the area were limited this would not occur so frequently. They had nearly 400 yards, yet they would venture across.

Dr. Spurgeon, Divisional Police Surgeon, said that Coulter had a very large thymus gland and other glands were enlarged. This would make him liable to faint from exhaustion. It was his opinion that Coulter had a fainting attack in the water and was drowned.

After recording a verdict of "Accidental Death," the CORONER added: "I recommend that steps should be taken in the interests and safety of bathers to confine the bathing more in to the shore by buoying off, and so preventing swimmers from swimming across towards the north shore."

SIGNALMEN'S "JOY RIDE"

SIGNALMEN JOSEPH CARTLEDGE and JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, of the Royal Corps of Signals, who pleaded "Guilty" at an Aldershot District Court-martial to two charges of stealing an Army motor-car and desertion, have been sentenced to 112 days' imprisonment and ignominious discharge from the Army. Their sentence, however, has been reduced to detention by order of Major-General F. F. Ready, commanding the First Division, who has also remitted their discharge from the Army. At the trial the men stated that they took the car and went to Bognor for a "joy ride."

THE SALE ROOM

HIGH PRICES FOR SCOTT

The whole of yesterday's book sale at Sotheby's comprised "the property of a gentleman," about whose identity there was no question, for nearly every volume contained the bookplate of Hansard Watt, and most of the books were supplied by the booksellers who had come to buy.

Of the day's total, £5,914, over £4,000 went for the remarkable series of Scott first editions, all in the original boards, uncut, with the half-titles, and other "points" which go to make up the perfect "collector's" copy. With the exceptions indicated below the books were bought by Mr. Rham, acting for the Rosenbach Company, of Philadelphia and New York. The most surprising price of all, as it was also the highest, was the £1,420 paid for the set of the first series of "Tales of My Landlord," 1816, in four volumes. This copy was sold in recent years for £55, although as far back as 1904-6 copies had fetched £101 and £106 at Hodgson's. The book comprises "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality." The first editions of the second and the third series, 1816 and 1818, of the "Tales" brought £130 and £40 respectively. "Waverley," 1814, has always been regarded as the scarcest of the Scott novels, and in "collector's" state has always brought the highest price; the copy for which Messrs. Maggs paid £1,020 yesterday is understood to have cost £600 in recent years. Among the other Scott novels were:—"Guy Mannering," 1815, after "Waverley" one of the rarest—£380; "Rob Roy," 1818—£130; "Ivanhoe," 1819—£49 (Elkin Matthews); "Kenilworth," 1821—£90; "The Fortunes of Nigel," 1821—£40; and "Tales of the Crusaders," 1825—£45.

Among the Scott manuscripts and letters a document of two pages octavo, referring to the beginning of "Waverley," its having been laid aside and the manuscript discovered by Scott in the drawer of an old writing-desk when looking for fishing tackle, went at £190 to Messrs. Quaritch, who also gave £16 for an autographed letter from Scott to Longmans referring to the proposal to recall Mrs. Siddons to the stage; while the autograph manuscript of the well-known lines for the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Breathes there a man with soul so dead," 16 lines, went for £60 (Barrett). A copy of Daniell and Ayton's "A Voyage Round Great Britain," 1814-25, in eight folio volumes, with 308 coloured plates, with an autograph Itinerary by Sir Walter Scott, three pages quarto, fetched £200 (Sutton).

Other books in the same property included the following first editions:—C. Brontë, "Jane Eyre," 1847—£175 (Hansard); T. Day, "History of Sandford and Merton," 1783-89, in three volumes, original boards, uncut—£32 (Maggs); J. W. von Goethe, "Faust, ein Fragment," 1790—£40 (Strauss); O. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, 1773—£30 (E. Matthews); Horace, "Opera," first Aldine edition, 1501—£68 (Maggs); A. E. Housman, "A Shropshire Lad," 1896—£31 (Holt); Captain Marryat, "Mr. Midshipman Easy," 1836—£29 (Fletcher); Virgil, "Opera," first Aldine edition—£120 (Solounos); and W. Wordsworth and S. T. Coleridge, "Lyrical Ballads," 1798-1800—£100 (Maggs).

PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS

At Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday among the pictures sold were:—J. Van Goyen, a river scene with buildings and fishing boats, sold for £320 (Colnaghi); T. Gainsborough, portrait of Mr. J. Maysey, a clerk at Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell-street—£400 (Leger); and Canaletto, the Grand Canal, Venice, a pair—£300 (Spiller).

Among the old engravings at Sotheby's second sale yesterday (the total was £2,406) were:—"The Stormy Night" and "Morning After the Storm," a pair after W. R. Bigg by W. Ward—£120 (W. Sabin); "The Quorn Hunt," after H. Alken by F. C. Lewis, 1835, a set of eight aquatints in colours—£190 (Ellis and Smith); "The Beaufort Hunt," after H. Alken by W. P. Hodges, another set of eight in colours—£300 (Fores); and "The Leicestershire Hunt," after H. Alken by T. Fielding, a set of four, 1827—£160 (Ellis and Smith).

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND

£6,182 RAISED BY PRINCE GEORGE'S APPEAL

An appeal made by Prince George yesterday on behalf of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, at a luncheon given in the hall of the Grocers' Company, resulted in contributions and promises to a total of £6,182. Sir Robert Kindersley presided.

Proposing the toast of the fund, PRINCE GEORGE said that in these days, when every pocket was feeling the pinch of the cost of living, it was regrettable, though perhaps inevitable, that charitable institutions must also suffer. This one was no exception to the rule. Before the War they were able to send some 45,000 children into the country for a fortnight's holiday every year, whereas last year, after drawing on the reserve fund, only about 32,000 could be dealt with. This year it had not been possible to draw again on the reserve fund, and the number would have to be further reduced to 27,000 unless there was a good response to that appeal. There was a story of the slightly drunken man who was discovered kneeling on the pavement in front of the Empire Theatre in Leicester-square. A policeman asked what he had lost, and he replied, his watch. When asked where he lost it, he replied, in a dark side street off St. James's-street. Not unnaturally the policeman inquired why, if he had lost his watch there, he was looking for it in Leicester-square, and the reply was that there was more light there. (Laughter.) Most of the children dealt with by this fund came from dark streets where their surroundings were dreary, dismal, and oppressive, and many had lost, temporarily at least, their natural heritage, happiness and enjoyment, possessions which belonged in a very peculiar degree to children. If they were to recover those possessions, they must be moved from the dark places of London into the sunshine and open spaces of the country, where they would find more light, more health, and more happiness, and would regain, perhaps, their belief, which in many cases they long ago had lost, in the goodness of life.

DAME MAY WHITTY, chairman of the appeal committee, responding, said, though it was hard to raise money, it was harder to disappoint the children of the slums who for months had been bringing in their pennies towards a holiday.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Prince George and the Grocers' Company.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

NEW UNDER-OFFICERS FOR NEXT TERM

The following Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, who have just completed the second of their three terms there, have been appointed to be the Under-Officers of the four companies of Gentlemen Cadets for the term beginning on August 28 and ending in December:—

SENIOR UNDER-OFFICERS.—No. 1 Company, D. N. Nicol (Harrow); No. 3 ("Champion") Company, C. M. F. Deakin (Winchester); No. 4 Company, E. T. R. Jenyns (Eton); No. 5 Company, P. J. Keen (Haileybury).

JUNIOR UNDER-OFFICERS.—No. 1 Company, H. C. B. Leslett (Fettes); W. I. Moberly (Sherborne), R. F. K. Belcham (Guildford) and D. H. Walker (Shrewsbury); No. 3 Company, F. H. Bowen (Oratory), R. A. P. Macpherson (Epsom), T. A. G. Pritchard (Stowe) and W. G. Raw (Bedford); No. 4 Company, J. A. Cooke (Harrow), P. J. Luard (Wellington), D. L. R. Hutchinson (Royal Naval College, Dartmouth) and F. A. Monro (Beaumont); No. 5 Company, S. H. Vernon (Clifton), G. F. Watson-Smyth (Bradfield), C. S. W. Hansen (Shrewsbury), and J. R. S. Macdonald (Marlborough).

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Witts, D.S.O., M.C., the Irish Guards, has been selected to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Godwin-Austen, O.B.E., The South Wales Borderers, as Officer Commanding No. 1 Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from the beginning of the winter term on August 28.

VICAR KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR

George Frank Twiner, chauffeur to Mr. Roger Quilter, the composer, of Montague-street, Portland-square, W., was exonerated from blame yesterday at an inquest at Westminster on the body of the REV. WILLIAM COWAN HARRISON MORELAND, 69, vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, W. Evidence was given that on Thursday evening Mr. Moreland was standing on a refuge when the car driven by Twiner was passing. An eye-witness said that Mr. Moreland appeared to slip as he stepped forward, and was knocked down. Mr. Moreland died the same night in St. George's Hospital. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

STATE INSURANCE

SIR W. KINNEAR ON THE BRITISH SYSTEM

The origin and development of State Insurance in Britain were described by Sir Walter Kinnear, Controller of Health Insurance, Ministry of Health, at a further public session of the Royal Commission on Labour in India held at India House, Aldwych, yesterday. Mr. J. H. Whitley presided.

In reply to questions on the memorandum he submitted Sir Walter Kinnear said the British health insurance scheme was under detailed consideration for three years before its introduction to Parliament, and it came into operation 2½ years after it had been placed on the Statute-book. The actuarial experience of the Manchester Unity, one of the largest friendly societies, proved invaluable in fixing the premiums. There was also a large body of people already accustomed to contributing to insurance, and the application of the larger scheme was less difficult than it otherwise might have been. In a short time the approved societies had succeeded in enrolling about 13,000,000 members, and within six months various kinds of benefits were brought into operation by degrees.

It was difficult to conceive of the success of health insurance in this country without the existence of an efficient and ubiquitous medical service, extending even to the remotest locality. For the prevention of the misuse of the funds of any society it was essential that the members themselves should be interested in their protection. The infant mortality rate in this country had improved very much, but he could not trace it directly to the National Health Insurance Scheme, which did not include attendance before and during birth. This omission had been a subject of some criticism, and there had been suggestions that this phase of the scheme should be remodelled.

About 35 per cent. of the 16,000,000 insured persons changed their addresses in the course of the year, and a very considerable number changed their occupation. There were approved societies representing trade unions, Churches, and insurance companies. One society was known as the Comical Fellows—a small society of genial fellows who had banded themselves together and founded their own approved society. (Laughter.) Some societies made a point of selecting their own; for instance, the Rechabites desired only total abstainers. People who could not gain admission to the Rechabites approved society had no difficulty in getting into another.

Some societies had been able to increase their statutory benefits by 50 per cent., while others, owing to a greater amount of sickness, could not increase theirs. Sir Walter Kinnear preferred not to answer a question concerning the causes of the permanent increase in sickness certificates, particularly among women, because the subject was under inquiry. Some critics argued that insurance of employed married women was becoming a rather difficult proposition. The claims of single women had also increased in recent years.

The Commission sat in private for a time, and then adjourned until Thursday, at the India Office.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG'S GALLANTRY

EFFORT TO SAVE DROWNING MAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FLEETWOOD, JULY 15

When the French steam trawler Gris Nez arrived at Fleetwood to-day, the story was told of the gallant efforts of a Newfoundland dog to rescue a drowning fisherman from the sea.

The vessel left Boulogne last Friday for the West Scottish fishing grounds, and on Sunday afternoon the trawler was near the Klondyke herring areas. One of the crew happened to walk round the stern of the trawler when he saw the dog in the sea about 200 yards away. The alarm of "Dog overboard" was raised. The engines were stopped and the vessel reversed to the spot. Closer inspection showed that the dog was valiantly struggling in the water in an endeavour to keep a man afloat. With the aid of binoculars it was seen that the man was Jean Marie Martin, 39, of Boulogne, who was a fireman of the trawler. It is presumed that Martin must have fallen overboard unobserved by any of the crew, but that he was seen by the dog, with whom he was a great favourite. All details point to the fact that the dog jumped over the side of the trawler to save him. Unfortunately, the dog was compelled by exhaustion to release hold of the drowning man before the vessel could reach the spot, and the animal was in a half-drowned condition when he was rescued by ropes and hauled on board. For some time the vessel cruised in the vicinity, but no trace of Martin was found.

The dog is named Turc and is owned by Captain Wattez. Turc is five years old.

GIRL KILLED AT PLAY

ELECTRIC SHOCK FROM FAIRY LIGHTS

An inquest was held yesterday at Thames Ditton on the body of Miss ROWENA MAY KETTLE, aged 17, daughter of Mr. George William Kettle, of Garden Court, Oxshott, who was killed by an electric shock on Saturday night.

Mr. William Montagu Stevenson, an uncle of the girl, said there was a garden party at the house on Friday night, and the grounds were illuminated with electric fairy lamps. On Saturday night the children were playing hide and seek around the pond. He saw Miss Kettle fall, and thought she had sprained her ankle. He went to her and took hold of her hand, and found she was holding a tripod in the centre of the pond, and stood in about a foot of water. When they got her out she was unconscious, and artificial respiration was tried for two hours. The voltage was about 220. When he first took hold of Miss Kettle's hand he himself got a shock. The switch was off, and normally there should be no current going through.

Percy Ansell, an electrician, of Leatherhead, who had a contract for installing electricity in the house, said that, owing to a mistake, the positive wire was taken to the plug instead of to the switch. This had the effect of keeping a live side on the temporary wire irrespective of the switch being off. Had the wires been properly insulated nothing would have happened.

Mr. C. B. Guthrie (representing Messrs. Osmond and Co., who installed the electric light).—Allowing for the initial mistake, if the extension wires had been properly insulated could any accident have happened?—No. Had it been properly insulated the tripod would not have been electrified.

Ansell added that the tripod should have been earthed, but it was not.

Leonard Coleman, chauffeur, said he connected the wires up for the purposes of the garden fête. He knew a little about electricity, but he was not a qualified electrician.

Mr. William Henry Owen, of Electric House, Leatherhead, who examined the installation after the accident, said the cause of the accident was that a bare part of the flexible wire was touching the suspension wire which was connected to the tripod. When the girl caught hold of the tripod the electricity passed through the body to earth through the water.

"Had it not been for the water," said Mr. Owen, "this young woman would not have been killed, because there would not have been a complete circuit."

Dr. Crabbe said that, in his opinion, death was instantaneous and painless.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES OF LONDON

The Society of Apothecaries of London announces that in the pre-medical and primary examinations held on July 7, 9, and 10 the following candidates passed in the subjects named:—

Pre-Medical Chemistry and Physics.—DAVIS, G., GILLETT, E., and SHTETININ, N., Manchester.

Chemistry and Physics.—O'DONOGHUE, C. W., Calcutta.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—CLARK, O. A. P., Westminster Hospital; COPE, J. L., Durham; O'DONOGHUE, C. W., Calcutta; RAMADAN, M. M., Durham.

Anatomy.—BAKER, A. H. L., Oxford and St. Mary's Hospital; BICKFORD, N., Middlesex Hospital; BURGESS, E. L., King's College; GIBLIN, H. T., St. Mary's Hospital; HICKEY, D. P., Manchester; MCCLINTOCK, J. A., King's College; PUGH-JONES, E., Guy's Hospital; RICHTER, J., St. Mary's Hospital; SORIAL, S., Durham; SPILLER, J. G., Guy's Hospital; TAYLOR, J. D., Manchester.

Physiology.—BAKER, A. H. L., Oxford and St. Mary's Hospital; DAVAL, S., Durham; GIBLIN, H. T., St. Mary's Hospital; HICKEY, D. P., Manchester; JONES, C. T., and JONES, E. R., St. Mary's Hospital; MORGAN, T., PUGH-JONES, E., ROBERTS, S. E., and SPILLER, J. G., Guy's Hospital; TAYLOR, J. D., Manchester.

SHIPBUILDING

LESS TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

DROP IN THE BRITISH PERCENTAGE

Returns of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the quarter ended June 30 last show that there were under construction at that date in Great Britain and Ireland 311 merchant vessels, of 1,392,063 tons gross. This tonnage is less by 222,930 tons than that being built at the end of the previous quarter, and is 61,843 tons less than the amount under construction 12 months ago. Of the shipping now being built in this country 58,000 tons are intended for the British Dominions, about 292,000 tons are for Norway, and about 232,000 tons are for foreign shipowners or for sale.

Work was started in Great Britain and Ireland on 230,466 tons, a decline of about 196,000 tons on the corresponding figures for the March quarter, while there were launched 468,023 tons, an increase of about 123,000 tons. There was thus a deficiency of 237,557 tons between the shipping launched and that started, which is not a favourable indication of work for the immediate future.

Abroad there were, on June 30, under construction 1,665,672 tons, an increase of 14,736 tons on the shipping which was being built at the end of March. The figures for June 30

are the highest since 1921. In five countries more than 150,000 tons were being built—namely, the United States, with 238,163 tons; Germany, 237,468 tons; Holland, 187,445 tons; France, 186,960 tons; and Russia, where 156,621 tons were being built. Abroad work was started on 350,425 tons, which compares with 430,231 tons for the March quarter, and 418,853 tons were launched, as against 308,184 tons during the quarter ended March 31.

The total tonnage being built throughout the world on June 30 was 3,057,735 tons, of which 45.5 per cent. was in Great Britain and Ireland, and 54.5 per cent. was abroad. The average percentages in the last 12 months before the War were 57.2 for Great Britain and Ireland and 42.8 for other countries.

INCREASE IN TANKERS

A large increase, as compared with the previous quarter, is again shown in the tanker tonnage under construction. The figures for the world on June 30 were 148 vessels of 1,110,056 tons, of which 84 vessels, of 633,577 tons, were being built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 16 vessels, of 142,845 tons, in Germany. Of the 148 tankers under construction 131 were motor-ships. The tanker tonnage now being built represents over 36.5 per cent. of the total steam and motor tonnage under construction in the world and is the highest recorded.

As at the end of March, the tonnage of motor-ships under construction in Great Britain and Ireland on June 30 exceeded that of the steamships. The present figures are 831,159 tons for motor-ships and 556,804 tons for steamships, representing a difference in favour of motor-ships of 274,355 tons. The motor-ship tonnage now being built abroad, at 1,089,346 tons, is more than 94 per cent. greater than the steamship tonnage.

The continued progress of the employment of the internal combustion engine for the larger vessels is indicated by the statement that there are now being built in the world 91 motor-ships, each of 8,000 tons and upwards, while only 30 steamships of this size are being built. These figures include 10 motor-ships and 11 steamships each of 15,000 tons and upwards.

The table dealing with marine engines shows that the figures for oil engines aggregate about 1,430,000 horse-power, as compared with a horse-power of 980,000 for steam engines now being built or being fitted in ships. The figures for steam engines include 53 sets of turbine engines of about 554,260 shaft horse-power, giving an average of nearly 10,500 horse-power a set.

Of the tonnage under construction throughout the world 1,977,628 tons are being built to the inspection of Lloyd's Register, of which 1,176,030 tons are under construction in Great Britain and Ireland.

Comment on the returns is made in our City Notes.

NEW ROTARY LOOM AT DUNDEE

PRODUCTION RATE DOUBLED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Dundee jute manufacturers are at present being interested in a rotary loom which has been invented by Don Fernando Alonso, and is protected by world-wide patents in the name of Patentes Textiles S.A., Bilbao, Spain. A model of the loom is on view at the premises of Messrs. William McLean and Sons, Fanmuir, Dundee, where the inventor himself superintended its erection.

The new loom is a complete departure from accepted ideas, replacing the to-and-fro shuttle by a rotary movement. The whole loom weighs little more than 5cwt., and the model, weaving 65in. cloth, takes up remarkably small floor space. Its exact dimensions are 50in. by 32in. by 5ft. in height. It is much more simple to operate than the ordinary loom, and the most important point in its construction is the ingenious propulsion of the shuttle. It lies in a canoe-shaped cradle, and is propelled by a series of rising fingers in circular formation. The fingers as they rise in turn push the shuttle forward in an endless rotary movement, at the same time performing the function of the reed on an ordinary loom. The speed of the shuttle is entirely dependent upon the speed at which the fingers rise and fall.

The comparatively small loom now on view in Dundee is provided with two shuttles, with which it weaves 15in. of 27in. bag in one minute, a rate of production which is at least 100 per cent. faster than that of the ordinary flat-bed loom. The shuttle, which is everlasting, is made of aluminium, and rests stationary in its travelling steel cradle. The number of the shuttles used may be increased as the diameter of the loom is increased.

The rotary loom can produce all sizes of standard bags, the cloth being woven in the form of a tube, so that only the bottom has to be sewn to complete each separate bag. No seams are required at the sides, as the material is produced in one piece. It is claimed for the loom that its efficiency is not confined to jute, but that it can work equally well with cotton, wool, hemp, sisal, or any kind of fibre.

MODERN HIGHWAY ROBBERY

HORACE ALFRED KENYON, 30, chauffeur, was charged at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday with being concerned with certain other persons unknown in robbing Edith Glazzard of a bag containing £114 on May 2. Mr. EADEN, prosecuting, said that Kenyon lived in London and hired a car there. Two young women, Edith Glazzard and Phyllis Wright, employed by a Birmingham firm of metal pressers, were returning from the bank with money for wages and saw the car standing in Sheepcote-street. Two men who had been seen standing near the car seized the girls and the bag was snatched away. The two men then jumped into the car, which was driven rapidly away. Kenyon was arrested in London. He was found *Guilty*, and convictions for burglary in the London district were proved against him. MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and told him that if he had taken part in the actual robbery he would have had him soundly flogged.

SPEED OF ATLANTIC LINERS

35 KNOTS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT PROFITABLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool welcomed at the Town Hall to-day delegates to the conference of the Institute of Naval Architects.

SIR CHARLES PARSONS, in returning thanks, said they recognized the important part the port of Liverpool had played in the development of high-speed ocean liners, and they believed it would continue to do so. The Mauretania held the record for speed for 23 years or more, and it was only wrested from her last year by vessels double her tonnage and with more modern machinery. They, however, hoped that the new Cunarder now building would ere long bring back the blue riband of the Atlantic to this country. The running of big liners was an economic proposition. It would be possible to build a liner to cross the Atlantic at 35 knots, but it would not pay. The engineers could do it; there was no question about that.

In the absence of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, the president, Sir Charles Parsons presided over the conference.

Mr. L. H. CRIPPS (Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co.) read a paper on "Some Considerations on the Economics of Cargo Liners." He said that the most serious problem of upkeep in itself was rust. If the enormous cost to shipowners of chipping painting could be done away with a new epoch in shipping costs would be created. As it stood, this offered probably the greatest opportunity for increased efficiency in the industry. With it went the need for a metal that would withstand bottom growth, &c., to enable the shipowner to do away with regular dry docking. At present it looked as if ships should be built as simply as possible, and consequently as cheaply as possible, in order that owners might be prepared to meet a big scrapping programme at an early date to take advantage of progress as it became proven.

SIR JOHN BILES said that Mr. Cripps's paper illustrated the need for the systematic study of the economics of shipping. This could not be better achieved than by the establishment of a chair in a university and the appointment of a suitable professor to teach the subject, which was of vital importance to the shipping industry of this country.

Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON (Liverpool) said that economics was becoming a most important subject to the naval architect and engineer. They were driven to doing the maximum with the minimum of material. The Government regulations were tending towards a serious effect on shipowners, and it would be as well, before laws were passed, that an effort should be made to make those proposals international, or to get international consent, as in the Load-line Commission.

Mr. HAROLD YARROW suggested that a comparison between a modern Diesel ship and a modern steamship would show the remarkable advance made in recent years in steam machinery by the introduction of high pressure turbines, working in conjunction with watertube boilers.

Mr. G. S. BAKER said that we in this country were 10 per cent. better in regard to ship design than our foreign competitors, and if that were better known it might have a great bearing on where these ships were built.

MAJOR G. H. SCOTT read a paper on the mechanization of airship handling, and Mr. W. H. WOOLNOUGH and Mr. A. M. ROBB described the trial trip performances of three similar ships with special reference to rudder effect.

POSTMAN ROBBED

LETTER BAG SNATCHED BY A CYCLIST

While a postman was delivering letters in Morpeth-mansions, Westminster, yesterday, a man, who had apparently followed him on a bicycle, snatched the bag, remounted his machine, and rode off in the direction of Vauxhall Bridge. He was last seen riding over the bridge with the bag over his shoulder.

The bag contained one registered letter, the value of which is not yet known, and five packets of ordinary letters.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kenyon, of Beaucoin, Granville Park, Aughton, near Ormskirk, to-day celebrate their diamond wedding.

RAILWAY SMASH AT GRIMSBY

PASSENGER TRAINS IN COLLISION

MANY PERSONS INJURED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GRIMSBY, JULY 15

Two passenger trains came into collision at Grimsby Town Station at 10.20 this morning, and nearly 50 people were injured in varying degrees. Fortunately no one was killed, and all but seven of the injured have been allowed, after medical treatment at the Grimsby and District Hospital or the Yarborough Hotel, to go on to their destinations.

Both trains involved in the collision were on their way to the seaside resort of Cleethorpes. The 7.33 a.m. train from Sheffield was drawn up at a platform and the guard was on the point of signalling the "right away" when another train was seen overhauling it from the rear and on the same metals. This second train was the 9.30 a.m. from New Holland, carrying many holiday makers from Hull to Cleethorpes. How it came to be there will be the subject of an inquiry.

The driver of the New Holland train has stated that he could not see the train standing at the platform until he had rounded the bend. He was travelling at about 12 miles an hour at the time. As soon as he did see the other train he did all that was in his power to pull up in time, but vainly. His engine crashed into the rear of the train from Sheffield and the first three coaches of his own train were wrecked, two being partly telescoped. It was probably because of the anti-collision device at the back of the train from Sheffield that the last coach of this train was comparatively little damaged.

In all the circumstances it is remarkable that the casualties were not more serious. Both the driver and fireman of the train from New Holland escaped, and the injured passengers, the majority of whom were day trippers from the Hull district, suffered chiefly from cuts, bruises, and shock. The confusion and excitement were intense. Those of the station staff who were on the platforms at the time had been the first to realize what the appearance of the second train portended. Porters ran down the platform crying warnings and attempting to signal the driver from New Holland.

RESCUE AND FIRST-AID WORK

There was an engine-driver, Mr. Samuel Steel, travelling in the last coach of the train from Sheffield. He also realized what was about to happen, as he saw from a window the other train approaching round the bend. He jumped out before the collision occurred, and his knowledge as a member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was of material help in giving first aid. Many of the occupants of the two trains were flung on to the platform or the line by the impact, receiving cuts from broken glass, and the crying of children, some of whom were still clinging to toy spades and buckets as they were pulled clear and led away to the waiting rooms, was a continuous accompaniment to the scenes of rescue and the rendering of first aid.

The station staff had telephoned at once for doctors, ambulances, and the police for aid, which expeditiously arrived, and the more seriously hurt were removed without delay to the Grimsby and District Hospital. After its first trip to the hospital the borough motor ambulance returned with a party of nurses. They turned the waiting room into a casualty clearing station, to which the injured were led or carried on stretchers.

The railway company also placed at their disposal beds in its hotel near the station. The seven persons detained in hospital are reported this evening to be going on satisfactorily. Among them are two members of one family from King's Lynn—the father with a minor bone broken in the leg, and his daughter suffering from shock. The mother was less seriously hurt and has been discharged. The line was finally cleared of wreckage this afternoon.

A milk-float containing several churns of milk, and drawn by two horses, disappeared from St. Martin's-lane, where it had been left unattended, yesterday.

News in Brief

Notices were posted yesterday for the Auchentloch No. 1 Colliery, Stirlingshire, to close down indefinitely owing to trade depression.

Dr. Montague James, Provost of Eton, was yesterday elected president of the Bucks Archaeological Society, in succession to the late Lord Rosebery.

David Evans, aged 55, of Newbridge (Mon), has died as the result of an injury received 38 years ago while he was working as an underground haulier at a colliery.

The Duke of Gloucester will give the name of Princess Mary to the new motor-lifeboat at Padstow on July 21. She is one of the largest and most powerful motor-lifeboats on our coasts.

The Corporation of London have received a letter from the vicar and churchwardens of Christ Church, Newgate-street, offering to convey to them the disused graveyard for the public use.

A "King of Jazz" carnival in aid of Queen Charlotte's Hospital will be held at the Thames Riviera, Hampton Court, to-morrow, from 3 p.m. until 6 p.m. and from 8 p.m. until 3 a.m.

Peterborough police arrested four alleged motor-car thieves on Monday night after they had run into a fence near the theatre. At the police-court yesterday the men were remanded to await a police escort from London.

Captain and Mrs. F. W. Browne, who yesterday held a family reunion at their Southsea house to celebrate their diamond wedding anniversary, have received a telegram of congratulation from the King and Queen.

A cottage at Little Common, a suburb about a mile and a half from the camp at Bexhill where 400 firemen are under canvas for the National Fire Brigade's Tournament, was burnt out in the early hours of yesterday.

Harold Mansfield, 40, giving an address in King's-avenue, Clapham Park, was found *Not Guilty* yesterday at the London Sessions of being drunk in charge of a motor-car in Upper Richmond-road on June 6. He was discharged.

A meeting of the National Safety Week Council was held yesterday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at which Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Pickard read a special report recommending that a National Safety Week should be again organized, in May, 1931.

George Windsor, aged 17, a lift boy, of Huddlestone-road, Forest Gate, E., was yesterday found dead with his head jammed between the lift and the shaft at the premises of Messrs. Duncan Flockhart, Farringdon-road, E.C., where he was employed.

Lord Churston, of Cumberland-place, S.W., was fined £3 at the Brentford Police Court yesterday for exceeding the speed limit in a car on the Great West Road. His solicitor said Lord Churston had succumbed to the common temptation of the Great West Road.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the appointment of Headmaster of the Chelsea School of Art, Chelsea Polytechnic, London, S.W.3. (p. 3)

The London County Council invite tenders for the widening of Putney Bridge. (p. 26)

The London County Council invite applications for the position of Headmistress of the County Secondary School, Clapton, Laura-place, Lower Clapton-road, E.5. (p. 3)

The Court of the University of Aberdeen will shortly proceed to the appointment of a McRobert Lecturer in Malignant Disease. (p. 3)

The Education Committee of the Huddersfield Corporation invite applications for the appointment of dental surgeon. (p. 3)

THE EPSOM MURDER

The following official statement was issued yesterday from Scotland Yard with reference to Agnes Kesson, who was found dead at Horton-lane, Epsom, on June 5:—

"The police are anxious to trace and interview a man, who is described as aged 50 to 60, clean shaven, height about 5ft. 8in., dressed in a dark grey suit and cap. It is said that this man slept at the tea-rooms of Mr. Frederick Deats, at Burgh Heath (where the girl was employed as a waitress) on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday, June

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"EXTRA WORK" IS NO BARRIER

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us have come up against the barrier of "extra work."

We have asked for some special article, for some service a little bit out of the rut in an hotel or a shop, and the assistant has pursed his lips and raised his eyebrows, then said: "Of course, that means a lot of extra work." He has said it in a tone which implied that he was defining practically an impossibility. He intended us to realise that we were asking something so unusual that it would throw the whole system of his business out of gear, that this was something rather dreadful and would certainly have to be compensated for by a very large price.

No one ever heard the words "extra work" pronounced in these solemn and prohibitive tones in this House.

"Extra work" in this House is regarded not as a barrier but as an opportunity.

For a difference between the first class store and the second class store is chiefly just in this matter of "extra work." The ordinary store is anxious to do just the ordinary amount of work; the specially good store is anxious to do a special amount of work.

It is easy for those who envy the success of the first class Store to imagine that it gets its results by some special stroke of skill or luck. But that is because outsiders see only the finished article, the completed service. Whether it be true of genius or not, it is certainly true of business success that it is an infinite capacity for taking pains, and the approach towards success is along the road of taking extra pains.

Work is the greatest creator of value. If one analyses the values of all the things that matter most in life they will be found to derive from work—from prolonged or energetic effort, and price in the markets of the world is largely determined just by the length or the intensity of that effort.

In this House, where, day in, day out, we seek excellence, it is not to be thought of that we should shrink from a bit of extra work. We desire that this store should bear the stamp of greatness, and we are willing to pay the price by taking infinite pains—infinite meaning that the greatest pains count as nothing so be it that they lead us towards perfection.

In this House, where, day by day, we seek to give the highest values, it is not likely that we would be unwilling to do the extra work which makes the difference between ordinary values and highest values.

If the "extra work" necessary to give complete satisfaction to some customer threatened to throw one of our systems out of gear we would not refuse the extra work, we would scrap the system.

The test of all things is the satisfaction of the customer. Extra work is not extra work at all if it is necessary to give complete satisfaction. Our systems and standards are created for the satisfaction of the public and must constantly and readily be adapted to it. That is why, in this House, extra work is no barrier.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FURNITURE

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of sale from numerous West End mansions and various sources, including many direct from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS PALEY (Paley Palace), LADY PINK (decd.), Mme. Marie Duchess of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboys and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-fronted Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Indian, &c., a quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

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BRITISH CARS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

EXHIBITION AT BUENOS AIRES

Plans have been prepared for making the British motor trade representation at the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires, which, as already stated in *The Times*, will be held from March 14 to April 27, 1931, a prelude to a big attack on the South American market.

Mr. B. H. Gladstone, secretary of the British Section of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, stated yesterday that South America offers a colossal market for both private and commercial vehicles. At present American makers had the greater part of the trade, but there was room for a considerable expansion in the sales of British cars.

"We are taking up the attitude that it is no use exhibiting for the sake of exhibiting," proceeded Mr. Gladstone. "The exhibits will be thoroughly representative of the British motor industry, both in private and commercial vehicles. The question of providing an after-sales service organization is at the moment under consideration, and the possibilities of British manufacturers cooperating to provide a joint service are being explored.

"The determination to make an effective attack on this market arose during discussions with Mr. J. H. Thomas, when Lord Privy Seal, concerning the development of oversea markets. Before those discussions a number of British firms had arranged to exhibit at Buenos Aires, but subsequently there was a general decision to make a combined attack on the market."

Several British motor firms will exhibit in different buildings, but the main body will be grouped in a pavilion with 22,000 square feet of stand space. In the centre, with all gangways radiating from it, will be shown the Golden Arrow, the machine in which the late Sir Henry Segrave made his record speed venture at Daytona, United States.

Another group of exhibits will represent the efforts the Argentine railways are making on experimental farms to improve wheat yields and fruit cultivation. There is also a proposal to reserve the greater part of a third building for a display of modern British art. The Canadian Government, which will be represented by a pavilion of exhibits from the Dominion, is negotiating for further space.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

"GIANT" PICTURES

A new British invention known as Giant Expanding Pictures was demonstrated recently at the Regal Theatre. By its use it is claimed that a 300 per cent. increase per square foot of screen can be obtained without damage to the focal image. The subjects chosen for the demonstration, consisting of topical events and extracts from current pictures, were satisfactory so far as they went and indicate the great value of the device for news reel events and scenes covering a wide panoramic canvas. It is too early to judge of the general effect of the invention in the normal picture, but there can be no doubt of its value in such extracts as were given from *All Quiet on the Western Front* and *The White Hell of Pitz Palu*. Here the grandeur of the action was much enhanced and the expansion of the screen itself scarcely obtruded upon the eye. Particularly effective were the scenes taken of the Royal Air Force Pageant at Hendon, where space and distance are especially necessary to the completion of the aerial illusion.

The invention can be fitted to any make of projector and is the work of Mr. Pilgrim, chief projectionist at the Regal Theatre. In a special report on wide screen cinematography prepared some months ago by the Technical Committee of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, it was pointed out that the screen magnification of pictures has no bearing on the wide film and the wide screen as now being developed in America. Wide screen projection may be divided into two types: the first of these embraces the magnification of portions of the film in order to emphasize certain salient episodes or "shots" in the picture. The first instance of this type of wide screen projection came in 1926, when Paramount used the Magnascope in New York in connexion with the projection of scenes in *Old Ironsides*. The Magnascope was also used at the Plaza and other London theatres for the presentation of *Chang* and later for *The Four Feathers* at the Carlton.

Another system known as the Gloria Widescope, which it is claimed requires no special apparatus involving expense to exhibitors, was recently demonstrated in New York. Those who saw it pronounced the results to be superior to anything of the kind previously shown. One of the most important features of the invention, which is the work of an Englishman, Mr. Edwin Clark, is that film of only standard width is required.

EMPIRE THEATRE

A little time ago there was shown at the Empire a talking version of Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's play *The High Road* which, in spite of a certain tendency, inseparable, perhaps, from Hollywood's ambition to capture the atmosphere of an English country house, to exaggerate and underline, followed Mr. Lonsdale faithfully enough, but the film *Strictly Unconventional*, showing there now, does grave violence to the intention of Mr. Somerset Maugham's play *The Circle*, from which it has been adapted. The laughter, springing from different motives, of Lord Porteous, and Lady Kitty at the end is left out entirely and with it goes the satirical point of the entire play. Once again, however, the acting has come to the aid of the producer.

Most of the other cinemas in London are also showing new films. At the Plaza there is *The Light of Western Stars*, based on Zane Grey's story; and *Young Eagles*, an air "thriller" with Mr. Charles Rogers in the principal part; and at the New Gallery Mr. Robert Armstrong and Miss Barbara Kent are to be seen in *Dumbbells in Ermine*. *All Quiet on the Western Front* continues to be shown at the Alhambra, though it has been succeeded at the Regal by *Be Yourself*.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
Astoria.—*Condemned.*
Avenue Pavilion.—*The Case of Sergeant Grischa.*
Capitol.—*The Squeaker* and *The Runaway Bride.*
Carlton.—*Paramount on Parade.*
Empire.—*Strictly Unconventional* and *In Gay Madrid.*
Kensington.—*His Glorious Night* and *The Parade of the West.*
Marble Arch.—*Mamba* and *The Melody Man.*
New Gallery.—*Dumbbells in Ermine* and *California Mail.*
Plaza.—*Young Eagles* and *Light of Western Stars.*
Polytechnic.—*Song o' my Heart.*
Regal.—*Be Yourself* and *A Notorious Affair.*
Stoll.—*Men Without Women* and *Tanned Legs.*
Tivoli.—*The Cuckoos.*

ART EXHIBITIONS

YUGOSLAV TEXTILES

Collected by Mrs. Ethel Mairet, who is herself an experienced weaver, there is at the New Handworkers' Gallery, 14, Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, a remarkably interesting exhibition of Yugoslav hand-woven fabrics and embroideries—from Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Macedonia. Coming from the frontier between East and West, these wares throw light upon the extremely complicated question of the migration of decorative motives. Probably the oldest in tradition—though not necessarily in date of execution—are those from Macedonia, in which the patterns consist mainly of linear forms, in zigzags and diamonds, recalling the borders on Greek vase paintings. In other examples Coptic and Turkish influences are to be noted, while the fabrics from Croatia, in which red predominates, suggest the modification of Eastern forms by the resistance of something definitely European.

OLD PEWTER

At Messrs. Heal and Son's, Tottenham Court-road, there has been arranged a comprehensive exhibition of old pewter, mostly English and of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are a few earlier pieces, notably an "Early English Baptismal Bowl," of copper overlaid with pewter, found in Canterbury, and a "Pilgrim's Flask," salved from the Spanish Armada galleon Florentia, sunk in Tobermory Bay, but the great majority fall between 1650 and 1750 and are in the forms of ordinary domestic and tavern use—plates, flagons, and measures. Together they make a very impressive display, variations in the alloy—as tin or lead predominates—adding to the surface interest. Pieces of special excellence are a "Stuart Lidded Tankard," of about 1690, with the characteristic horns or scrolls on the thumbpiece; an "English Lidded Tankard," of about 1730; a "Large English Ale Jug," of about 1800; a "Dutch Beaker," with "wriggled-work" decoration all over; a "Scottish Communion Set," consisting of alms dish, flagon, and two cups, of about 1792; and a set of "Irish Haystack Measures," ranging in capacity from the noggin to the half-gallon. Many of the examples bear makers' marks.

The pewter is exhibited in association with old maps, by Speed and others, about which there is nothing fresh to say, and in the Mansard Annexe there is an exhibition of animal drawings and paintings by a dozen contemporary artists. Here everything gives place to the panel of water-colours of beasts at the Zoo, by Mr. David Jones. As his titles—"Old Animal from Thibet" and "Horned Animal on Bed with Sparrows"—show, this artist is completely innocent of any zoological interests, and draws his animals with the glad wonder of a child, combined, however, with a highly developed sense of design.

FIFTY BEST BOOKS

At the First Edition Club, 17, Bedford-square, there has been arranged the second of an annual series of exhibitions of 50 books, intended to encourage good printing. The books are considered on a scale evenly balanced between the book produced under ordinary commercial circumstances and the *édition de luxe*, marks being given for paper, typographical design, binding, relation to price, and general impression. Thus it is possible for a 7s. 6d. novel to compete with a volume published at three guineas. With the English books are shown a set of 50 selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The compliment has been returned, so that the two selections are now, and will in future years, be on view simultaneously in London and New York.

BRITISH INSTITUTE IN PARIS

Lord Crewe and the committee of the British Institute in Paris have approved of the appointment of Mr. Gordon Stephenson as the Chadwick Scholar at the Institute for the year 1930-31. This scholarship, which has been awarded by the Chadwick Trustees, has been founded under the Chadwick Trust for the encouragement of the study of Sanitary Science and Municipal Engineering in Paris. Mr. Stephenson is a fifth-year student of the Liverpool School of Architecture. He won the Holt Travelling Scholarship and studied for six months at the office of Messrs. Corbett, Harrison, and MacMurrey in New York. He was a finalist for the Prix de Rome this year.

TELEVISION IN THE CINEMA

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

Arrangements have been made for a demonstration of television in the cinema to form part of the programme of the Coliseum in the week beginning July 28 and onwards, as was announced in *The Times* yesterday. The demonstration will consist of the recent developments of Baird's system of television, whereby an image can be seen by a large number of persons simultaneously. One of the chief disadvantages of the home television sets which are now on the market is the comparatively small size of the reproduced image, which makes it impossible for more than two or three observers to be accommodated simultaneously. This has led Mr. G. L. Baird, the inventor of the Baird Televisor, to concentrate recently on the problem of increasing the size and brilliance of the reproduction so that any number of onlookers can see the televised images at great distances. The relative importance of this problem of "television in the theatre" compared with the more familiar problem of "television in the home" has already been emphasized in these columns, mention being made of the fact that the large performance factor of safety necessary in home televisors could be dispensed with in the case of cinema or theatre television because in the latter case any complicated apparatus could be worked by experts.

The new type of reproduction, which is based on a device patented seven years ago by Mr. Baird, emphasizes in a striking way one of the essential elements of all methods of picture transmission in that the object to be televised is to be regarded as made up of a large number of elements of equal size. The television "eye" can be said to scan each element in turn, running over the whole of the object about 12 times a second. Corresponding to each element in the object there is an appropriate element in the image the brightness of which is controlled by an electrical impulse passing from transmitter to receiver. For each element scanned an electrical impulse must be transmitted, conveying the "message" whether the element is light or dark.

In Mr. Baird's new apparatus the receiving screen is broken up into as many as 2,100 elements, each of which consists of a cubicle in which is situated a small metal filament lamp such as is used in pocket electric torches. The front of the cells is covered with a sheet of ground glass. Each of these little lamps is connected to a separate bar of a gigantic commutator, which switches on only one lamp at a time, and, as the contact of the commutator revolves, each of the little lamps is switched on in succession. The contact switches on and off the whole of the 2,100 lamps in one-twelfth of a second.

In operation the incoming television signal is first amplified, and this powerful current is then fed to the revolving commutator, which switches it to every lamp in turn. The current is strong at a bright part of the picture and weak at a dim part, so that the little lamps are bright or dark accordingly, and the picture is built up of a mosaic of bright and dark lamps. This device differs from any other television device previously shown, in that the lamps are not instantaneous in their action; they remain alight for quite a considerable time, and it is on this fact that, to a great extent, the success of the new device depends, great brilliancy and reduced flickering being easily attained.

The screen demonstrated recently on the roof of the Baird Laboratories in Long Acre has been specially designed to receive the standard Baird transmissions now being sent out through the B.B.C. station at Brookman's Park, and, as these transmissions are limited by broadcasting regulations to a certain amount of detail, the screen has only a limited number of lamps. There is nothing, however, to prevent a screen of any desired magnitude from being built for the use of the cinema and transmissions of greater detail supplied by means of land lines. When standing quite close to the screen the coarseness of the scale is so marked that the image is quite unrecognizable, but at a distance of about 150ft. the picture seen compares very favourably with that obtained with the normal televisor.

BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

MR. AMERY ON USE OF COLONIAL FUND

The British Social Hygiene Council gave a dinner at the Café Royal last night to delegates attending the Colonial Conference interested in problems of social hygiene. SIR BASIL BLACKETT, the president of the Council, was in the chair.

Mr. AMERY, M.P., proposing the toast "Health and Empire," said that the health problem underlay all other problems in a considerable part of the Empire. Recalling that when the Colonial Development Fund was instituted the suggestion was to devote a considerable portion of it to building up public health services in the Colonial Empire, he said that the fund could assist in giving a stimulus to this newer and higher level of efficiency. They were dealing with evils which were preventible. A special committee had been sitting to decide how best the Colonial Development Fund could do its health work for the Empire, and he believed its recommendations would soon be made public. There was special need for the ordinary medical services to be brought up to date by the provision of opportunities for post-graduate studies.

SIR RONALD STORRS, Governor of Cyprus, responding, described the progress in social hygiene which had been made there. He said that a council had been formed, with the Governor as president, and five clinics had been established with noticeably good results.

Mrs. C. NEVILLE ROLFE, secretary-general of the council, proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and Mr. SRINIVASA SASTRI and LADY BADDELEY replied.

FIREMEN IN CAMP

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, JULY 15

The All-England championships of the National Fire Brigades' Association were competed for to-day at the Fire Fighters' Fête, which is being held at the Polegrove. Special teams selected from many of the brigades throughout the country took part, and sometimes only one-fifth of a second separated the times of prize winners. It took less than a minute for an escape to be run 20 yards and a fireman to run up the ladders and bring down a dummy figure, and a fraction over half a minute for a team to link up lengths of hose to an engine and accurately to knock over targets with jets of water. In the National Steamer competition, Apsley Mills, who last year won in 65 2-5sec., secured the first prize in less than half that time, and were then only one-fifth of a second in front of their nearest competitors.

Between 400 and 500 officers and men are visiting the camp, which is the only firemen's camp held in the country. It remains in existence until Friday, when the prizes will be presented to the winning teams by the Mayoress of Bexhill, Mrs. M. Turner Laing. To-morrow there is a programme of sports and games. To-day's results were:—

Four-men Hosecart.—1, B.T.H., Blackheath, 33 2-5sec.; 2, Fort Dunlop, 34sec. 3, Morris Motors, 34 1-5sec.; 4 (after the), Letchworth, 39sec.

Motor Trailer Pump.—1, Bedford, 37sec.; 2, Shoreham-by-Sea, 47 2-5sec.

Motor-Tender and Ladder.—1, Fort Dunlop, 34 2-5sec.; 2, Letchworth, 36sec.; 3, Bournville, 36 3-5sec.; 4, Oxford, 37sec.

National Motor-Pump.—1, Oxford, 65 3-5sec; 2, Apsley Mills, 67 4-5sec.; 3, Cape Hill, 68 1-5sec.; 4, Bournville, 69 2-5sec.

National Steamer.—1, Apsley Mills, 50 4-5sec.; 2, Market Harborough, 51sec.; 3, B.T.H., Rugby, 51 2-5sec.; 4, Cape Hill and Tonbridge, 52sec.

National Escape.—1, Bedford, 50 1-5sec.; 2, Cape Hill, 56 4-5sec.; 3, Apsley Mills, 59 2-5sec.; 4, Sideup, 60 4-5sec.

National Hosecart.—1, Cape Hill, 37 2-5sec.; 2, Bournville, 39sec.; 3, Wolverton Works, 41 3-5sec.; 4, Letchworth and B.T.H., Blackheath, 42 2-5sec.

It was stated at the annual meeting in London yesterday of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, that a preliminary examination in the "School" examinations had been decided upon for the future. The Prince of Wales, as president, had indicated that he would preside at the next annual meeting of the board in 1931.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 25

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

"SAMSON AND DELILAH"

The "Opera Week," with which the Royal Academy of Music is accustomed to round off its educational year, has produced some performances of so high a quality that there is a temptation to forget that the performers are students who may be tried too high and pressed too hard. This year two exacting operas, Saint-Saëns's *Samson and Delilah* and Wagner's *The Valkyrie*, are chosen, and the first of these was given at the New Scala Theatre last night under the musical direction of Mr. York Bowen. Two further performances with changes of cast are to be given to-morrow and Saturday, and *The Valkyrie*, including many of the same singers, is set down for the intervening nights; altogether a very hard week's work.

The choice of *Samson and Delilah* shows a practical policy directing the activities of the R.A.M. Opera Class. It is a favourite with those travelling opera companies which afford the only opportunity for regular employment to young English singers when their training is completed. They must learn it sooner or later, so the authorities decide that it shall be sooner. Unfortunately so much of it depends on the resonant tone which French singers cultivate together with a bold declamation that there is every inducement to young singers to force their voices, and forcing was the bane of a performance which otherwise showed every sign of careful preparation. Miss Valetta Jacopi has a very beautiful natural quality of voice, and in Delilah's insinuating advances she showed herself a real artist, but there was much too much attempt at the grand operatic manner. Mr. James Topping (Samson), Mr. Vaughan Welsh (High Priest), and Mr. George Scott (Abimelech), were all at times out of tune as a result of over-emphasis, and this fault had a bad influence on the diction, especially of the vowel sounds. The famous duet of the second act was certainly impassioned enough, but it was of the kind of passion which hurls to the gallery such words as "gawd" and "lawve." In fact Saint-Saëns does not tend to cultivate sensitiveness to those things which distinguish good English singing from a second-rate Continental style.

The orchestra played well on the whole, but would have been improved by more drilling in the subtle passing to and fro of little phrases from instrument to instrument, which is so distinctive a characteristic of Saint-Saëns's style. By far the best thing was the vivid singing of the chorus, who both by voice and gesture raised the "Freedom" song of the first act to a really inspiring moment.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS

DEPUTATION TO HOME SECRETARY

The Home Secretary yesterday received a deputation organized by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., on behalf of the Parliamentary Film Committee. The deputation consisted of representatives of the three political parties, including Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., Mr. W. E. D. Allen, M.P., Lord Lymington, M.P., Mr. Fenner Brockway, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and of certain associations interested in the film industry.

The deputation represented to the Home Secretary that, for the reasons which they put before him, he should consider the desirability of appointing a committee of inquiry to investigate the whole question of the censorship of films. The Home Secretary stated that after he had had an opportunity of examining the question in greater detail, a considered reply would be sent to them. He asked the deputation in the meantime to consider the question whether, if he decided that some form of inquiry was necessary, they would elaborate to him their reasons for desiring a Select Committee in preference to a Departmental Committee.

CENTENARY OF BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE

COMTE H. CARTON DE WIART'S TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

A lecture was given before the British Academy and the Anglo-Belgian Union yesterday by Comte Henri Carton de Wiart, ex-Prime Minister of Belgium, in connexion with the centenary of Belgian independence. The Belgian Ambassador took the chair.

COMTE HENRI CARTON DE WIART said:—"It is fitting that the celebration of the centenary of Belgian independence should have an echo in London. We Belgians shall never forget that our revolution of 1830, which gave us independence, was supported by England and that Lord Palmerston was for us, during the first years of the young State, a faithful and invaluable friend. Neither shall we forget that, in the most critical hours of her independent life, in 1870 and 1914, Queen Victoria's and King George's governments remained scrupulously faithful to their pledged word and friendship. Since Belgium became mistress of her own destiny in 1830 she has experienced a period of economic prosperity and moral dignity, a period which she is now commemorating with pride. She is glad to remember, however, that if as a State she is but a century old, as a People she has hundreds of years to her credit.

"The continuity of our national life asserted itself in the resistance of the Belgian populations to the Roman conquest. It survived the feudal subdivisions and the particularist tendencies of the medieval Communes. It flourished wonderfully in the 15th century under the Dukes of Burgundy and later under Albert and Isabella. After the 17th century, which is called the 'evil century' by the Belgians, it gave rise to the outburst of the Brabanconne Revolution. In 1830 it definitely burst the bonds which had shackled national independence. Lastly, from 1914 to 1918, it proved itself to be stronger than the most cruel sacrifices, and even than death itself. . . .

"The great war of which we have just wiped out the last traces has freed Belgium from the status of neutrality imposed upon her, and which gave her only the doubtful benefit of a false security. Now that she is free to express her feelings she finds in this centenary of her independence an excellent occasion to express her gratitude to the British people and her confidence in the British Government."

FILM QUOTA PROSECUTION

UPTON PARK CINEMA AND TALKING FILMS

At the East Ham Police Court yesterday R. E. CINEMAS, LIMITED, of 199, Piccadilly, W., were summoned at the instance of the Board of Trade for failing to comply with the requirements of Part III. of the Cinematograph Act, 1927, as to the exhibitor's quota of registered British films at the Carlton Cinema, Upton Park.

Mr. G. B. McClure, who appeared for the Board of Trade, said that the Act provided that 5 per cent. of British films should be exhibited and not merely rented. Returns had to be made by the exhibitors, and the figures supplied for the Carlton Cinema for the year ended September 30, 1929, showed that only 4.1 per cent. of long films and 4.106 of all films were British.

Charles Brown, the general manager of R. E. Cinemas, Limited, said he was in charge of the Carlton Cinema from October, 1928, till January, 1929, and in that year 17 per cent. of British films were exhibited. In January, 1929, a revolution took place in the film world, when talking films were introduced, and the company thought it would be wise to instal them. If they had not done so they would have gone bankrupt. British talking films at that time, however, could not be obtained, and one of the American talkies was on exhibition for five weeks. As a fact, for the year ended September 30 last, the company had booked 8 per cent. of British films, and for the current year they had booked 10 per cent. During the year under review the company had exhibited 93 films, and of that number 61 were silent films.

Mr. W. Daybell, solicitor, for the defendant company, submitted that the company's default was beyond their control.

Mr. W. WYATT PAINE (the Magistrate) said he had no doubt that there must be a conviction on the facts set before him. During the 12 months 93 films were shown, of which 61 were silent, and if two of the British films had been exhibited this prosecution would have been avoided. He did not, however, think it was a very serious infraction of the law. The company must pay a fine of £20 and £10 10s. costs.

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

SECOND ROUND RESULTS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 14

The second round of the International Team Tournament was played this morning, and most of the adjourned games were cleared off this afternoon, so that the position was considerably clearer at the end of the day. In fact, only two games had to be left over for to-morrow.

It became evident this morning that the British Empire team had much the best of the position on the first three boards, and it so happened that the games were won in numerical order. T. H. Tylor had, if anything, a little advantage in position, but it was not enough to warrant risking anything in the hope of turning it to account. Dr. Alekhine's game against A. Baratz drew many onlookers, for he was certainly on rather thin ice in some stages of the combination which eventually won. The full results of the second round are as follows:—

BRITISH EMPIRE		NORWAY	
Sultan Khan	1	O. M. Olsen	0
F. D. Yates	1	O. K. Jorgensen	0
Sir G. A. Thomas	1	O. Hovind	0
T. H. Tylor	½	E. Halversen	½
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
HUNGARY		AUSTRIA	
G. Marocsy	½	H. Kmoch	½
A. Vajda	½	H. Muller	½
K. Havasi	½	J. Lokvenc	½
A. Steiner	½	E. Eliskases	½
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2
SWEDEN		SPAIN	
G. Stashlberg	½	V. Marin	½
K. Berndtsson	1	D. Lafora	0
G. Stoltz	1	A. Ribera	0
E. Lundin	½	P. Soler	½
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
UNITED STATES		ICELAND	
F. J. Marshall	1	E. Gilfer	0
I. Kashdan	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
H. M. Phillips	½	E. Thorvaldsson	½
J. A. Anderson	½	J. Gudmandsson	½
TOTAL	3	TOTAL	1
POLAND		LITHUANIA	
A. Rubinstein	1	S. Macht	0
S. Tartakower	1	L. Abramavicius	0
P. Makarcsky	0	M. Scheinberg	1
P. Frydman	½	J. Vistanetzki	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
DENMARK		HOLLAND	
K. Ruben	1	H. Weenink	0
E. Andersen	0	S. Landau	1
A. Nesler	0	J. H. O. van den Bosch	1
A. Olsen	–	D. Noteboom	–
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		GERMANY	
S. Flohr	1	K. Richter	0
K. Treybal	–	F. Samisch	–
L. Prokes	0	C. Ahues	1
J. Reifir	½	C. Carls	½
TOTAL	1½	TOTAL	1½
FRANCE		RUMANIA	
A. Alekhine	1	A. Baratz	0
A. Gromer	0	S. Balogh	1
L. Bethedier	1	A. Tyroler	0
M. Duchamp	½	H. Taubmann	½
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	1½
FINLAND		LATVIA	
S. Rassmusson	½	F. Apschenieck	½
H. Larsen	0	V. Petrow	1
R. Krogius	1	M. Felzin	0
I. Rahm	½	A. Taube	½
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	2

The adjourned games from the first round resulted as follows:—

F. D. Yates (British Empire) drew with F. Samisch, making the result, Germany 3, British Empire 1; H. Weenink (Holland) beat H. Kmoch, making Holland and Austria equal at 2 each; S. Baloch (Rumania) beat V. Marin, and A. Baratz (Rumania) beat A. Ribera, making this result Rumania 3½, Spain ½; A. Taube (Latvia) beat J. Gudmundson, making this result, Latvia 1, Iceland 0; E. Andersen (Denmark) beat O. K. Jorgensen, and K. Ruben (Denmark) beat E. Halversen, making that result, Denmark 4, Norway 0; A. Gromer (France) drew with I. Kashdan; A. Vosen (France) beat H. M. Phillips; and L. Bethedier (France) drew with J. A. Anderson, making that result France 2½, United States 1½; S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia) beat G. Stashlberg, and K. Treybal (Czechoslovakia) drew with G. Stoltz, making that result, Czechoslovakia 3½, Sweden ½; T. Gauffin (Finland) beat M. Scheinberg, and I. Rahm (Finland) beat L. Abramavicius, making that result, Finland 3, Lithuania 1; D. Przepiorka (Poland) beat A. Vajda, making that result, Poland, 3½, Hungary ½.

Women's Tournament for the Championship of the World, second round:—

Miss Menchik drew with Frau Wulf-Kalmar; Fröken Beskow against Fräulein Hentschel was adjourned.

Adjourned game, first round.—Mrs. Stevenson beat Fräulein Hentschel.

The following is the full score of the game between Sir G. A. Thomas and O. Hovind:—

RUY LOPEZ

White (Sir G.A.Thomas (British Empire))	Black (O. Hovind (Norway))	White (Sir G.A.Thomas (British Empire))	Black (O. Hovind (Norway))
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	19. Kt–B 3	R–B sq
2. Kt–K B 3	Kt–Q B 3	20. Q–R 3	Q–Kt 3
3. B–Kt 5	P–Q R 3	21. Kt–B sq	R–R 5
4. B–R 4	Kt–B 3	22. P–Q Kt 3	R–B 3
5. Castles	Kt×P	23. R×R	Q×R
6. P–Q 4	P–Q Kt 4	24. R–B sq	Q–Kt 2
7. B–Kt 3	P–Q 4	25. Q–Q 6	R–B sq
8. P×P	B–K 3	26. R–B 5	P–K R 3
9. P–B 3	B–K 2	27. P–K R 3	R×P
10. Q–K 2	Kt–B 4	28. P×R	Q–B sq
11. Q Kt–Q 2	Kt×B	29. P–B 6	B×P
12. Kt×Kt	Q–B sq	30. P×B	Q×R P
13. B–Kt 5	Castles	31. Q–P	Q–Kt 5 ch
14. Q–Kt–Q 4	Kt×Kt	32. B–B sq	Q–B 6 ch
15. P×Kt	B×B	33. K–B 2	Q–B 4
16. Kt×B	P–Q B 4	34. Q–Q 8 ch	K–R 2
17. Q–B 2	B–B 4	35. Q–Q 3	Resigns
18. Q×P	Q–Q sq		

For the queens are exchanged, and the White pawn goes home.

The following is the full score of the game between Mir Sultan Khan and O. M. Olsen:—

FRENCH DEFENCE

White (Mir Sultan Khan (British Empire))	Black (O. M. Olsen (Norway))	White (Mir Sultan Khan (British Empire))	Black (O. M. Olsen (Norway))
1. P–K 4	P–K 3	15. Kt (B 4)–B 5	B–Kt 2
2. P–Q 4	P–Q 4	16. Kt–Kt 3	B×Kt
3. P×P	P×P	17. Kt–B 5	Kt–K 3
4. B–Q 3	B–Q 3	18. R×Kt	Q–B sq
5. Kt–K 2	Kt–K B 3	19. R×Kt	B–Kt 3
6. B–K B 4	Castles	20. R–Q 6	P–K R 3
7. Castles	B–K sq	21. Q–Kt 3	B×Kt
8. Q Kt–B 3	P–B 3	22. B×B	R–K 2
9. B×B	Q×B	23. B–Q 3	Q R–K sq
10. Kt–Kt 3	K–R sq	24. P–K R 4	R–K 3
11. Q–Q 2	B–K 3	25. R×R	R×R
12. Q Kt–K 2	Q Kt–Q 2	26. P–Q B 3	Q–K sq
13. Q R–K sq	Kt–B sq	27. P–R 5	Resigns
14. Kt–B 4	B–Q 2		

For White will play B–Kt sq and Q–Q 3, and there is no defence.

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

The following is a list of honours awards issued by the Examinations (Education) Board of the Institute of Hygiene in connexion with the half-yearly examinations in hygiene held in June in London and the various provincial centres:—

DIPLOMA OF THE INSTITUTE

GENERAL HYGIENE.—Honours with Special Distinction—Winner of the "Sir Malcolm Morris" Prize.—ENID A. BRADFORD, London. Honours with Special Distinction.—GWENDOLYN B. ANDREW, Newtown; ERIC A. AUSTERBERRY, Hanley; DANIEL O. JONES, Llanelly. Honours.—ARTHUR E. ADDIS, Kidderminster; ALWYNE S. L. BROWN, Sutton Coldfield; ARTHUR T. DAV

Imperial and Foreign News

FEDERATION OF EUROPE

REPLIES TO BRIAND MEMORANDUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 15

I learn that the French Government is well satisfied with the replies so far received to M. Briand's circular sent out on May 17 to elicit the views of the other 26 nations members of the League on the subject of a European Federated Union.

Further replies, including those from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Estonia, have been received to be added to the list I gave yesterday. On the other hand, two of the countries included in it, Belgium and Switzerland, have not yet replied officially. In each case, however, a statement of policy was made to Parliament embodying the official view, and was published here as an indication of the nature of the reply to be expected. During the next few weeks a report will be drawn up by the Quai d'Orsay, embodying all the essential points of the replies, for presentation to the European members of the League at the next meeting. This work will be completed by the end of August. A few States have intimated that they will require an extension of time beyond July 15 for the preparation of their replies. From three States no reply or other communication has been received.

I am informed that, while the French Government never entertained the idea that the problems of Europe were to be solved by the mere exchange of Notes, much gratification is felt that quite three-quarters of the objections were foreseen when the circular was drafted. Many of them are in fact either stated or answered in the circular itself, nor was any surprise felt at the reservations which have emerged from the answers. France was quite prepared to receive the reply that no Federated Union could be satisfactory that did not include Soviet Russia and Turkey. As to this, however, the comment has been made in other quarters that there would be something anomalous in the inclusion of two semi-Asiatic States in a Federated European Union.

A common criticism of the scheme, if not in the actual replies at least in the unofficial glosses with which they have been accompanied, is that it is drafted with too great a solicitude for the special interests of France, who is being actuated by selfish motives. I gather that in official circles here this attitude is ascribed to an insufficient realization of the dangers, and it is felt that the criticism is a little unjust. It is natural that France, having been entrusted with the task of drafting the circular, should not act in contradiction to her own interests. But it is contended that France, of all countries in Europe, is in the best position to appreciate the fact that European civilization is at stake, and is inspired by the desire to preserve it from the perils that were clearly indicated in the circular.

THE LEAGUE'S POSITION

The further objection is raised that the scheme for a Federated Union, with its European conference, its secretariat at Geneva, its permanent limited committee with a President chosen by rotation, its emergency council, and its technical sub-committees, is very like the League, and would be certain to cover the same ground where it did not conflict with it. To this it is replied that M. Briand is too good a supporter of the League to desire to set up a competitor to it, and that in any case the organization of the Federated Union is a question for agreement in the future. An important feature of the replies is the very evident objection, especially on the part of the smaller States, to any extension of the system of sanctions. Clearly it is feared that this would diminish the security of the smaller States rather than add to it, especially so long as those more powerful continue to maintain large armaments.

One important reservation, made in M. Briand's circular itself, has not received the attention it might be thought to deserve. It is to the effect that, whereas in the economic organization of Europe the Governments should themselves define the aims of their tariff policy so that the result may be a sensible organization of production and exchanges, each State must reserve its rights in respect of national defence. It has been pointed out that national defence may be pleaded to cover almost anything, and that a good part of the economic difficulties of the new European countries is due to the fact that their system of defence is based on industrial protection backed by high tariffs. The reservation, in fact, raises the whole thorny question of security and disarmament.

GERMAN ATTITUDE

A CAUTIOUS REPLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 15

The German Government's reply to the Memorandum of the French Government on the organization of a European Federal Union is published to-night. It is worded with the caution which the Foreign Minister's Reichstag speech gave reason to expect, and more vaguely than some forecasts have hinted.

The German Government says that the motives which underlay its disposition to co-operate when the subject was brought up last autumn remain unchanged. The entire political and economic structure of the Continent at the present time is such as to hamper the natural development of the component countries. The consequences, material and moral, are becoming daily clearer, and compel the European Governments to consider what can be done by common action to ward off the threatening dangers. The German Government therefore welcomes the French initiative.

Naturally each country approaches the problem from its own angle. No country can feel the shortcomings of the European structure more deeply than Germany, situated as she is in the heart of it, and no country can have a greater interest in their removal. The German Government will, therefore, willingly collaborate in the solution of the problem, and offers its services for a thorough discussion during the League of Nations meeting in the autumn. In its opinion a bold reform of conditions recognized as untenable should be faced in the spirit of understanding, and thus a real pacification of Europe achieved which "can only rest upon the foundations of justice and equality."

The first task is to decide which elements of international relations are suitable for a specifically European settlement. The inter-relationship of European countries and countries outside Europe is in many fields stronger than the inter-relationship within Europe, and to curtail such inter-Continental relations would be a mistake. Then there are the difficulties arising out of the political and Customs ties between individual European States and regions outside Europe. A European programme must be as elastic as possible, materially and geographically. Moreover, the exclusion of European countries which do not belong to the League, such as Russia and Turkey, would be contrary to the practice rightly followed hitherto.

With reference to the French insistence on the necessity of attacking the problem on the political side first, the German Government says it can agree with the French Government to the extent that it, too, is firmly convinced that the distressing state of Europe has its origin in a large degree in the present political structure of the Continent. It would, however, like to emphasize one point: all attempts to improve the political situation in Europe will depend on the application of the principles of full equality of status, equal security for all, and the peaceful adjustment of the natural vital needs of the nations. Where existing conditions violate these principles effective means must be found of altering them. A new Europe cannot be built on other foundations.

Apart from political considerations, there are, without doubt, possibilities in the economic field which must be examined and exploited in the interests of European progress. Closer cooperation on this ground ought not to be made dependent on the creation of greater security. On the contrary, "economic understanding will contribute considerably to the strengthening of the feeling of solidarity and therewith of the feeling of security."

In the opinion of the German Government the examination of European economic distress must proceed from the agricultural crisis and the restriction of markets from which industry is suffering. Ways and means must be found to win more extensive market areas and to facilitate the exchange of goods between the predominantly agrarian and the predominantly industrial areas of Europe.

Disappointment over the setbacks since the World Economic Conference in 1927 should not, in the German Government's view, be allowed to lead to apathy. The German Government considers it desirable that the efforts to relieve the European economy should be continued, especially in the matter of tariffs. Necessary though it be for the Governments to take the problem in hand, Government measures alone will not suffice. There will be wide fields of action in which trade and industry will have to contribute independently to the new order by means of direct agreements on a private business basis. Military points of view should not be placed in the foreground in economic questions. Otherwise important groups of products would remain outside the general agreement and obstacles be placed in the way of a reasonable division of labour. Account must be taken of all the consequences arising out of the exceptional positions of individual countries, "especially out of their social structure and out of the total financial burdens placed on them by the War."

The German Government concludes by expressing its strong opposition to any weakening of the League of Nations. No separation of European affairs must be allowed which might lead to the formation of other regional groups. The effect on the League of any sort of closer European collaboration will have to be carefully considered and if necessary submitted to the judgment of the whole League. The German Government hopes for valuable contributions from the meeting in Geneva in September, "to which European non-members of the League and the non-European States should have admission." On that occasion it may supplement its own observations.

CZECHOSLOVAK OPINION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, JULY 15

The Czechoslovak reply to M. Briand's proposal concerning the formation of a European Federal Union was handed yesterday to the French Minister in Prague.

It is stated that the tenor of the reply is entirely favourable to the suggestion. Czechoslovakia welcomes M. Briand's initiative, and expresses the opinion that all efforts to bring about a European Federal Union should be made within the sphere of the League of Nations. The Union should embrace as members all European States, and these must retain their sovereignty and have equal rights.

The Yugoslav Government sent yesterday by courier to Paris its answer to M. Briand's proposal, to which, it is understood, Yugoslavia agrees in principle.

NORTH CHINA WAR

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JULY 15

It is officially reported that the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Lunghai Railway fronts are quiet, but that operations for the recovery of the Province of Shantung are actively proceeding. A statement that Taianfu [30 miles south of Tsinan, capital of Shantung] had been regained is corrected, but it is claimed that the Government forces are closing on Tsinan from the east and south, and that the Shansi army is preparing to retire across the Yellow River.

These reports are discounted by news of severe fighting between Tsaochowfu and Yenchowfu [respectively 130 miles S.S.W. and 80 miles S. of Tsinan], which, if favourable to the Northerners, would endanger the Government forces operating farther up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA

ANXIETY IN KENYA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JULY 15

Public discussion in Kenya has now turned from the question of closer union and is more concerned with the Memorandum on Native Policy. This is principally because it is apparent that the Memorandum is not to be submitted to the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament; and because the Secretary of State, according to a prefatory note to the Memorandum, is instructing the East African Governments to take immediate steps to bring the present policy into conformity with the Memorandum.

The leader of the elected members of the Legislature moved a resolution that the Government should give an assurance that no alterations would be made in the law affecting native policy without the consent of the Legislature. The Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Government, gave the assurance, and the motion was withdrawn.

In the course of the debate the mover of the resolution referred to a point which is rarely understood in Great Britain, and is misunderstood even in Kenya. Settlers, he said, had no desire to obtain control over native policy: they wanted only the opportunity of consultation on native policy and association with it. This has reference to the requests for an unofficial majority, in regard to which it is pointed out that even if such a majority were granted the executive power and control over policy would still remain wholly in the hands of the official Government.

Another protest has been added to the growing list. The Kenya branch of the British Legion has telegraphed to headquarters in London declaring that every British ex-soldier in the colony holds that the policy of the recent White Paper is a deliberate betrayal, and urging that the strongest representations should be made to Parliament against what is described as a breach of the pledge on which ex-Service settlers were induced to go to Kenya—namely, that it was, and would remain, a white Colony.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 15

The governing body of the Bank for International Settlements has decided not to issue for the moment any more shares, notwithstanding the demand from countries other than the 12 which have already subscribed. The question of further issues will be discussed at a later meeting, the next of which will take place on October 13.

A *communiqué* issued by the Bank states that the Young Loan exceeded $300,000,000 [£60,000,000]; $132,000,000 of which were taken up by France, $101,000,000 by Germany, $50,000,000 by Great Britain, and $13,000,000 by Italy, and that the Governing Body has decided to act as trustee for the Austrian loan in London. The question of assisting in the stabilization of the Portuguese and Yugoslav finances was not discussed.

Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, was absent from this meeting, Mr. Siepmann, also of the Bank of England, acting as his deputy.

Mr. Elmer Ambrose Sperry, the inventor of the gyro compass, who died last month, has bequeathed $1,000,000 (£200,000) to the Y.M.C.A. in return for "the home and friendly guidance" given to him by that association when he was poor.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

CLOSE CONTEST IN SASKATCHEWAN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

REGINA (SASK.), JULY 15

Time was, and not so long ago, when a Federal election in Saskatchewan was a one-sided affair, with the Conservatives fighting a hopeless battle against the dominant Liberals, to whom the Progressives usually acted as a sort of foreign legion. To-day the whole political scene has been transformed, and in no Province is the contest closer or the outcome more uncertain. For 21 seats, of which the Liberals in the last Parliament held 17, only two Liberals and two Progressives are counted safe. If the Government loses half its Saskatchewan seats it is doomed; so a desperate effort is being made to save the situation.

Mr. Dunning, who is having a hard fight in his own constituency, Regina, is going to devote the balance of the time available to the Province, and he was reinforced last night at a mass meeting here by Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Lapointe. The Liberal Party is mourning the loss of the wonderful provincial political machine, which was its most efficient ally in the Federal elections. It has been shattered into fragments, and in its place is a hostile organization controlled by the Conservative Administration.

This is bad enough; but also to be coped with is an accumulated welter of discontent and insurgency which is showing itself all over the Province. The farmers whose agricultural operations have been unsuccessful, the disgruntled members of the wheat pools who are victims of the business depression and the stock market *débâcle*, and the unemployed workers combine to form a body of voters who are in the mood to have a kick at any Government in power. The crop now growing is none too good. Though recent rains have wrought improvement, the damage which had been caused earlier through lack of moisture and soil drifting has not been repaired, and grain experts say that half the land sown to wheat will not yield an average crop. There is anxiety about the future of the wheat pools, which have made no payments after the first, and there are but few rays of daylight in the present economic gloom. In Regina alone there are 3,000 unemployed, and every little town has its contingent of workless. Consequently the atmosphere is wholly unpropitious for a successful effort for a new mandate.

However, the Government has a powerful asset in the strong Liberal tradition of the Province and the dislike of the predominantly agrarian community for high protection, and Liberal speakers and newspapers are working the tariff issue to the limit, claiming that the Dunning Budget represents a triumph of Western low tariff views. They are exhorting the farmers to uphold it as an instrument for the better marketing of the Canadian wheat crop in Great Britain and for securing advantages for it at the Imperial Economic Conference. The Conservatives are branding the Budget as a "fake" and contending that it has destroyed the chance of getting preference for Canadian wheat.

FOUR WOMEN CANDIDATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JULY 15

Nominations in 70 of the 245 Federal constituencies resulted in only one unopposed return, that of Mr. Robert Gardiner, the Progressive leader in Acadia, Alberta. For the first time the United Farmers of Saskatchewan have entered the contest with nine candidates. Four women will contest Ridings, two in Saskatchewan in the interests of the United Farmers, one in Manitoba in the interests of Labour, and Miss Agnes MacPhail, of Ontario, the sole woman member of the last Parliament. Nominations in the remaining 175 constituencies will be made on Monday, July 21.

BULLFIGHTS IN SPAIN

NEW REGULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JULY 15

To-day's *Gazette* publishes the Royal decree containing long and detailed new regulations governing bullfights, which with one exception, will come into force next year. The exception is that the use of fire-darts will be permissible after August 1.

The fire-darts now authorized are a modification of those formerly used. It is prescribed that the crackers or detonators attached to them shall be fixed 3in from the point of the dart and disposed so as to explode upwards and not to burn the bull. The regulation length of the barb of the dart is 1¼in. It may be remarked, however, that even should the fire-dart be pushed 2in. into the bull's neck it is unlikely that it will stand out straight because the weight of the three crackers attached to it and the movement of the bull will probably throw it from side to side, so that the crackers while burning can hardly fail to come into contact with his lacerated shoulders. The new regulations order that six pairs of ordinary darts and four pairs of fire-darts shall be provided for each bull. As formerly, however, the fire-darts are only to be used if the bull shows sluggishness.

The regulations to be enforced next January direct that no girl bullfighters will be allowed into the ring, although boys may appear at the age of 16 provided they have the consent of their parents to kill bulls. Finally it is prescribed that two seats are to be permanently reserved in every ring "for those who are to bring spiritual consolation to the bullfighters."

PLAINTIFF'S EXPENSIVE THIRST

EMPLOYER ORDERED TO PAY

(FROM OUR BUDAPEST CORRESPONDENT)

The District Court of Budapest recently gave judgment in a case which is said to be unparalleled in the annals of jurisprudence.

While a joiner, named Becker, in the course of his business, was driving a motor-cycle, with his assistant, named Almassy, in the side-car, the motor-cycle ran into a milestone and was smashed to pieces. Both men were hurt, and Almassy received an injury to the liver which made him unconscionably thirsty. He therefore sued his employer, whom he held responsible for his affliction.

The Judge who tried the case was a man of understanding and sympathy. He asked Almassy, who said he felt as if he had a red-hot brick in his stomach, how much he had to spend a month on cooling down this unquenchable fire inside him (for water, it appeared, was no good). The man said it cost him no less than 600 pengos (about £20) a month. A doctor called for Almassy said the complaint was justly grounded.

After speeches for the defence the Judge summed up as follows:—Becker was guilty of having caused, by his inattentive driving, an augmentation in the natural desire of Almassy to quench his thirst. Consequently he will have to pay, for a period of 12 months, 320 pengos—equal to £10 1s. 2d.—a month to Almassy, who, in his turn, will have to report after a year to the Court, in order to be examined by the medical officer, upon whose evidence this sum will be either diminished or increased, according to the condition of the plaintiff.

ANOTHER RIVIERA FOREST FIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, JULY 15

A second serious forest fire has been raging this afternoon and evening between Saint Raphael and Valescure and in the direction of Théoules. A strong westerly wind is blowing and an enormous cloud of smoke, several hundreds of feet high, extends along the whole coast parallel to the shore as far as Monte Carlo. Local telephonic and telegraphic communications are again interrupted.

KURDISH REBELLION

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15

Telegrams from Erzerum indicate that fighting is still going on in North-Eastern Kurdistan. Salih Pasha, the Army Corps Commander who is directing operations, is believed to have a force of about 12,000 soldiers and gendarmerie. The Kurdish forces are much less numerous, but they seem to be well armed. The Kurds, who threatened to

cut the road leading to Van, have been obliged to retire, and are now defending themselves in the mountainous country around Mount Ararat. Major Mahmoud, a former officer in the Turkish Army, is reported to be acting as one of the Kurdish leaders. It is stated that no quarter is being given on either side and that the fighting has been of the fiercest nature.

The Deputy Falih Rifki Bey, writing in the *Milliet*, says that the actual trouble in Kurdistan is more important than Sheikh Said's revolt in 1925.

The Kurds who escaped from Turkey after the 1925 rebellion, he writes, have been busily engaged in preparing a fresh movement, and they chose the present moment because they deemed the Turkish forces to be weaker. The Turkish troops, however, loyally supported by the peasant population, have done their duty.

Hostilities between Kurdish tribes and Turkish troops have lasted for several weeks, and neither side has so far registered a definite success. Great reticence is being observed by the Turkish authorities regarding the operations, and it is difficult to give an exact account of what is happening, but it appears that the Maku and Jelali clans, which, between them, number about 32,000 souls, started the present trouble and were afterwards joined by the Haidaranli clan.

CONSECRATION OF YPRES CATHEDRAL

WORK ON CLOTH HALL BELFRY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

YPRES, JULY 15

The Cathedral of St. Martin, at Ypres, reconstructed in the thirteenth-century style, was consecrated to-day by Mgr. Lamiroy, a former Dean of Ypres, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Bruges. The Cathedral was reopened for services on April 13.

The first stone of the new building was laid on November 11, 1922, so that it took eight years and an expenditure of some 50,000,000f. (about £285,000) to restore the Cathedral to the state in which it was before the first German shells struck it on November 22, 1914. The consecration took place at 8 a.m. to-day in the presence of many ecclesiastics. All the doors of the Cathedral were closed, and liturgical chants were sung. At 9.30 the Sacred Relics were brought out in procession from the Sacristy and carried round the building on the outside, and then through the central door into the Cathedral. High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m. by Canon Delaere, a former Dean of Ypres, who played an heroic part in the War, assisted by Mgr. Waffelaert, Bishop of Bruges. The religious service was very impressive. In the afternoon there was a procession of clergy of the four parishes of Ypres to the Cathedral.

Work is now in progress on the belfry of the Cloth Hall, which it is proposed to restore to its pre-War state. Difficulties were met with at the outset, as it was found that the foundations required strengthening. It is hoped that the belfry will be completed by the end of 1931, and that it will again house a carillon, for which the Cloth Hall was famous before the War.

U.S. FINANCIER SHOT DEAD

SCENE IN CROWDED COURT ROOM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 15

Mr. Motley H. Flint, a prominent figure in the financial and political life of California, who returned from France three months ago to face indictments in connexion with the failure of the Julian Petroleum Company, was shot dead by one of the shareholders of that company in the middle of a crowded court-room in Los Angeles yesterday.

Mr. Flint had just finished giving evidence in a civil case concerned with transactions of a bank in which he had long been a power, but was not related to the affair of the Julian Petroleum Company. He walked from the witness box to the railing, behind which the public was sitting, and as he turned to talk to a spectator behind the railing a middle-aged business man, Mr. Frank D. Keaton, sitting in the second row, slowly rose to his feet, drew a revolver, and fired three shots. As Mr. Flint fell dead on to the floor Keaton threw the revolver on to the body and stood dazed, while the Court appeared paralysed with astonishment. The Judge jumped from the bench and seized Keaton, who is now under arrest on a charge of murder.

Keaton said that when the Petroleum Company failed three years ago for $80,000,000 he and 20,000 other small shareholders lost everything they had invested in the company.

BRITISH SETTLERS IN VICTORIA

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

The following notice has been issued by the Dominions Office:—

The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has received information that a notice was issued by the Government of Victoria in Melbourne on July 10 inviting all settlers and ex-settlers under the 1922 and 1923 Agreements between his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, his Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Government of Victoria, known as the "Victorian Land Settlement Scheme," who desire to make any complaint with regard to their treatment under the scheme, to lodge such complaint with the Joint Secretaries of the Royal Commission on Migrant Land Settlement, Commonwealth Public Offices, Melbourne.

Each complaint must be specifically signed by the complainant, and refer only to his individual treatment. Inquiry will be strictly confined to investigation of such complaints as are notified to the Joint Secretaries not later than July 31.

In the case of ex-settlers resident in the United Kingdom who desire to lodge such complaints, the Secretary of State is prepared to notify the Joint Secretaries to the Royal Commission through his representative in Australia, by telegram, that applications to the Commission are being forwarded and will be deposited as soon after July 31 as possible. The Secretary of State has been advised that, provided notification is made at once, such applications will be considered if they are posted before July 31.

Any such ex-settlers desiring to lodge such complaints are invited to communicate as soon as possible with the Oversea Settlement Department, Caxton House, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

THE NAVAL PROBLEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 15

The understanding reached by France and Italy not to lay down any further warships before December pending the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of outstanding difficulties is welcomed by the French Press as at least marking a definite step forward.

It is remarked in a good many quarters that the arrangement does not involve any sacrifice on either side, since neither France nor Italy was due to lay down new keels before December. But the mere fact that the conversations are being resumed is considered to be so satisfactory that the method by which the result has been achieved need not be examined too closely. Six months, it is thought, should be ample time in which to settle the problems of the Tripolitan frontier and the status of Italians in Tunis.

The question of naval parity is another matter. So far as can be observed from the utterances of French politicians and the discussions in the Press, there has been no modification in the attitude of France since the London Conference. The basis of the French Fleet is still the absolute needs of French defence. Unless the position were altered by some such guarantee as a Mediterranean Pact those needs cannot be reconciled with parity with Italy, since France must take into account the defence of her Atlantic seaboard and the maintenance of oversea communications.

It is evident from the comments made to-day in the *Temps* and other newspapers that hopes are still entertained that a solution of the naval question might be had on those lines. But in any case the agreement to discuss the African matters in dispute is regarded as a gain to the cause of a general understanding. If, it is argued, Italy shows good will in this attempt to improve Franco-Italian relations, there is every prospect of a settlement that will much improve the relations between the two countries. The naval problem will then appear in a very different light, and can be discussed in a spirit very different from that which has prevailed in the past.

NEW ZEALAND EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, JULY 15

The Education Committee of the New Zealand House of Representatives, which conducted an investigation during the last recess, has reported to Parliament recommending the reorganization of the educational system. The principal recommendations are:—

(1) The termination of the primary school course at 11 years of age, or after the passing of the fourth standard; (2) the raising of the compulsory school age to 15, with provision for exemption in cases of hardship; (3) the provision of intermediate courses in separate schools where the population warrants it, and in other cases attachment to secondary schools; and (4) adequate practical instruction in agriculture in all schools, so that the importance of primary industries may be better appreciated and their development encouraged.

Mr. Justice Dethridge, of the Australian Arbitration Court, will arrive at CANBERRA to-morrow to reopen the inquiry into the alleged attempts to bribe members of the Commonwealth Public Accounts Committee who investigated the claims of the broadcasting stations for compensation from the Government before the stations were taken over.

THE QUEST IN THE FAROES

SLEDGE DOGS' "SONG OF THE NORTH"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

VAAG FJORD, FAROE ISLANDS, JULY 13

At 2 o'clock this morning the Quest, with the British Arctic Air Route Expedition on board, anchored off the whaling station of Vaag Fjord, Faroe Islands, on her way to Greenland.

Alongside lay a large lighter containing our 49 husky sledge dogs which Mr. Scott has brought from Greenland. As soon as we were alongside one dog started a wolf

howl, and soon the whole lot joined in an amazing noise, gradually swelling louder and louder and then suddenly stopping dead as at some signal. This was the first time that most of the expedition had heard this "Song of the North." Mr. Scott has done wonderful work. He has collected 49 of the best and strongest dogs I have ever seen in two months and has looked after them and fed them. Up to now they have been in excellent condition.

The Vaag Fjord lies in Sudero, the most southerly of the Faroe Islands. It has a fine harbour sheltered from every wind. From the head of the fjord the mountains slope steeply upwards, ending abruptly in a long line of volcanic cliffs on the west of the island. In places the cliffs have a sheer drop of 2,000ft. to the sea. The whaling station belongs to Captain Mikkelsen, who, being an experienced Arctic explorer, has given us every assistance. If he had not allowed us to keep dogs at his whaling station, we should have had to bring them all the way back to England.

The day has been spent taking whale meat on board and in building a cage for the dogs on the deck. Dried meat has been put in the hold, and one ton of fresh whale meat has been strung in the rigging for use as food for men and dogs on the voyage to Greenland. The ship looks like a floating butcher's shop. To-morrow morning we shall take the dogs on board and start for Reykjavik, Iceland, to coal.

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ITALY AND THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 15

Much prominence is given by the Press to the rejection of the Italian entry for the Schneider Trophy Contest by the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain. The Royal Aero Club of Italy has not, as yet, any information beyond that derived from the newspapers, and pending the arrival of the letter from the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain no decision will be taken.

It is, however, very unlikely that the British ruling will be accepted without a challenge, and protests will probably be made both to the Royal Aero Club and also to the Fédération Aeronautique Internationale.

Telegrams in Brief

The number of unemployed in ITALY has gone down from 367,183 at the end of May to 322,287 at the end of June.—*Reuter.*

A motor-car and a motor-coach came into collision yesterday on a bridge over the gorge of the Talagh River near Guercif, in French MOROCCO. The coach fell into the gorge and six native passengers were killed. Twelve others were seriously injured.—*Reuter.*

M. Duca, who has been a member of several Liberal Cabinets, following the example of his chief, M. Vintila Bratianu, asked for, and obtained, an audience of the King of RUMANIA, who received him last night. After the audience M. Duca declined to make any statement.—*Reuter.*

The British Minister in BALBOA has presented the Panameño Government with a claim for $5,000 (£1,000) damages in respect of the death of James Pugh, a British seaman, who was clubbed by two policemen at the instance of a bar-tender who said that Pugh owed him 5s. for drinks.—*Reuter.*

An income-tax lien for $2,104 (£421) against Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been filed in the Federal Court, Brooklyn. The sum is alleged to be due on income for 1924. No details are given, but it is assumed that the sum is supposed to be due on income derived from the sale of his works in the UNITED STATES.

In consequence of the rejection by the AUSTRALIAN Senate of the Commonwealth Wheat Marketing Bill, the Victorian and New South Wales Ministers of Agriculture have begun the discussion of a proposal for a pool in those States subject to the consent of the growers. A harvest of 120,000,000 bushels is expected.

Five bandits armed to the teeth attacked the bank of Willmar, MINNESOTA, yesterday, and decamped with £7,000. They adopted whirlwind tactics, cowing the bank guards and some 20 customers with a hail of bullets from a machine-gun and several revolvers. A panic ensued, and the bandits were able to rob the bank undisturbed. Two women were wounded in the shooting, but neither of them seriously. —*Reuter.*

NEW CRISIS IN FINLAND

DIET DISSOLVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, JULY 15

As a result of its inability to secure the required two-thirds majority for its emergency legislation in the Diet to-day owing to the Opposition of the Social Democrats the Cabinet has advised President Relander to dissolve the Diet. As the result of this the General Election will be on October 1 and 2, and the new Diet will meet on October 20.

At noon the Diet began the final debate on the Government's Security Bill, Parliament Bill, Suffrage Bills, and the Criminal Law Amendment Bill in a noticeable state of tension. The Lapua leaders, in a new and vigorous manifesto, declared that all these Bills must be passed immediately in order to allay unrest and maintain peace in the country, and several of their leaders were present to watch developments. Senator Svinhufvud, the Prime Minister, also again declared in the Diet that the Cabinet regarded the adoption of the Bills as most important. As the Social Democratic Press yesterday had declared that the party had decided to oppose the Bills, it was a foregone conclusion that the Diet would be unable to oblige the Government as the Social Democrats were alone sufficiently numerous to prevent the Government from securing the required two-thirds majority. Accordingly, after to-day's first division on the Security Bill showed that the Social Democrats were able with 60 votes to prevent the majority of 113 from passing the Bill into law, it was decided to hold over all the contentious Bills till after the next general election. The only Bill to be passed was that amending the Municipal Franchise Act.

Other Foreign News on following page

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COAL BILL

LORDS AND THE SPREAD-OVER

INSISTENCE ON AMENDMENT

VAIN WARNINGS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

A further stage was reached to-day in the controversy between the Lords and the Commons on the Coal Mines Bill. While compromise has been achieved on the other remaining issues, including the district levy, the Lords have declined to yield on their amendment, which has been rejected twice by the Commons, substituting a permissive spread-over of 90 working hours in a fortnight for the Government's proposal of a seven-and-a-half-hours day.

The Opposition benches were closely filled when LORD SALISBURY rose to state the attitude of the majority of the Peers. In the first place, he denied that the spread-over would compulsorily deprive the miners of a seven-and-a-half-hours day if they desired it. He was doubtful, however, of the repeated assertions of the miners' leaders that the men were opposed to a spread-over of hours, and he quoted a letter which he had received on behalf of the South Wales Miners' Industrial Union stating that large meetings of the men in that area had decided in favour of it unanimously or by overwhelming majorities. Insistence on a seven-and-a-half-hours day would jeopardize the miners' employment and wages. If the majority of the Commons were free to express their real opinion, he believed they would be in agreement with the Upper House. Was Parliament to be controlled by the free opinion of Parliament or by trade union despotism? He had very little patience with the argument that the House of Lords should not insist upon its amendments because it was a hereditary Chamber; they would not be false trustees for the nation because their trust was hereditary.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S PLEA

The LORD CHANCELLOR dismissed as wholly untenable the argument that the spread-over of hours would be permissive. Ameliorative social legislation would have been useless if Parliament had allowed contracting out. Men faced with starvation could not bargain as free agents, and an imposed peace could not be lasting. The spread-over of hours would last only eight months if it were put into force now, and why should the House risk provocation and resentment when so short a period was involved? He finished on a note of appeal to the House not to prepare for battle when the Government were labouring for peace.

LORD GAINFORD claimed that the amendment involved life and death to the mining community. He insisted that the miners would have freedom of choice, and by voting for the spread-over would be able to secure half-holidays on nearly every Saturday and whole holidays on every alternate Saturday. A secret ballot of the miners would certainly result in a verdict favourable to this working system.

LORD MELCHETT described the Government's insistence upon the 7½-hours day as an attempt to secure an ideal principle by ignoring economic realities. Labour delusions would result in even greater injury to the miners than to the coal-owners. What had the Government to say to the statement which had been communicated to him that the conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation held at Cardiff last month was unanimously in favour of the spread-over of hours? His information was that the conference went back on its decision simply because a leader advised that it would be at variance with General Election pledges.

LORD BEAUCHAMP warned the House that the amendment would be a doubtful issue upon which to revive the controversy of the respective rights of the two Houses of Parliament. The Lords' challenge to the Commons would involve much more than the spread-over of miners' hours. He advised the Peers to remember what happened in 1910, when they came into conflict with the other House, and reminded them that the electorate had increased fourfold since that time.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

LORD DARLING suggested an invitation to the Commons to enter a joint conference on what he regarded as a small difference. To raise a quarrel on a flimsy excuse between the two Chambers would be to risk an agitation against the House of Lords in the country. LORD BUCKMASTER appealed to members to realize the passionate resentment with which miners would see their long efforts to reduce their hours of work frustrated. The men whom the miners appointed as their spokesmen could not be ignored, and it was difficult to imagine a fair bargain between the man who had a big balance at the bank and a man who had nothing at all. He regarded the proposal to insist upon an arrangement of hours that was objectionable to the miners and which in any event could not operate longer than eight months, as futile.

LORD HAILSHAM argued that it would not be possible next July to go back to seven hours, and the experiment of a spread-over of 90 hours a fortnight might prove useful when a new arrangement had to be negotiated.

The House then resolved, by 168 votes to 36, to insist on its amendment.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE CIRCUS

The Bill promoted by the L.C.C. to secure powers to carry out an improvement scheme in the region of the Elephant and Castle, and to create a circus, came before the Unopposed Bills Committee of the House of Lords yesterday, and was passed for third reading. The estimated cost is £1,900,000, and the chairman (Lord Donoughmore) said it was rather remarkable that there was no opposition to a scheme like this. Mr. T. S. Berry (Parliamentary agent) said it had been settled.

THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO INDIA HOUSE

The Queen has presented to India House a magnificent Indian embroidered cover from Benares. It will be on view in the Exhibition Hall, together with the Kashmir shawl presented by the King and the carved Indian screen previously entrusted to the High Commissioner by the Queen.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND MINERS

Soon after the House of Lords had decided to insist on the amendment to the Coal Mines Bill embodying the permissive spread-over of miners' hours Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, discussed the position with officials of the Miners' Federation and with Labour members representing mining constituencies. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling among the miner members that the Government should now be urged to drop the Bill altogether and throw the responsibility for any confusion which may ensue in the coalfields on to the House of Lords. The Government are anxious, however, to make every possible effort to avert the complete loss of a measure upon which so much Parliamentary time has been spent. If the miners request the Government to reject the spread-over amendment out of hand the Bill will be dead; but the suggestion was put forward at last night's conference that it might be possible to devise some form of amendment to the spread-over proposal which would still keep the Bill alive, and send it back to the House of Lords for further consideration. It is understood that this suggestion will be brought before the executive of the Miners' Federation to-day, and that the Cabinet will consider the position of the Bill at its meeting this morning. It is expected that the Coal Bill will come before the House of Commons again on Monday.

For more than two hours last night the members of the Parliamentary Liberal Party discussed the incidents of last Wednesday, when the Government were saved by only two votes from defeat on a Liberal amendment to the Finance Bill. Since then about a dozen Liberal members have declared that in future they will vote with the Government to ensure its immunity from defeat except on a vital issue on which the whole party is agreed, and there was a good deal of plain speaking at last night's meeting. Mr. Lloyd George evidently regarded himself as being on the defensive, for he explained in considerable detail the history of the amendment from the time when the principle it contained was first discussed with the Government when possible measures for dealing with unemployment were under review. He explained that it was further discussed at meetings between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden before it was put on the Order Paper. He saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer just before the debate and got the impression that though the wording was not regarded as suitable Mr. Snowden was prepared to meet him with a conciliatory answer. It was understood apparently that if a conciliatory reply was received the Liberals would not go to a division.

Mr. Lloyd George informed the party last night that he was astounded at the tone of Mr. Snowden's speech and they were compelled to go to a division in support of their own members. But they had not the least idea of defeating the Government, and there was no intention or desire to do so. He had entered into no intrigue, and the suggestion that he would take any action without the knowledge of his party was out of the question. It was the last chance they had to help employment financially until the next Budget, and there was no manoeuvring to defeat the Government. He was aware of the fact that the Conservatives would support the amendment. In the discussion which followed members explained why they had abstained or voted with the Government, and suggested that there had been a misunderstanding, and that they did not realize that a final decision had been taken to support the amendment in the form in which it appeared on the Paper. The usual plea was put forward that the party must work together as a team, and that once a matter had been fully discussed and a decision had been taken at a party meeting, the party must not hesitate in its action, even if it led to the defeat of the Government. It was agreed that in future there should be weekly meetings of the party while Parliament is sitting.

Correspondence has passed between the Prime Minister and Mr. A. Mackenzie Livingstone, who represented the Western Isles as a Liberal from 1923 to 1929, in which Mr. Livingstone stated that for some time he had found it difficult to remain outside the ranks of the Labour Party and "since our talk a few days ago I have decided to remain outside no longer." Mr. MacDonald in his reply said:—"I hope you will find in companionship with us the satisfaction of being able to share in good work and in satisfactory achievements. In any event I make you welcome."

At a meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee last night Sir William Wayland, M.P., reported that he had received a communication from the Minister of Agriculture to the effect that he would not stand in the way of a Marking Order being applied to blended butter, provided the Statutory Committee to which it would be referred reported favourably. Steps are being taken, in conjunction with the leading dairy associations of Great Britain and the Dominions, to place their case for a Marking Order before the Statutory Committee.

THE VALUATION OF RAILWAYS

ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY CONSTITUTED

Under the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act, 1930, which recently received the Royal Assent, a new body called the Railway Assessment Authority has been set up to deal with the valuation of railways for rating purposes.

The chairman of the Authority is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and the nine other members are appointed by the Minister of Health, six of them on the recommendation of bodies representing local authorities. The Authority has been constituted as follows:—Mr. Joshua Scholefield, K.C. (chairman); Mr. A. McD. Gordon, London County Council; Sir George Etherton, County Councils Association; Mr. G. Trevelyan Lee, Association of Municipal Corporations; Mr. H. J. Beavis, Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee; Mr. T. W. Astbury, Urban District Councils Association; Mr. Edward Knox, Rural District Councils Association; Sir James Curtis, Sir Edward J. Holland, and Mr. J. B. Tomley.

LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH

Sir Esme William Howard, upon whom a barony was conferred by the King in his birthday honours, has taken the title of Baron Howard of Penrith, of Gowbarrow in the County of Cumberland, which was gazetted yesterday.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIA

CONGRESS AND THE ELECTIONS

PRINCES' CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 15

There is reason to believe that the General Elections for the Legislative Assembly will be held between September 20 and 27, so allowing ample time for candidates who may previously be selected as members of the Round-Table Conference to proceed to London.

The outlook has been further complicated by a flat contradiction from Mr. Vallabhai Patel (the present Congress leader) to the statement made by Mr. Jayakar in the House to the effect that the Congress was contemplating lifting its boycott of the Legislatures and taking part in the elections. Mr. Patel states that he has always been against Congress cooperation in the Legislatures, and that there is no reason to change his views. On the other hand, there is a strong party in the Congress ranks who, realizing the strength of their organization, are tempted by the possibility of victory. A split in the party and a breakaway from Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants of the Patel school of thought—in other words, a repetition of the history of the last civil disobedience movement—are quite on the cards.

The conference of the deputation of Princes with the Viceroy ended this morning, and most of the delegates, including the Maharajahs of Bikanir, Patiala, and Alwar, the Nawab of Bhopal, and the Chief of Sangli, are leaving Simla this evening or to-morrow. From private conversations it would appear that the decisions reached, which were tentative in character, had been generally satisfactory. It is understood that the delegation of 12 members allotted to the Indian States at the Round-Table Conference will include eight Ruling Princes and four Ministers.

BRITISH SIDE OF THE CONFERENCE

OPPOSITION ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., will ask the Secretary of State for India this afternoon whether he is in a position to state what will be the character of the British representation at the Round-Table Conference. It is unlikely, however, that Mr. Wedgwood Benn will be able to give any definite information on the subject to-day, though he hopes to be able to do so in the immediate future.

The position is that the Cabinet is fully aware of the desire of the two sections of the Opposition that all the three political parties shall be represented at the Round-Table Conference in order that the precedent followed in the case of the Statutory Commission may be pursued throughout. The matter has been under consideration by the Cabinet, and has been the subject of communications with India, but as yet no decision has been taken. Some members of the Cabinet feel that the Government should shoulder the whole responsibility, but others feel that the prospects of the Round-Table Conference would be improved if some method could be devised by which the views of all the political parties were represented while leaving with the Government the final responsibility for any decision which may be taken. There is no ground for the suggestion, made in the official Labour organ yesterday, that the Conservatives have decided to move a Vote of Censure on the subject, and that they hope to secure the support of Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal members. No such decision has been taken, and the Conservative leaders still hope that a satisfactory solution of the problem may be found. The views of the Conservative rank and file are expressed in the resolution which was passed by the Conservative India Committee on Monday evening, which declared:—

That this meeting of the Unionist India Committee wishes to place on record its appreciation of the great value of the Simon Report as the basis for discussion at the Conference; and its strong opinion that, just as the Statutory Commission was composed of representatives of all three parties, so all three political parties should be adequately represented on the Round-Table Conference.

At last night's meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party Mr. Lloyd George called attention to the article in the Labour organ, and declared that there was not a shadow of truth in the statement that there was any plot to defeat the Government on the question of India. The communications he had had with the Government on that matter had been of the most friendly character.

MODERATES AND THE REPORT

NECESSITY FOR AGREED ALTERNATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 15

Sir Annepu Patro announces that owing to pressure of political work in India he has reluctantly been compelled to decline the invitation to attend the coming session of the League of Nations as a member of the Indian Delegation.

I understand that his decision is the result of interviews he has had with party leaders at Simla. His decision is significant as bearing on the revival of interest in the All-Parties Conference, the communal sub-committee of which will reassemble in the middle of August. The recent challenge of Mr. Jinnah for a representative statement from the Hindus, together with the calming utterance of the Viceroy, has convinced Moderates of the necessity of discovering agreed alternatives to the Statutory Commission's proposals before the Round-Table Conference meets. Sir Annepu Patro is optimistic of the prospects of success, and remarks on the great impression which the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly made on the party leaders, who had hitherto been discontented over the uncertainty of the Government's attitude to the Commission's Report, which, they feared, would be the last word.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK

The Duke and Duchess of York and Princess Elizabeth arrived at Glamis yesterday by the 6 a.m. train.

ALEXANDRIA RIOTS

MOB ATTACKS ON POLICE

HEAVY CASUALTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 15

Serious riots occurred in Alexandria to-day arising out of a Wafd demonstration. Organized attacks were made on the police, and the position became so menacing that Egyptian troops were called in to deal with the mobs.

The latest estimate of the casualties is that 15 civilians and one policeman (all Egyptians) have been killed, that 60 people have been wounded by bullets, and that about 160 others (including 50 police) have been injured in other ways. Eleven foreigners have been injured, including a European girl, who is in a serious condition.

The town to-night is quiet, though in darkness, as the result of the breaking of 2,000 electric light bulbs. Four hundred infantry and 100 cavalry of the Egyptian Army arrived from Cairo this evening, and are encamped on the Mehemet Ali Square. The Prime Minister arrived here this evening, and a Council of Ministers was held, at which it was decided to suspend those newspapers which are held to be directed against public order. The Wafdist newspapers *Al Balagh*, *Al Yom*, and *Kaukab esh Sharq* will, therefore, be suspended from to-night. The Prime Minister told me this evening that the police could not possibly be blamed for the trouble to-day as there was no display of force as at Mansura.

CARTLOADS OF STONES

To-day's outbreak was the worst since the riots of 1921. The authorities did not foresee that what the Wafd Committee had described as a two-hours' silence in memory of those who had died as "martyrs for the Constitution" would develop into an organized attack on the police. Student leaders with whistles attracted the mobs where they wanted an attack to be made, and other men were detailed off to bring cartloads of stones for the use of the crowds. During the morning the police were kept on the run. They had neither steel helmets nor arms, and were defenceless against the stone-throwing. Another reason for the early disorganization of the police was that Major Arthur Remanda Bey, the Acting Commandant, and Inspector T. W. Fitzpatrick Bey were among the first to be injured, although, after treatment in hospital, they were able to return to the scene of the street fighting at lunch-time. The police also had a dangerous time at the Manshia Karacol, where they were imprisoned by crowds for nearly an hour this morning, and had to fire to protect themselves. There was a number of casualties.

The situation had become grave by midday, but it was eased by the arrival of 500 Egyptian soldiers from the Sidi Bishr camp, eight miles in the desert from Alexandria. The mobs were driven back into the native quarters in dense masses, but continued to throw stones and bottles, causing serious injuries, and the troops and police retaliated by firing.

The mob spent the morning wandering round at will, breaking shop windows. Sherif Pasha, which is Alexandria's Bond-street, has a desolate aspect, with the roadway strewn with stones and broken glass. The iron fronts of most shops were, wisely, pulled down, but those left unprotected were damaged.

There is no question so far of calling in British troops, as it is held that the Egyptian troops are adequate to deal with the situation. El Ferik Spinks Pasha at Cairo was, however, warned that further reinforcements of cavalry and infantry might be called for.

THE SAVING OF ST. PAUL'S

A PERMANENT MEMENTO

The memories of a week which will long be significant in the history of London and of the Church have been given a permanent setting in the book, now on sale, of the recent special number published by *The Times*. It is a complete memento of the saving of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as such it has already brought the warm appreciation of a number of readers.

Full-page pictures of the interior and exterior of St. Paul's and a full-page plan of its construction, exposing the secrets of Wren's dome, together with other illustrations, amplify the text. The Bishop of Worcester writes the story of the Cathedral. Sir Mervyn Macartney gives his account at first hand of the great task of reconstruction and its accomplishment. Dean Inge contributes a chapter on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's, another chapter is devoted to the music, and another, by the Organist, to the St. Paul's organ. In succeeding pages and pictures the book follows its account of the "Parish Church of the Empire" with a picture of the Church's activities as centred in the Conference now sitting in Lambeth Palace and as distributed throughout the Empire.

The price of the volume (10in. by 7½in.) is 2s. 6d. net. It consists of 128 pages and is stoutly bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. Copies may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin on the condition of the Duke of Northumberland, who underwent an operation on Sunday, was issued last night from the Duke's town house in Prince's-gate:—"The Duke of Northumberland continues to make satisfactory progress."

Sir Aston Webb, former President of the Royal Academy, who was taken seriously ill in his car on Monday night and removed to St. George's Hospital, was last night stated to be about the same.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City columns:—

Australian Agricultural Company.
Bertam Consolidated Rubber Company.
Brooke, Bond and Company.
Cables and Wireless.
Lovering China Clays.
National Bank of New Zealand.
Petters, Limited.
South African Breweries.
Sun Insurance Office.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

SECOND IN WORLD MARKETS

BRITISH DECLINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 15

The returns for the first six months of 1930 show that on June 30 Germany had taken second place, above the United Kingdom, among the great exporting nations of the world—for the first time, as it seems, in statistical history. While the exports of other Great Powers have declined sharply, Germany has succeeded in maintaining her export trade nearly at last year's level, which was much higher than that of 1928. These facts suggest that German foreign trade is holding its own with success against the world-wide trade depression.

The following comparative figures for the period January-June show how the United Kingdom, after a slow but steady increase in the volume of her export trade in 1927-28-29, has fallen behind Germany this year:—

—	United Kingdom	Germany
	£	£
1927 ..	342,341,000	244,483,000
1928 ..	353,232,000	286,309,000
1929 ..	358,742,000	327,495,000
1930 ..	304,851,000	310,000,000

The German figure includes Reparation deliveries in kind (1930: £18,500,000).

The fall of 15 per cent. in British exports is often attributed largely to the general fall in world prices. Applying the same yardstick to German exports the slight visible decrease disappears. The Reich statistical office, in fact, calculates on this basis that exports this year are almost exactly the same as in 1929.

This highly favourable export situation is accompanied by a great improvement in the trade balance. On June 30, 1928, imports stood at £341,000,000; leaving an excess of imports amounting to £14,000,000. By June 30, 1929, imports had fallen by £56,000,000 to £285,000,000, and as exports had only fallen by £17,000,000 there was an export surplus for the six months of £25,000,000. The last excess of imports, £10,000,000, was in January, and since then every month has shown an export surplus averaging £7,000,000.

HINDENBURG'S SNUB TO PRUSSIA

"UNJUSTIFIED" BAN ON STAHLHELM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 15

President von Hindenburg, who was to have begun on Saturday a ceremonial tour of the former occupied territory from Speyer to Aachen, has written to Herr Otto Braun, the Prussian Premier, cancelling the Prussian part of his visit. The President, whose letter is a political thunderbolt, bases his action on the failure of the Prussian Government to raise the ban on the Stahlhelm semi-military organization.

The Stahlhelm, nominally a non-political ex-Service association, last year took an increasingly active part in Nationalist politics, was prominent in the agitation against the Young Plan, and was summarily dissolved in the Rhineland and Westphalia by decree last October after "manoeuvres" on the military model near Langenberg. The decree invoked the clauses prohibiting military activities on the part of such organizations which were contained in the 1921 law for the execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

The President says that he agreed to attend the Prussian Government's "freedom ceremony" at Coblenz in the expectation that the ban, which he regards as unjustified and contrary to the law, would be raised. The Prussian Government, however, had imposed conditions from which he assumed that they were not prepared to meet his wish. They would thus exclude the Stahlhelm, and make it impossible for Stahlhelmers to greet him in closed ranks. Such unequal treatment was insupportable, and he could not reconcile it with his constitutional duty and impartiality to attend ceremonies from which certain citizens were excluded through a ban—in his opinion ungrounded—on their organization.

Herr Braun, in his reply, is polite, but firm.

He expresses regret at the President's potential absence. He cannot, however, accept the President's view that the decree was illegal, and states that the competent legal advisers of both the Reich and Prussian Governments were agreed about its validity. At his instance, the Prussian Minister of the Interior had held out the prospect of revocation of the decree to the Stahlhelm leaders if proper assurances were given as to their future activities. The undertaking appended to this letter for signature was, however, rejected by the Stahlhelm leaders.

In a Press statement, Herr Braun reveals that he was approached by the President in this matter some time ago. On the President's request, he says, he agreed to receive the two Stahlhelm leaders, but the Stahlhelmers never sought a meeting.

LONG-DISTANCE BUSINESS TELEPHONING

ELECTRICAL RECORD TAKEN IN MELBOURNE

Although the telephone is used for important conversations in which the fate of many large contracts is often decided, there remains the drawback that no record is left of the spoken word. The Melbourne correspondents of a Birmingham business firm, however, overcame this disadvantage, when, being advised from the Australian telephone service that a call was coming through from Birmingham, they arranged to have an electrical recording instrument tapped in their telephone circuit during the whole of the conversation.

The telephone discussion concerned detailed figures and specifications, which were recorded and constituted an accurate statement of the business which could be dealt with when the time factor did not involve the charge of £2 a minute. Verbatim reports of the conversation have, it is understood, been sent from Melbourne to Birmingham, and the firm intends to place this and future recorded conversations on the office files for reference.

A Post Office official stated that this was the first occasion on which a long-distance call of this nature had been electrically recorded. He looked forward to the time in the near future when business men would regard such records as legally binding between the two parties, and that such a record would prove in business dealings as binding as the written contract.

RHODES TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee of Award announces the following appointments to Rhodes Travelling Fellowships for 1931:—

William C. Costin, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, and
Harold G. Hanbury, B.C.L., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Lincoln College.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

WORKERS TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, at whose request the recent Government inquiry into the Lancashire cotton trade was held, has declared its willingness to attend a joint conference to consider the recommendations issuing from the inquiry. The resolution is interpreted by official spokesmen of the association as meaning that the study of the report by the joint body should be comprehensive, embracing every one of the recommendations, and that the joint conference itself should be comprehensive and represent the industry on its merchanting as well as its productive side.

Another decision of good augury is that the threatened dispute on the eight-loom question at Horwich has been tided over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 15

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association to-day passed the following resolution:—

If and when arrangements are made for a meeting to consider the report of the Committee we express our willingness to attend in order jointly to consider the merits of the recommendations contained therein.

A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to Mr. J. R. Clynes, the chairman of the inquiry. Mr. James Bell, the secretary, explained that the representatives of the operatives were quite prepared to consider every one of the recommendations and were hoping that, arising out of the joint consideration, something could be agreed upon which would lead to the restoration of the cotton industry.

Mr. W. J. Tout, M.P. for the Sowerby Division, states that a strong feeling has been expressed on different sides that, whenever a conference is held representing the trade, an independent chairman should be appointed.

8-LOOMS CRISIS AVERTED

The threatened crisis in the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton trade on the eight looms per weaver dispute at Messrs. H. C. Pateson's Blackrod Mill, Horwich, at which the Chorley Weavers' Association had given notice that the experiment should discontinue last Saturday, has been averted, as a result of a joint consultation in Manchester to-day between representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that it had been arranged that the matter should be discussed at a joint meeting after the mill has resumed work next Monday, on the conclusion of the holidays. "There will be no stoppage," he said.

Mr. A. Naesmith, secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, concurred in the statement, and said that work would be resumed in the usual way after the holidays. It will be remembered that the weavers' demand for the discontinuance of the experiment was stated to be due to the fact that arrangements were being made to extend it without any consultation with the local Weavers' Association.

1,933,500 OUT OF WORK

INCREASE OF 43,000 IN A WEEK

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that on July 7 the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,182,400 wholly unemployed, 658,200 temporarily stopped, and 92,900 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,933,500. This was 42,925 more than a week before and 789,254 more than a year before. The total on July 7 comprised 1,385,900 men, 47,500 boys, 458,300 women, and 41,800 girls. The details are:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
July 7, 1930—				
Men ..	876,300	424,900	90,700	1,385,900
Boys ..	32,500	14,800	200	47,500
Women ..	250,000	206,300	2,000	458,300
Girls ..	29,600	12,200	—	41,800
Total ..	1,182,400	658,200	92,900	1,933,500
June 30, 1930:				
Men ..	881,917	405,501	90,183	1,358,001
Boys ..	31,167	14,033	173	45,373
Women ..	247,543	197,242	1,944	447,934
Girls ..	28,756	11,385	26	40,167
Total ..	1,189,688	628,561	92,326	1,890,575
July 8, 1929:				
Men ..	609,066	267,361	75,522	891,949
Boys ..	23,372	5,338	118	28,828
Women ..	112,873	83,932	1,189	197,994
Girls ..	21,447	4,017	11	25,475
Total ..	766,758	360,648	76,840	1,144,246

RELIEF SCHEMES

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £1,002,000, to provide employment for approximately 2,000 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 650, and are estimated to cost £12,100,000. Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

THIRD TEST MATCH

A DRAWN GAME AT LEEDS

The third Test Match was left drawn at Leeds yesterday, England, who had to follow-on, being 80 runs behind with three wickets down in their second innings.

When the game was continued yesterday England had scored 242 for the loss of five wickets. Duckworth, who had been sent in on Saturday evening and had remained in with Hammond during the 50 minutes that play was possible on Monday, batted very pluckily again and the score was increased to 289 before the sixth wicket fell. Hammond had completed his 100, and, in partnership with A. P. F. Chapman, the score was increased to 319 before Hammond was caught at the wicket. By luncheon time Chapman and Tate had taken the score to 355, but with 15 runs added afterwards, Chapman was bowled by Grimmett. With the score at 375 Tate was caught on the boundary, and when Tyldesley went in last 42 runs were required for England to avoid having to follow-on. The innings closed for 391, Tyldesley, who had hit Grimmett for 6, being caught in the slips, and England had to go in again, 175 runs behind.

Although Hobbs was run out when he had scored 13, Hammond played well again, while Sutcliffe showed such sound defence that there was never very much chance of Australia winning the match. A full report appears on page 6.

U.S. AND NAVAL TREATY

COMPROMISE OVER RESERVATION

OPPOSITION WANING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 15

The impression prevails here to-day that the opponents of the ratification of the London Naval Treaty are discouraged. Four or five Senators who have been absent have resumed the exercise of their public duties. To-day's first roll-call was answered by 64 Senators all told, and there is talk of steady pressure to be exerted during the present week for the expediting of business.

Something in the nature of a compromise, moreover, appears to have been informally reached in the matter of Senator Norris's reservation, which recites in its preamble the attempt which has been made to secure the letters, files, and memoranda dealing with the London Conference and the President's refusal to transmit them, and declares in fine that ratification is consented to on the express understanding that there are no "secret understandings" among the signatories to the Treaty. Senator Borah is said to have warned President Hoover that without something of this sort the Treaty could not be approved, whereupon the President, if current reports are trustworthy, agreed that minus the preamble the reservation need not be unacceptable. The question is still unsettled, but both sides are obviously moving towards middle ground.

Senator Reed (Pennsylvania), one of the American delegates, spoke this morning for two hours, and his description of the background and achievements of the London Conference was listened to by an unusually large number of his colleagues. Senator Reed's arguments are by this time so familiar as to make repetition unnecessary, and he had no additional facts to present—unless the statement be new that at the beginning of the Anglo-American negotiations last summer Great Britain had set her cruiser needs as 60 vessels—19 8in. and 7.5in. gun vessels and 41 armed with guns of 6in. calibre or less. The Senator spoke of the final reduction in the British demand from 60 to a minimum of 50 cruisers as something to which the Government which preceded that of the Labour Party "would probably have hesitated to consent."

At the conclusion of his speech, Senator Reed handed to the Clerk for insertion in the record the text of the proposal made by the American Delegation on February 5, 1929, part of which was divulged by Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee. The final paragraph of this proposal, it will be remembered, concerned the suggestion of a new 35,000-ton battleship for the United States to be laid down in 1931 and completed in 1936, whereupon the Wyoming should be scrapped, and the stipulation—later accepted as an alternative—that the modernizing of battleships should include the right to elevate their guns. Senator Johnson and others appeared to think that something fresh and sensational had been made known, though a copy of the proposal in full has long been in the possession of the Foreign Relations Committee.

JUNGLE SEARCH FOR AIRMAN

THREE RESCUE PARTIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JULY 15

The Deputy Commissioner of Prome reports that three parties are now searching for Mr. Hook, the airman, who, owing to exhaustion, had to be left behind in the jungle by his companion, Mr. Matthews, and that, as the locality in which he lies is known approximately, there is great hope that Mr. Hook will be found and taken to Prome.

A launch belonging to Steel Brothers is standing by to bring Mr. Hook across the river from Padaung.

Mr. Matthews carried Mr. Hook some distance, but had to leave him behind when it became necessary to swim round a cliff which blocked their progress. The Deputy Commissioner adds that the disaster to the airmen was caused by torrential rain, which necessitated a forced landing in extraordinarily difficult country of rugged hills and thick jungle, hardly passable at the best of times, and intersected everywhere by mountain streams, which become raging torrents during the monsoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Strand	THE FLYING DUTCHMAN	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	CONDEMNED	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	IN GAY MADRID	12 to 12
Kensington	HIS GLORIOUS NIGHT	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	MAMBA	2 to 11
New Gallery	DUMB-BELLS IN ERMINE	2 to 11
Plaza	YOUNG EAGLES	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	BE YOURSELF	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	MEN WITHOUT WOMEN	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE CUCKOOS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1930

Special Article : PAGE
Colonies in Council .. .. 15 & 16
Illustrations :
Wafdist Riots in Egypt 18
Correspondence :
India at the Conference (President of the European Association, Calcutta; Sir Hamilton Grant, and Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, M.P.) 15
Good Shooting Seasons (Mr. M. Baker) 15
Charity at a Discount 15
Trade within the Empire (Mr. Owen Clough) 10
Living on the State (Rev. H. J. Marshall) 10
Crossing the Channel (Sir Eustace Tennyson d'Eyncourt) 10
Napoleon at Bay (Rev. H. M. Grindon) 10
Traffic in the City (Mr. E. G. Pretyman) 10
Taste in Picture Post-cards (Rev. C. H. Mylne) 10
Solicitor and Client 10
Safety in Cinemas 10
Points from Letters :—Sunny Scotland ; Haymaking and the Dole ; Women Magistrates ; Witnesses on Oath ; The Maltese Dispute ; Co-partnership in Industry ; A Play About the Brownings ; The Selfish Pedestrian ; The Caryatids in Athens ; Beanfeasts at Fairlop Fair ; Dates of Novels ; Change for a £5 Note 10

Arrangements ..	17	Law Report ..	5
Art Exhibitions ..	12	"London Gazette"	25
Auction Summary	16	Mails & Shipping	24
Broadcasting ..	25	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	25
Commercial Gazette	25	News in Brief ..	11
Court Circular ..	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament ..	8
Ecclesiastical ..	10	Political Notes ..	14
Estate Market ..	16	Sale Room ..	11
Film World ..	12	Sporting .. 6 &	7
Finance .. 19-	24	*The Times* of 1830	10
Home News ..	11	University ..	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	10
Law Notices ..	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south or south-west, moderate or fresh ; cloudy or dull, with some rain ; rather cool. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The United Textile Factory Workers' Association has declared its readiness to attend a joint conference on the findings of the Government inquiry into the cotton trade. The crisis threatened on the question of eight looms per weaver at Horwich has been averted. (p. 14)

Two passenger trains came into collision at Grimsby Town station yesterday and nearly 50 people were injured, but only seven had to be detained in hospital. (p. 11)

On July 7 the total of the unemployed was 1,933,500, being 42,925 more than a week before. (p. 14)

The chief event at Bisley yesterday was the Kolapore Cup, which was won by the Mother Country. The 20 ties for *The Times* trophy were shot off, and the winner was Private A. S. Smith, late of the 6th/7th Black Watch. (p. 16)

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Colour Users' Association at Manchester yesterday, Sir Henry Sutcliffe Smith referred to the continued increase in the production of dyestuffs in the United Kingdom and said this country now produced over 90 per cent. of the total consumption as compared with only 22 per cent. before the War. (p. 9)

Very high prices were paid at Sotheby's yesterday for first editions of Sir Walter Scott, a set of the first series of "Tales of my Landlord," 1815, bringing £1,420, and a copy of "Waverley," 1814, £1,020. (p. 11)

Dr. Herbert Levinstein, in his presidential address to the Society of Chemical Industry yesterday, spoke of the passing of the coal age and the transformation of carbonic acid into the raw materials now obtained from coal. (p. 11)

A Railway Assessment Authority has been constituted to deal with the valuation of railways for rating purposes. (p. 14)

A manifesto on national economy was issued over the signatures of Mr. Henry Bell, Lord Cowdray, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Charles Mallet, and others yesterday. (p. 9)

Further evidence was given at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, on the charges against Francis Lorang in connexion with the liquidation of the Blue Bird group of companies. (p. 9)

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster Coroner, who held an inquest yesterday on the body of Edward John Coulter, 17, who was drowned in the Serpentine on Sunday, in returning a verdict of "Accidental Death," recommended that buoys should be placed so as to prevent bathers from swimming across to the north shore. (p. 11)

The total tonnage of ships being built in the world on June 30 was 3,057,735, of which 45.5 per cent. was in Great Britain and Ireland and 54.5 per cent. abroad ; in the last year before the War the British percentage was 57.2. (p. 11)

Sir Charles Parsons, speaking at the conference of naval architects yesterday, said engineers could build a liner to cross the Atlantic at a speed of 35 knots, but it would not pay. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the motion to insist on their Lordships' amendment to the Coal Mines Bill dealing with the spread over of hours was carried by 168 votes to 36, a majority of 132. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Housing (Scotland) Bill was considered on the report stage and read the third time. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A Wafd demonstration led to grave riots in Alexandria yesterday. Mobs attacked the police, and Egyptian troops were called in to deal with the situation. Fire was opened on the mobs. Sixteen people (including a policeman) were killed, and 220 others (including 11 foreigners and 50 police) were injured. (p. 14)

The Colonial Conference came to an end yesterday. We publish this morning a review of its work. (pp. 15 and 16)

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, leader of the Congress campaign in India, denies that the Congress is contemplating lifting its boycott on the Legislatures and taking part in the coming elections. Our Special Correspondent at Simla says there is a possibility of a split in the Congress ranks on this question and of a breakaway from Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants of the Patel school. (p. 14)

Trade returns published in Berlin yesterday show that for the six months ended on June 30 Germany had taken second place, above the United Kingdom, among the great exporting nations of the world. (p. 14)

Reports from Erzerum indicate that sharp fighting is still going on in the north-eastern part of Turkish Kurdistan. (p. 13)

The French Government expresses satisfaction with the nature of the replies so far received to M. Briand's Memorandum for the formation of a European Federation. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of Connaught unveiled yesterday a bust of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron presented to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital by Sir Louis Baron. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Second July Meeting was begun at Newmarket yesterday, when the race for the Dullingham Stakes was won by Lord Rosebery's Annaly. (p. 7)

The third Test Match was drawn at Leeds yesterday. England had to follow-on, and when the game was concluded they were 80 runs behind with three wickets down in their second innings. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Cables and Wireless Meeting ; The Austrian Loan ; An Aggregate Bank Balance-sheet ; Floating Debt Reduction; Anglo-Dutch Plantations Report ; and the Shipbuilding Returns of Lloyd's Register. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street money was plentiful. Discount rates were maintained. Australian Government bills, payable on December 31 next, were placed privately in the discount market. The bulk of the £754,000 of bar gold in the bullion market was bought for France at the high price of 85s. 1½d. per oz., while £402,000 in bar gold was also withdrawn from the Bank. Among the Foreign Exchanges, the French, Belgian, and Swedish rates moved against sterling. Spanish currency depreciated, but there was a further improvement in the Argentine peso. Silver declined 1-16d. to 15 15-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

The Stock Markets were quiet and inactive yesterday. British Funds advanced further. Home Railway stocks again receded, but Argentine Railway securities had a better tone. In the Miscellaneous market International shares were higher. (p. 19)

THE DOLE HABIT

On Monday the Government published a White Paper foreshadowing an immediate increase of £10,000,000 in the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The document is drawn in a familiar official form which hardly sets out to the layman the true position of affairs; what it leaves to be inferred is more depressing even than what it says. Thus it calculates that upon an average number of 1,900,000 on the live register the Fund would not be £60,000,000 in debt until March, 1931. But the expectation of an average of 1,900,000 unemployed during the next eight months is too flattering to the past achievements of the Government—that figure has already been exceeded—and the calculation avowedly does not allow for interest, which is charged by the Treasury in making up any deficiency between the revenue and the expenditure of the Fund. Upon an average advance of only £50,000,000 it must amount until March, 1931, to at least £1,600,000, and, if paid, must exhaust the borrowing powers of the Fund nearly a month earlier. Still less, of course, does the calculation represent the whole cost of unemployment. The Fund is bound to pay benefit to those who qualify for it because they have paid at least thirty contributions in the past two years. The rest of the unemployed are paid more or less of a dole by the Exchequer, and (according to an answer given in the House of Commons last week) are now costing the taxpayer £18,000,000 a year. It is a melancholy thought that MR. SNOWDEN'S liability to find this money for doles may have forced him to imperil the existence of the Government by refusing to find a similar sum for the relief of company reserves; and it would be hard to find a more significant example of how a prodigal "short-"term" policy frustrates a "long-term" policy towards unemployment. The House of Commons would do a public service by asking MR. SNOWDEN, when the new borrowing Bill is introduced, to draw up a draft balance-sheet covering the operations of the "short-term" policy during the current year. Whatever he might be able to set off as credit he must show on the debit side £18,000,000 given by the taxpayer in direct doles to the unemployed, £3,300,000 in doles to widows, a contingent liability of £23,000,000 advanced to the Insurance Fund, a substantial sum given for more and bigger grants in aid of relief works, and a further large sum added to the rates by that part of the £110,000,000 sanctioned for relief works which will be spent within the period under review. He would thus have little difficulty in convincing his Socialist critics that the Government is thoroughly inoculated with the dole habit.

Signs are not wanting that the dole habit is spreading from the Government to the people under the encouragement of the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1930. The figures already quoted show how far the Socialists have realized their ambition to instal a non-contributory system. The expenditure of £18,000,000 a year upon doles means that between 300,000 and 400,000 persons are drawing relief at benefit rates, and can continue to draw it provided that they have worked in insurable employment for eight out of the preceding 104 weeks, or for thirty weeks at any time. No person has to look for work, and no person of any ingenuity need stay in a job found for him if he does not like it. Our correspondents within the last few days have detailed cases showing that both the private employer and local authorities find it impossible to prevent men from leaving employment within a few hours or days of taking it up ; and the Act furnishes even more excuses for dropping a job than for not finding one. The most flagrant idler can plead that the job was not "suitable employment," and, if that excuse fails, he has only to provoke the employer to discharge him in order to go straight back to benefit. A remarkable case is reported as "not very exceptional" by the Department of Health for Scotland in their recent annual report. A young man of twenty-seven years of age (now dead) never paid more than one contribution a year since he entered insurance ; and that contribution was in respect of annual attendance at camp. He not only lived but married "on the dole," having found out, as one of our correspondents remarks, that this is the equivalent of living on the proceeds of £2,000 safely invested. Other cases of a similar character are described in the letter from the REV. H. J. MARSHALL which is published this morning. It is estimated that £400 of capital expenditure is required by industry to put a man in work. The break-up of the insurance system by the dole means that every dole receiver is drawing the equivalent of interest on the capital sufficient to put five men in work. The dole habit, translated into legislation, leads to curious results in spheres other than that of unemployment insurance. The report already quoted relates that a man hit his wife on the head with a coal-hammer. Thinking he had killed her, he drowned himself in the Clyde. She recovered and is drawing a widow's pension.

The responsibility for the spread of the dole habit falls upon the Government rather than the dole hunters. The really serious point is that the income of a person out of work has become very little less than the income of many persons in work, and very much more likely than before to provide him with a comfortable living. The cost of living has fallen since 1921 by about 22½ per cent. During the same period the rates of unemployment benefit have risen by 13 per cent. for a single man and by 33 per cent. for a married man with three children. The real income of the unemployed is thus much greater ; the real income of the employed is about the same—perhaps even a little less. A married man with three children can draw 32s. a week if he does not work, and 35s. a week if he works on a farm. Why, he may well ask, should he work for 3s. a week ? The temptation to moral deterioration offered by the invitation to draw the dole is increased by the physical deterioration induced by the absence of regular work. People suffering from unemployment for long periods become physically unfit for the relief works which appear to be all the Government can think of providing. The national reputation suffers—as it undoubtedly suffered in the case of the Canadian harvesters—because unfitness is mistaken for unwillingness. The behaviour of the unemployed reflects therefore a national danger even more than a national scandal. For both danger and scandal the Government must bear a heavy responsibility. They have smashed the insurance system ; they have lavished the national resources on doles and relief works ; and thereby they have done much to frustrate their own professed "long-"term" policy of the stimulation of industry by which alone our people can be kept in work and fit for work. The sooner they realize that public indignation is rising against the propagation of the dole habit the better for themselves and for the country.

Schneider Trophy Regulations

In Article 2 of the regulations governing the contests for the Schneider Seaplane Trophy it is laid down that, "before January 31 of the "year following that in which the last contest "was held, the Committee of the Fédération "Aéronautique Internationale shall draw up the "rules for the next contest, taking account of "the progress made in aviation." In accordance with this regulation the Committee of Vice-Presidents of the Federation held a meeting last January at which revised conditions for next year's contest were framed. These conditions were published before the end of the month. One of the chief modifications of the rules governing the 1929 race introduced by the Committee was the raising of the sum to be deposited for each machine at the time of entry from 5,000 francs to 200,000 francs. The object of this increase in the amount of the deposit—returnable after the contest to machines putting in an appearance—was the prevention of frivolous entries. At a general conference of the International Federation held in June a resolution was passed amending the conditions laid down by the Committee in January, and rejecting their recommendation that the date of entry should be altered. On June 23 the Royal Italian Aero Club notified the Schneider Trophy Committee of the British Royal Aero Club, who are responsible for the organization of next year's contest, that they wished to enter three machines for the race, and enclosed with their letter a cheque for the entry deposits at the lower rate. These entries the Committee of the Royal Aero Club have felt obliged to reject, on the ground that they are bound to carry out the rules passed in January by the Committee of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale and that the decisions of that Committee are not subject to revision by the Federation itself.

On that point Article 2 of the regulations of the Federation seems to admit of no question. "The national Aero Club charged with the "organization of the contest must," it says, "conform with the programme thus drawn up" —that is to say with the conditions decided upon by the Committee of the F.A.I. It is, of course, highly regrettable that any difference of opinion should have arisen as to the powers and duties of the Federation and of the two Committees respectively commissioned to frame the rules and organize the contest. If Italy, as seems to be likely, should raise a protest against the rejection of its entries, it is suggested that the Federation may possibly have to consider the advisability of setting up an independent tribunal to go into the whole question. On the other hand it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in abrogating the conditions fixed in January they acted in excess of the powers conferred upon them by their own rules and constitution. The simplest way out of the difficulty would be to acknowledge that a mistake has been made and must be corrected. In this as in any other form of sport the cardinal condition of its success is that the laws made for its regulation should be strictly observed.

End of Colonial Conference

The summary of the work of the Colonial Conference, which is printed on this page, brings out very clearly how much ground can be covered by the members of a Conference if they divide themselves up into Committees. The twenty-three headings of the agenda—arranged in three groups covering Colonial development, the administration of scientific and technical departments, and general administration—were allotted to Committees of four or five members apiece, which sat in the afternoons. Some of the larger topics, like broadcasting and wireless communications, were discussed in full sessions as well, but in the main the real advances are to be looked for in the reports of the Committees. In particular the unification of the Colonial Service has been brought a step nearer by the report of a Committee presided over by SIR WILLIAM GOWERS, the Governor of Uganda, which not only endorses the principle of a single service in emphatic terms, but calls on the SECRETARY OF STATE to make without delay a declaration that in future the services will be regarded as one service, to be officially known as the Colonial Service. The Committee, underlining the views of the Warren Fisher Committee on Colonial Appointments, point out that "recognition of "the principle of a single service carries with it "little, if any, departure from the existing state "of affairs." The great majority of the officers of the various services already serve under the same general code of regulations; their appointments, salaries, &c., are subject to the controlling authority of the Secretary of State; their chances of promotion, not only in the senior ranks, extend over the whole Colonial Empire. So that "it is the nominal isolation of the "separate services, rather than their associa-"tion, which is not in accordance with existing "facts."

One of the obvious difficulties is that at present some Colonies, in the East, are recruited by examination for cadetships, while selection without examination is the gateway to the African services. The Committee recommend a uniform method of entry, and suggest a development of the system of selection followed by a University course with a qualifying examination at the end, which would be rather more severe than the examination which candidates for Africa have at present to pass. The great trouble about a severe examination is that the subjects for Colonial probationers are of very limited usefulness outside the service, and men cannot be asked to study African languages, for example, unless they know they have been virtually accepted for the Government service. But these smaller questions must wait on the organization of the Appointments Board in the Colonial Office itself. The process of unification must be gradual, and the disparate amenities of service in the different Colonies cannot be brought into mathematical conformity by the stroke of the pen. A beginning has now been made with the agricultural services, and the method of advance is plainly to be by taking the technical branches of administration one by one. No Colony will care to lag behind in the conditions it offers and to run the risk of ranking low in eligibility.

It used to be said of the Indian Civil Service that it suffered from too much writing, and Colonial administration to-day carries an even heavier load of paper and ink. Progress through official channels is a slow business, and a great many stages and delays must be passed before a proposal becomes a regulation. The long list of recommendations and aspirations to which the different Committees have given utterance—on broadcasting, on the cinema and the setting up of a general lending library of instructional films, and on a host of other matters—will have very unequal fates. Not all tadpoles can hope to become fine frogs. But, as LORD PASSFIELD told the Conference, "the real value of such "consultations does not lie exclusively, or even "principally, in the form of discussion, but in "the opportunities which they afford of meeting "those engaged in other branches of Colonial "administration in a common exchange." Conferences, whatever else they achieve or fail to achieve, always succeed in educating those who attend them, and on that ground alone the Colonial Conferences deserve the established place they already hold.

Gifts from Above

Of all the steps taken to persuade people that the invention of flying has been, or soon will be, a blessing to mankind, none is so wise as the action of the London airwoman who is reported to have flown over Cardigan dropping surprise packets in the streets. If the noise of an aeroplane comes to be regarded as the forerunner of a free gift, less will be heard about the nuisance and menace of low flying, and people will eagerly seek out those houses which are nearest to aerodromes. Certainly the world would be a more agreeable place if there were more unexpected presents being handed round. One of the many advantages of the old quiet balloon was that it lived by giving. The balloonist took up with him things he intended from the first to drop overboard. It may be objected that his presents to the world below were monotonously the same, and were in fact almost invariably bags of sand. To a nation of enthusiastic amateur gardeners sand was and is no unwelcome present, and it must be remembered that ballooning never became widely popular; but no doubt balloonists did get into a groove about presents, as wedding guests tend to do, and there is no reason in the nature of things why they should not have taken up as ballast whatever they felt they could most easily spare. It is a melancholy reflection on human nature that so far the chief things that have been dropped from aeroplanes are bombs. Manufacturers have occasionally paid aviators to write, in happily perishable smoke, the names of purchasable commodities, but the aeroplane as a distributor of samples or prizes is in its infancy still. Yet there could be no more effective way of bringing goods to the sudden and grateful notice of the public.

The only trouble seems to be the cost of the presents, for they must be costly ones. But a little research should bring to light many bodies who would benefit by the new development, and the manufacturer who decides to distribute his presents in this way will have good reasons why various people should help him. The railway companies can be reminded that only a comparatively small section of the population takes country walks, and that nothing will do more to make rambling off main roads fashionable than the prospect of finding valuable gifts which have fallen in little-frequented spots. The hatters, who would do much brisker trade if the fashions in hats changed more quickly, could find a real need for a hat, probably on luxurious lines, that should be at once a protective helmet and an acquisitive basket. A new kind of umbrella, made to present a bowl to the sky, is something for which there would be at once a large demand, if only there were presents dropping from above. Nor would the public health authorities be indifferent. Stooping, with all that it means in the way of narrow chests and poor physique, is one of the great evils of modern city life. After a day bending over desks or dishes or tools men go out into the streets, and, as things now are, look at the pavement, because there may be something worth picking up, instead of at the sky. If the police were to contribute unclaimed lost property to the aeroplane company which specialized in scattering gifts, a great deal of eager expectancy would be created at no considerable expense to anybody ; while local authorities anxious for visitors would be able to take part in rivalry with one another to make theirs the most generous and attractive town. It is true that municipal rivalry is keen, and that watering places might be tempted to drop on to their neighbours' esplanades, and in their neighbours' names, packets containing the unwanted offerings that the sea deposits upon every beach. But then no good scheme would ever come to anything if the argument that town councillors might misuse it were allowed to prevail.

CHARITY AT A DISCOUNT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some little time ago my firm sent a special subscription to a hospital of £500 as it was short of funds. The hospital does a great deal for my employees as well as others, and I debited the subscription to charges. The Commissioners of Income-tax say "Nothing of the kind ; unless you have been subscribing annually £500 to the hospital you will have to pay income-tax and supertax on the £500." This means in my case an additional £300.

If we are all to be taxed on the special donations we make to voluntarily maintained hospitals I am afraid our donations will go down. That a distinction should be made between annual subscriptions and occasional donations required to help the hospitals seems to me to be utterly illogical.

Yours faithfully,
HELPER OF HOSPITALS.

London, E.C.3.

INDIA AT THE CONFERENCE

REPRESENTATION OF ALL INTERESTS

"A BETTER ATMOSPHERE"

(BY CABLE)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Council of the European Association in full meeting request the assistance of your columns for an appeal to Press and platform to support the efforts being made in India to secure the presence of all constitutional parties at the Round-Table Conference. When this Association advocated a purely European British Commission without Indian experience for the examination of the condition of India under the Reforms, it was with the idea later expressed by the distinguished Chairman in the following words :—

When we have made our Report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary, to her future constitution, which would be framed by Great Britain and India together.

Mistakes, the effect of which will not be fully determined for a long time, followed the Montagu-Chelmsford neglect of invaluable Indian and British-Indian advice differing from their preconceived scheme. Consequently it has been in the forefront of the European Association's policy to press for the submission of future legislative proposals to the fullest criticism. Not only is authoritative criticism necessary to successful legislation, but it is essential to the peace of India, political and commercial. This cannot be established on a sound basis unless full consideration is given to the views of those parties whose achievements and standing demand recognition as well as to the interests of those who will be dependent on the good will of others for an indefinite period.

The Simon Report sets forth clearly the great diversity of race, religion, language, and ambition in India, and makes valuable proposals, with many of which this Association finds itself in cordial agreement. The very complexity of the problem, however, emphasizes the desirability of all those with any contribution to make to its solution having absolute freedom for discussion at the Round-Table Conference. There is reason to hope that, in spite of the lack of understanding in many quarters, not only here but in Britain, of the Statutory Commission itself, a better atmosphere has been created out here during the last few weeks, and that the Round-Table Conference will attract delegates who can render valuable assistance to Parliament in its difficult task. Be that as it may, the Viceroy's declaration of the scope of the Round-Table Conference, made with the concurrence of his Majesty's Government, must stand, and attempts to deprecate or to alter it will only increase the lack of confidence in the good faith of Great Britain which, largely due to a poisonous Press, is widespread in literate India to-day. Every effort is needed to disperse it in order to effect a settlement under which the political progress and the contentment of the peoples may be established to the benefit of India and of the Empire.

I am, &c.,
W. L. TRAVERS, President, European Association.

Calcutta, July 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To those who have served India, have known and loved her ; to those to whom India means the memory of innumerable acts of courtesy, of amazing devotion, of fortitude, and of self-sacrifice by Indians, the course of events in that distressful country is a source of concern and sorrow.

Is there a way out ? Many of us are daring—perhaps foolish—enough to hope and believe with the Viceroy that the solution may be found in the Round-Table Conference. With the atmosphere charged with bitterness, with a mass of conflicting interests warring with each other, such a hope does, it is true, appear somewhat forlorn. But if only the spirit could be changed ; if only the Round Table could be approached in a spirit of good will, of understanding, of compromise, and of readiness to surrender the advantage of the few for the good of the many, the miracle might happen. If men come to the table with the tricks of the Kashmiri pedlar, to demand four times what they expect to get, the case is hopeless. But if the desire to build India into a great nation is sincere, then each interest must come prepared not to demand the maximum but to accept the minimum compatible with its safety—and this applies to British interests, as much as to the innumerable Indian interests concerned. Thus and thus only can a real and lasting agreement emerge.

Let all concerned seriously ponder this and let all educated Indians, putting aside prejudice, study carefully the first volume of the Report of the Statutory Commission—the best book ever written about India—and they will learn more of the land they live in and of the difficulties that beset it than they ever knew or appreciated.

I am, &c.,
A. HAMILTON GRANT, late Chief Commissioner, N.W. Frontier Province.

Brooks's Club, July 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letters which you publish to-day from Sir Francis Younghusband and Mr. N. D. Cliff regarding our mission in India sound a high note of idealism. I only wish they showed more practical common sense.

Those who object to this constant harping on "Dominion status" by the Viceroy and others do so on the ground that, while that or "responsible government" remains "the goal," it is not a goal that is immediately attainable, and if granted now, as some idealists suggest, India would be rapidly reduced to the position of China. Which are the happiest—the common cultivators in China, free of foreign intervention, or the common cultivators in India under the present "Satanic Government"? It is the interests of those peasants who wish to earn their living in peace and security that every practical reformer should keep in mind.

Yours truly,
ALFRED KNOX.

House of Commons, July 15.

GOOD SHOOTING SEASONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of September 2 last year you allowed me to comment on an article wherein the statement was made that good seasons for game were seldom followed by another to compare. I quoted Lord Walsingham's review of the pre-1895 era and his dictum that good seasons usually occurred in pairs. Special interest accordingly attaches to that now in the making, in fact nearly made. The principal legacy from an exceptionally bountiful year is a large breeding stock, disproportionately large as a rule because, so far as partridges are concerned, good breeding conditions usually mean deficient root covert to assist the tactics of shooting. Except for the thunderstorm of June 18, which happily missed important areas and came too early to do the maximum of damage to the partridge hatch, conditions during winter, spring, and summer have been wholly favourable—at any rate, everybody is looking forward to a wonderful season. The plenteous stock will naturally react most on second and third grade shooting areas; on the best, where working capital is always safeguarded, the season of 1930 will stand on its own merits, comparatively independent of its predecessor.

I am, &c.,
MAX BAKER.

Carisbrooke, Thorogood-road, Clacton-on-Sea, July 13.

COLONIES IN COUNCIL

WORK REVIEWED

PLANS FOR UNIFIED SERVICE

The final plenary session of the Colonial Office Conference was held yesterday morning. Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

This Conference, the second called to deal with the affairs of the Colonies, Protectorates, Dependencies, and Mandated Territories, was opened at the Colonial Office on June 23. Nine other plenary meetings of the Conference were held, all in the Foreign Office Dining Room. The plenary meetings were normally attended by the following :—

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies (Chairman) ; Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ; Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ; Sir R. E. Stubbs, Governor, Jamaica ; Sir H. J. Stanley, Governor, Ceylon ; Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Bols, Governor, Bermuda ; Sir H. J. Read, Retired Governor, Mauritius ; Sir A. R. Slater, Governor, Gold Coast ; Sir W. F. Gowers, Governor, Uganda ; Sir W. C. F. Robertson, Governor, Barbados ; Sir Charles Orr, Governor, Bahamas ; Brigadier-General Sir J. A. Byrne, Governor, Sierra Leone ; Sir R. Storrs, Governor, Cyprus ; Sir J. C. Maxwell, Governor, Northern Rhodesia ; Major Sir J. A. Burdon, Governor, British Honduras ; and Sir F. M. Baddeley, Chief Secretary, Nigeria.

The Conference considered the various aspects of Colonial Development under the following headings :—

1. Colonial Development Fund.
2. Cables and Wireless Communications.
3. Broadcasting.
4. Civil Aviation.
5. Railway and Motor Transport.
6. Trade Agencies and International Exhibitions.
7. Films.
8. Empire Marketing Board.
9. Trade Questions (Revision of Colonial Standards. Uniformity in Trade Statistics. Supply of Statistical Information).
10. Fisheries.

Cables and Wireless Communications, Broadcasting, Civil Aviation, Trade Questions, and Fisheries were assigned to one committee. A second committee dealt with the Colonial Development Fund, Railway and Motor Transport, Trade Agencies and International Exhibitions, Films, and the Empire Marketing Board.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee report on Colonial Development reviews the report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee. It pleads for a wide interpretation of the financial position of a Colony, arguing that a paper valuation of a Colony's prosperity is not always an equitable index of its ability to add to its existing capital commitments, and says, "We should welcome an even more generous application of the funds to some of the larger Colonies whose financial resources are already mortgaged to the full." Funds might be used to develop fisheries, forestry, and irrigation, and the Committee is surprised that no applications in these fields have been put forward. Colonies ought not to ask for money for ordinary administrative expenses. Technical education ought to count as development ; in tropical countries a technically trained local staff greatly reduces expense.

Wireless and Cable Communications were discussed at a plenary session, when Sir Basil Blackett expounded the reasons for the formation of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and pleaded with the Colonial Governments to realize the necessity for pooling remunerative and unremunerative services. Broadcasting was made the subject of a Committee report, which recommends a scheme for Empire Broadcasting submitted by the B.B.C., estimated to cost £22,000. The B.B.C. has offered all its programme material free, and Reuter's have agreed to accept £2,000 a year for the news bulletins. The Committee suggest Colonial licences to raise the necessary revenue.

Participation in exhibitions is recommended to all those Colonies which produce goods that can be sold "over the counter" ; but not to the producers of raw materials. As a general rule it is not likely to pay Colonies to take part in international exhibitions abroad. Dominion exhibitions are recommended, as are permanent trade agents in London, and the grouping of Colonial trade agencies round Kingsway.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS

A number of recommendations cover the use of the film for adult as well as for child education in the Colonies. The proposal of the Federation of British Industries that a firm should be nominated to supply films to the Colonies under the supervision of a Trade Board is supported, as is the idea of "quota" legislation to help British films in the Colonies. On censorship the report says :—"We are much impressed by the arguments set out by Sir Hesketh Bell in favour of a central censorship in London as far as Tropical Africa is concerned." Tropical Africa requires a particularly stringent censorship, and the present time, when there are only a trifling number of cinemas, is the time for action. Local censorship is difficult, as the films have to be rented before it is known if they can be shown, and local educated opinion, anxious for amusement, is an influence leading to the exhibition of films natives ought not to see. A censorship in London will prove worth the trouble and expense.

On fisheries the Committee report calls for a Standing Advisory Committee as part of the Colonial Office, as the fisheries of the Colonies are capable of very great expansion.

AGRICULTURE

Under the heading of "Administration of Scientific and Technical Departments" the Conference considered :—

1. Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services and Research.
2. Medical Services and Research.
3. Education.
4. Forestry Services and Research.

These subjects were mainly dealt with in committee, but the question of a Unified Agricultural Service was also considered at a plenary meeting. Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Services and Research, with Forestry Services and Research, were assigned to one committee, which expressed entire agreement with the principle of unification of the Agricultural Services. The main advantages to be secured through such unification are stated as follows :—

(a) The improvement of recruitment ;
(b) The translation of experience from one part of the Empire to another;
(c) The further development of agricultural research generally.

The report of the Committee says :—

We have placed the improvement of recruitment first. At the present time the Colonial Agricultural Services are not attracting an adequate supply of recruits of the desired quality, and it appears to us that, if an improvement is to be effected, it is necessary to aim at the following objects :—

(i.) A first-class career in the sense of both financial and professional prospects;
(ii.) A service organized on simple lines, the prospects and conditions of which can be easily explained to parents, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.;
(iii.) Steadiness of demand, so that the number of appointments that will be available in any given year can be forecast as accurately as possible and steps taken to secure an adequate supply of qualified candidates.

FORESTRY

The same Committee dealt with Forest Services and Research. In their report they say :—

We are of opinion that, as for agriculture, so also for forestry, the organization of a unified Service would assist substantially in ensuring an adequate

supply of well-trained recruits, and we recommend that steps towards the unification of the Colonial Forest Services, on lines similar to those which we have recommended for the Colonial Agricultural Services, should be taken as soon as possible. Such investigation as we have been able to make indicates a probability that the process of unification in this Service would not be attended with any serious difficulty, and that the additional expenditure involved would be comparatively small. With the creation of such a unified Service more accurate forecasts could be given than is possible at present as regards the number of vacancies that will be available for some years ahead, and we would call special attention to the importance of this point in connexion with the Forest Services. Forestry is a specialized profession, but opportunities of employment are, practically speaking, confined to posts under Government, and a student consequently hesitates to undertake the specialized and expensive training required unless some reasonable assurance can be given that a Government appointment will be available for him when he has qualified for it.

COLONIAL SERVICES

The Committee which dealt with the unification of the Colonial Services refer in their report to the recommendation of the Warren Fisher Committee that "a single Colonial Service should be created, and within this larger whole unified special services should be organized, with the necessary degree of assimilation of the terms of service in the separate Dependencies." The Conference committee say:—

"The proposal that the Services should be unified is not new; but in the past there has been a tendency to look first at the difficulties and to conclude that until they are surmounted progress towards unification is impracticable. The [Warren Fisher] Committee have not made light of the difficulties; they have, however, made the fruitful suggestion that if a beginning were made by mere recognition, however nominal, of the essential unity of the Services, many of the difficulties would at once lose much of their force, and it would be possible to proceed as gradually as the circumstances of the case might render necessary towards the practical realization of the principle thus adopted.

"It was clear from the discussion at the plenary meeting of the Conference that some representatives were still disposed to take the view that until certain fundamental difficulties had been surmounted the question of unification must remain in abeyance. For our part we are disposed to accept the less pessimistic conclusions of the Warren Fisher Committee. In this connexion we attach great weight to the argument put forward by the Committee that, as time goes on, the difficulties of unification will increase, and we feel strongly that if some definite move in this direction is not taken in the immediate future it is at least possible that the opportunity for doing so will be irretrievably lost.

"At the closing session of the Conference Lord Passfield surveyed the various subjects which the Conference had had under consideration.

"Lord Passfield expressed the hope that some practical results might follow their discussions on the subject of Empire Broadcasting, a potent method of linking up the Empire. Referring to the influence of films on education, he said that in the future the cinema might well be as important a factor in Africa as it had proved in Europe and in the United States. In Africa the film was yet in its infancy, and the report of the Colonial Films Committee had shown what great care would be needed in the development of this branch of education, especially in respect of supply and censorship.

"On the subject of the unification of the Colonial services generally Lord Passfield said:—'The Conference has contented itself with approving the idea, the principle, and has left it to the Secretary of State to see what practical plan can be worked out by the aid of a committee for submission to the Colonial Governments. I recognize that without such a Conference as this, without the give and take of discussion and criticism across the table, we would not have successfully explored such a subject, nor could we have got anything like so much unanimity and agreement as this Conference has manifested on the subject.'"

OBITUARY

SIR AUGUSTUS G. ASHER

Sir Augustus Grant Asher, until recently County Clerk of Mid Lothian, and a former president of the Scottish Rugby Union, died at Kingussie, Inverness-shire, yesterday, in his 69th year. He was an Oxford triple Blue, and one of the leading athletes of a generation ago.

Augustus Gordon Grant Asher was born in India in December, 1861, eldest son of the late Surgeon-Major John Gordon Asher, of the Bengal Staff Corps. He was educated at Uppingham, Loretto, and Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating in 1885. He won his Blue for Rugby football as a freshman, played against Cambridge for the next three matches, and captained the team in 1884-85. Though he came up from Loretto with a greater reputation as a cricketer than a Rugby footballer, he was not given his Blue for cricket until 1883. He got his Blue for athletics in 1885, in which year he won the long jump against Cambridge. He played for Scotland in international Rugby in 1882, 1884, 1885, and 1886, and several times appeared in Scottish cricket elevens. He was champion pole-jumper of Scotland in 1885 and 1886.

In his four Rugby matches against Cambridge Asher played half-back, where he developed a technique of his own to a remarkable degree. Oxford won all four matches, that of December, 1883, by three goals and four tries to one goal—the most decisive victory up to then in the series. The team of 1884-85, Asher being then captain, had, indeed, an extraordinary record of success throughout the season, disposing of all the crack clubs without difficulty. It set an example of system and style followed in Oxford for many years after. Of this the credit went chiefly to Asher, who was not only himself a fearless and exceptionally able player, but had, too, a genius for getting the best out of his men in the long course of arduous practice on which he insisted as well as in matches.

Shortly after coming down from Oxford Asher became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet. He was appointed clerk to the Mid Lothian County Council in 1896. He was made C.B.E. in 1918 and knighted in 1927. He married, in 1895, Emme Berry, daughter of the late C. G. Barclay, Dura, Cupar-Fife, and leaves a daughter.

DR. LUDWIG STEIN

Our Berlin Correspondent writes:—

Dr. Ludwig Stein, the scholar and publicist, has died suddenly at the age of 71. Dr. Stein, who was professor of philosophy at the Universities of Zürich and Bern during the last decade of the nineteenth century and was the author of a number of philosophical studies, was best known in recent years as editor of the review *Nord und Süd*, which is devoted to foreign affairs, and as the diplomatic correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* and other Ullstein newspapers, to which he contributed as "Diplomaticus." He was one of the leading members of the German Committee for International Discussion, which has arranged for a number of addresses on international affairs from foreign statesmen in the Reichstag during the last two years. "Diplomaticus" was a prominent figure at diplomatic receptions and international gatherings of every description in Berlin.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Atlantic City of Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison, the American novelist. He was born in 1880, educated at Columbia University, and served with the American ambulance in France and Belgium in 1915, and later served as a lieutenant with the United States forces. He was the author of "Queed."

COURT OF ALDERMEN

At yesterday's meeting of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London a vote of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Alderman Sir David Burnett was adopted on the motion of Sir George Truscott. Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks and Mr. D. George Collins, who were recently elected Sheriffs of the City of London, gave bond in the sum of £1,000 each for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The Chamberlain (Sir Adrian Pollock) and the Bridge Masters (Mr. A. J. Lobb and Mr. J. H. Schrader) made the customary declarations on their re-election to office.

The address delivered at the May Congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies by Mr. John F. Marshall on "The Organisation of Mosquito Control Work" has been published as a pamphlet by the British Mosquito Control Institute, Hayling Island (price 9d.). Mr. Marshall is director of the Institute.

BISLEY MEETING

KOLAPORE WON BY MOTHER COUNTRY

"THE TIMES" TROPHY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 15

This evening the Mother Country, beating Canada by seven points, regained the Kolapore Cup, which the Canadians took back with them last year, and with Canada, Rhodesia, and India, beat the figures with which last year the cup was won. The order of names indicates the positions which those countries occupied at the finish. Below them were Jersey and Guernsey, who fought their annual battle, in which this year Jersey turned the tables on her conquerors of last July. Both beat their last year's scores, Jersey by 60 points.

The struggle for supremacy by the leaders was very close. With her first details the Homeland headed Canada and Rhodesia by two points and India by three. Range totals in the results subjoined tell the position at the close of the first practice. The first 500 Yards details made the figures:—Mother Country 569, Rhodesia 558, Canada and India 555 each. Thereafter India appeared to lose her form and Canada to improve, so that at the 600 Yards start the totals were:—Mother Country 761, Canada 746, Rhodesia 744, India 734. Great Britain finished first, a certain winner, for with three shots in hand Canada could not hope to overtake her lead. When Canada completed her shoot, Rhodesia with four shots to go might have tied with her had all four registered bull's-eyes, but they did not. The Canadians cheered the victors and cheered also the Rhodesians who, with only 13 men from whom to choose their Kolapore team had made one of the pluckiest fights imaginable. India's collapse is inexplicable, for her score was below her average, and I think below the first total registered by her "A" team.

Oxford held the Chancellor's Plate after gaining a lead at 300 yards of 21 points, which she carried eventually to 24. Both Universities beat last year's winning figures in the United Hospitals match. London, the cupholders, beat last year's score, but was beaten, nevertheless, by St. Bartholomew's. The higher musketry standard extended also to the Civil Service clubs, for the Post Office Savings Bank, retaining her hold upon the Lucas Cup, raised her score by 30 points.

Tie shoots to-night give the *Daily Telegraph* Cup to Lieutenant L. Skinner, South London Rifle Club; the *Daily Mail* Cup to Lieutenant R. J. Middlemas, 7th Northumberland Fusiliers; and the Wimbledon Cup to Captain H. S. Smith, Lincolnshire Regiment.

TIE SHOOT FOR "THE TIMES" TROPHY

The competition for *The Times* Trophy on Saturday resulted in a tie of 20 full scores. The tie was shot off this afternoon and was won by Private A. S. Smith, late of the 6th-7th Black Watch. One sighting shot and three counting shots per man are allowed for such ties and the three shots eliminated all but Smith and R.S.M. Green, late of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the Silver Medallist of 1922. Those two had to continue shooting. The first shots left the tie still undecided; for each scored a bullseye; but with the second it was settled by a bullseye from Smith to an "inner" registered by Green. Smith thereby secured the trophy and the Gold Badge, and Green the Silver Badge given by the proprietors of *The Times*. There was, however, a Bronze Badge still to be won and the apportionment of cash prizes, ranging from £8 to £2, to be settled by further shooting. Before settlement was reached 40 more rounds were expended, many of which were fired with better effect than those which the firers shot in the statutory tie-shoot. Major Patrick won the Bronze Badge with five successive bullseyes and A.B. Nobbs scored four to gain fourth place.

Mr. Smith, who is 25 years of age, served four years in the 6th/7th Black Watch, but before he was attested to that battalion he had done a good deal of shooting as a Boy Scout. With his elder brother, Mr. F. B. Smith, a well-known Scottish marksman, the winner of the tie was taught to shoot by his father, who during his lifetime shot at many N.R.A. meetings. Mr. A. S. Smith is paying his fourth visit to Bisley, and, except that two years ago he got into the final of the St. George's, he has not figured prominently in the greater matches until to-day. In private life Mr. Smith is a Government valuer, and he lives at Perth. The positions after the tie shoot are as follows:—

1, Pte. A. S. Smith, late Black Watch, *The Times* Cup and Gold Badge, 35; 2, R.S.M. S. Green, late Som. L.I., Silver Badge and £10, 35; 3, Major H. C. Patrick, Res. of Officers, Bronze Badge and £8, 35; 4, 47—A.B. C. F. R. Nobbs, late R.N.V.R., 35; 5, £6—Sgt. A. G. Fulton, R.M., late G. Weste. Rifs., 35; 6, £5—Lt. A. C. Carter, Toronto Rgt., 35; 7, £4—L. C. A. Sutherland, late 5th Blk. Watch, 35.

Prizes of £3.—8, Major S. Banks-Keast, Gold Coast, 35; 9, Lt. J. A. Bowen, Alberta Drgns., Canada, 35; 10, L./Sgt. H. C. Peattie, Lond. Scottish, 35; 11, Cptn. C. R. Wateridge, R.A., 35; 12, Mr. C. H. Cave, Christchurch R.C., 35; 13, Cptn. W. G. C. Holland, Canadian Scottish, 35; 14, Col.-Sgt. R. L. Stapleton, R.M., 35; 15, 2nd Lt. J. J. Russell, Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 35; 16, Lt. J. N. Dow, 7th Canadian M.G.C., 35; 17, Lt. R. E. Coupe, 1st V. B. Lancs. Fslrs., 35.

Prizes of £2.—18, Flyg. Off. G. Richardson, S.M., R.A.F., 35; 19, Lt.-Col. W. F. McLean, late R.A.M.C., 35; 20, C.W.O. W. D. Chandler, R.N., 35.

In addition to the team matches already mentioned, there were two old-time individual competitions—the First Stage of the St. George's Vase and the Corporation of the City of London—to be shot. The latter has undergone no change from last year; but the St. George's First Stage this year has been reduced from a two-range match of 14 rounds to a straight shoot of 10 rounds at 300 yards, which possibly may account for slightly increased entries.

Conditions varied this morning while the matches were fired from fairly easy for the earlier details to difficult towards noon, but they never became bad on the Century Range, and as there were three full scores registered at 900 yards—the Corporation distance—they could not there have been more than difficult for the expert. Eyes, however, were troubled by blurred targets in the St. George's shoot before midday. Heavy rain during the night wetted the targets pretty thoroughly, and the process of patching shot holes on the soaked surface lent a fringe to the aiming mark that was not helpful. Seven "possibles" were scored in the St. George's during the morning, most of them in the earlier hours. The first was registered by Miss M. E. Foster, of the South London Rifle Club, whose feat last year of scoring the first King's First Stage "possible" on the reduced scoring areas in a club competition, reported in *The Times* two days later, has made her almost famous in shooting circles. Miss Foster shot in the St. George's and the King's last year shortly after she had had a finger of her trigger hand broken while separating two fighting dogs and, naturally, she met with little success in either match. She has been unlucky again this year, for last week her rifle broke down. It was repaired yesterday, and the result was shown in her score to-day. Mr. A. Eccles, one of Miss Foster's clubmates, who tied with her in the St. George's with a full score, registered a similar score in the Corporation.

I have to correct three errors which appeared in my report of yesterday. In the Junior Kolapore report, Sudan, in transmission, was converted into London; and, because of a missing card, Berkshire was not shown as finishing seventh with a score of 1,050 in the County Championship. The third mistake was my own. Writing late at night, hurriedly and drenched from the rain, I assigned Colonel Ozanne to Eton College instead of to his own school, Harrow.

The principal scores to-day were as follows:—

KOLAPORE CUP.—S.R.b.; teams of eight; 200, 500, and 600 yards; 10 shots at each distance; h.p.s. 1,200 points; won last year by Canada with 1,083.

1.—THE MOTHER COUNTRY	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Sergt. A. G. Fulton, late Q. Weste.	48	49	48	145
Dr. F. H. Kelly, late Univ. of Lond. O.T.C.	48	48	46	142
Lt. J. A. Barlow, W. Yks. R.	46	48	46	140
2/Lt. R. Middlemas, 7th Northd. Fus.	46	48	46	140
Ex. C. A. Sutherland, late 6th Black Watch	47	49	44	140
Lt. A. E. Martin, R.N.C. of Scotd.	47	47	45	139
C.W.O. W. D. Chandler, R. Navy	48	48	43	139
Lt. G. F. Booth, late R.A.F.	46	48	43	137
Total	376	385	361	1,122

2.—CANADA	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lt. J. Bowen	47	49	47	143
Lt. A. C. Carter	48	48	46	142
Lt. D. T. Burke	49	47	46	142
C.S.M. G. M. Emslie	49	46	46	141
Sgt. C. W. Foam	44	46	48	138
C.S.M. A. Rusk	45	48	45	138
Sgt. J. H. Regan	45	46	45	136
C.S.M. W. A. Hawkins	44	45	46	135
Total	371	375	369	1,115

3.—RHODESIA				
N./A. Fereday	49	48	45	142
J. W. Rayner	46	48	47	141
L. M. McBean	48	44	48	140
T. Forbes	47	48	44	139
E. G. Browne	44	47	47	138
A. M. Cumming	46	45	47	138
F. H. Morgan	45	47	45	137
W. E. C. Owen	45	47	44	136
Total	370	374	367	1,111

4.—INDIA				
	371	363	359	1,093

5.—JERSEY				
	352	363	355	1,070

6.—GUERNSEY				
	355	362	347	1,064

CHANCELLOR'S PLATE.—S.R.b.; teams of eight, from Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; conditions as for Kolapore Cup; won last year by Oxford with 1,029.

1.—OXFORD	300 yds	500 yds	600 yds.	Total
K. M. Carey (Exeter)	46	47	45	138
J. R. Blandy (St. John's)	47	47	43	137
A. G. Palmer (Merton)	48	43	45	136
G. W. Bell (Hertford)	44	49	43	136
H. P. Kingdon (Corpus)	46	43	46	135
H. W. Seward (Queen's)	46	47	42	135
D. D. Lovell (Oriel)	48	40	46	134
C. H. Lewis (Worcester)	47	45	41	133
	372	361	351	1,084

2.—CAMBRIDGE				
J. J. F. Russell (St. John's)	41	45	47	136
E. A. Chapman (Downham)	47	46	43	136
J. C. Lea (Pembroke)	44	46	43	135
W. L. Fielding (Selwyn)	43	47	44	134
P. de K. Dykes (Trinity)	44	45	44	133
C. W. Lewis (Christ's)	40	48	44	132
E. H. Taylor (Caius)	48	43	41	132
R. P. Bagnall-Oakley (Clare)	41	43	38	122
	351	365	344	1,060

UNITED HOSPITALS CUP.—S.R.b.; teams of five from Metropolitan Hospitals; 300, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance; h.p.s. 325 points; won last year by London Hospital with 439 points.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S				
J. S. Bailey	35	33	32	100
F. T. J. Hobday	31	33	33	97
L. F. Jameson-Evans	30	32	31	93
B. C. Nicholson	32	32	29	93
K. F. Stephens	30	32	29	91
Total	158	162	155	473
LONDON	150	161	155	466
ST. THOMAS'S	149	146	142	437
GUY'S	145	146	138	429

LUCAS CUP.—S.R.b.; Civil Service teams of four; conditions as for Kolapore Cup; h.p.s. 600 points; won last year by P.O. Savings Bank with 531.

1.—P.O. SAVINGS BANK "A"	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
R. S. Boutell	48	48	47	143
C. G. R. Nobbs	48	47	46	141
W. E. Wood	47	47	45	139
E. H. Budge	46	48	44	138
Total	189	192	180	561
2.—ADMIRALTY	174	179	178	531
3.—P.O. SAVINGS BANK "B"	169	179	176	524
4.—VALUATION OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE	171	173	164	508

ST GEORGE'S VASE (First Stage).—S.R.b. 10 shots at 300 yards; h.p.s. 50 points; won last year (two ranges; h.p.s. 70) by G. W. Downs, City R.C., with 68.

1, A tie of seven with 50 points each, to be shot off on Thursday.—(Miss) Dvr. M. E. Foster, Women's Legion; Lieut. G. A. Molecey, Winnipeg Rifles, Canada; Sec. Lt. R. G. Middlemas, 7th North'd Fus.; Major E. V. Newberry, late R.G.A.; Sgt. F. C. Thompson, late Queen's West. Rifs.; Capt. J. W. Wilson, N.R.A., S. of M.; and Pte. W. C. Young, late 2nd Wilts V.B.

Scores of 49:—Lieut. D. T. Burke, G.M., G.G.F.G., Canada, C.Q.M.S. F. J. Biles, late 2/4 Dorset Rgt., S/Sgt. C. Edden, K.O.R.L.; P.O. G. Richardson, S.M., R.A.F.O.; Sgt. H. O. Burr, G.M., late L.R.B.; Capt. W. G. C. Holland, Canadian Scottish; O/Cdt. H. P. Kingdon, Oxf. Univ. O.T.C.; C.S.M. C. Wescombe, 2nd Som. L.I.; Lt.-Col. H. W. Chapman, 47th Div., R.A.S.C.; Maj. E. Holtby, late 4th East Yorks Rgt.; Lieut. J. Bowen, 19th Alberta Dgns., Canada; Capt. T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs Rgt.; Pte. W. G. R. Balles, London Scottish; L./C. J. R. Willans, 4th R. West Kent Rgt.

Leading scores of 48:—Sgt. S. Dickman, late 8th R. Scots; S.M. T. Cook, late R.A.M.C.; C.S.M.I. A. W. Wiggins, late N.R.A., S. of M.; C.S.M. H. Rusk, Ottawa Highlds., Canada; Pte. A. G. Warner, E. Sussex Rgt.; Lieut. L. M. McBean, Rhodesia; Cpl. F. W. Moore, 5th Devon Rgt.; Cpl. J. Hayward, late R.A.S.C.; Dr. A. H. Kelly, North London R.C.; S./Lcr. T. S. Ivens, R.A.F.; C.S.M. C. A. M. Guinese, late Camb. Univ. O.T.C.; Lieut. B. C. Barnett, R.A.S.C. (R. of O.); Pte. E. H. Budge, late C.S. Rifs.; Major H. C. Patrick, R. of O.; C.S.M. H. V. Bloomfield, late Rifle Brig. Forty-six further scores of 48 came into the prize list; 110 of 47 will shoot off for 16 places.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—S.R.b.; 10 shots at 1,000 yds.; h.p.s. 50 pts.; won last year by C.S.M. G. M. Emslie, 48th Hdrs., Canada, with 50.

CLASS X.—Tie of three with 50 pts. each, to be shot off on Thursday:—2/Lt. A. T. Trales, late R.A.F.; Pte. R. J. Sparks, late C.S. Rifs.; and Lt. A. Eccles, 5th Seaforth Hdrs.

SCORE TO-DAY.—4, Sub-Insp. R. Walker, B.S.A. Police; 5, Maj. H. C. Patrick, R. of Offrs.; 6, Capt. T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs; 7, C.S.M. J. Willans, 4th R.W.K. Rgt.; 8, Lt. A. G. Healey, Rhodesia; 9, Dr. C. Robertson, Queen's Edin. Rifs.; 10, Capt. A. Sutherland, Inverness.

Leading scores of 48.—11, Mr. E. Bates, Brighton and Hove I.R.C.; 12, Lt. A. G. Carter, Toronto Regt., Canada; 13, Judge Lamb, India; 14, A. C. Bolton, late R.T.C.; 15, Capt. Vodden, late 6th Devon Regt.; 16, Capt. G. H. Wateridge, R.A.; 17, C.S.M. J. Renouf, late 28th Canadians; 18, Pte. A. Young, Guernsey. Twenty-five scores of 46 were counted out.

CLASS M.—1, Pte. R. J. Sparks, late C.S. Rifles, and Lt. A. Trales, late R.A.F., equal 50; 3, C.S.M.I. O. Howard, late N.R.A. School of Musketry, 48; 4, Maj. L. D. Whyte, H.Q. Eastern Cmd., 46; 5, O./Cdt. C. A. M Peaty, Camb. Uni. O.T.C., 47; 6, C.Q.M.S. F. A. Lewis, Q.W. and C.S. Rifles, 47; 7, L./Cpl. A. R. Marsh, late Repton O.T.C., 47; 8, Lt.-Cdr. R. Southwell, R.N., 47. Seven scores of 44 were counted out.

CLASS T.—1, O./Cdt. C. A. M. Peaty, C.U.O.T.C., 47; 2, L./Cpl. A. R. Marsh, late Repton O.T.C., 47; 3, L./Cdr. R. Southwell, R.N., 47; 4, O./Cdt. P. de B. Turtle, C.U.O.T.C., 46; 5, Lt. G. Waddell, India, 46; 6, Maj. W. H. Cummings, India, 46; 7, Cpl. P. Spooner, R.A.F., 46; 8, C.P.O. F. Norman, R.N., 46. All scores of 44 were in.

DEMONSTRATION OF GLIDING

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales and Prince George, accompanied by Lord Louis Mountbatten, spent three hours yesterday afternoon watching a demonstration of gliding and soaring at Ivinghoe, Bucks, having arrived by air from Hendon.

Their visit had been kept secret, and the Master of Sempill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, and members of the British Gliding Association were the only people present. The display was organized by the London Gliding Association and the London Gliding Club. Herr Robert Kronfeld, the German gliding expert, gave a number of demonstrations during the afternoon. The weather was not altogether favourable, as there was very little wind velocity, but the displays given proved what was possible on a comparatively calm day.

The Prince of Wales was first entertained by a demonstration flight by Captain Latimer Needham, who was the first Englishman to be awarded the C certificate, which he received at Itford after being in the air for an hour and 50 minutes. The Prince's pilot, Flight-Lieutenant Fielden, made two flights in the same machine yesterday, and qualified for both the A and B certificates. Herr Kronfeld then flew in his machine, the Vienna, and floated backwards and forwards, during which time he carried on a conversation from the air with the Prince of Wales, who was watching on the ground. Herr Kronfeld asked, "How do you like this wonderful sport, Sir?" and the Prince answered "Fine." The German glider found it difficult in the first three minutes to gain height, but afterwards he rose to about a thousand feet, and shouted that he was quite happy. He sailed in the air for about 20 minutes, and then landed on Ivinghoe Beacon exactly on the spot from which he had taken off.

The Prince was particularly interested in an instrument which hung just behind the cockpit in Herr Kronfeld's machine, the function of which is to register the machine's altitude and to give a complete graph of a flight from start to finish.

Herr Kronfeld will leave in a few days' time for Germany, where he is going to test his new machine, the Austria, which has just been completed. This has a wing span of 100ft., and has been specially built for the international motorless flight competition which is to be held in Germany in August.

FRENCH ORDER FOR FLYING-BOATS

SHORT CALCUTTA MACHINES TO BE BUILT IN FRANCE

Two additional Short Calcutta flying-boats have been ordered by the French Government for service with its Naval Air Service. The first of this type, delivered by Messrs. Short Brothers to the naval air base at St. Raphael in September, has given the utmost satisfaction, and has led to the new order. The flying-boats will be built under licence by the firm of Breguet, in France, and will be fitted with three Jupiter engines each, also to be manufactured in France by the licensees of the Bristol Aeroplane Company.

This type of flying-boat was supplied originally to Imperial Airways as a 15-seater passenger machine. In August, 1928, a Calcutta was flown up the Thames by Sir Alan Cobham, and was seen by thousands of people as it lay near the Houses of Parliament. Its adaptation for naval purposes involved no alterations in general structure.

OUR DUMB FRIENDS LEAGUE

The meeting of the Grand Council of Our Dumb Friends League, which was called for yesterday to review the position which has arisen in the League since the resignation of Lord Lonsdale, the president, has been postponed till July 28. Mr. Goodiss, the acting secretary, stated that certain members had resigned and until their positions were filled the meeting would have to be adjourned. Lord Lonsdale resigned at the annual general meeting of the League last week following the adoption of several amendments to the constitution to which he took exception. Several other members followed Lord Lonsdale, who was the first president of the League, and tendered their resignations.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

The Royal Horticultural Society held its fortnightly show in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon, and in conjunction with it there was an exhibition of cherries and soft fruits organized by the Kent Branch of the National Farmers' Union. At the same time, in the old hall in Vincent-square, there was a good show of carnations, organized jointly by the British Carnation Society and the National Carnation and Picotee Society. The Royal Horticultural Society's Show closed last night, but the Carnation Show will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

One of the best exhibits in the old hall was a collection of lilies from Mr. W. A. Constable, of Paddock Wood, who specializes in these plants. The group included about 20 spikes of *Lilium giganteum*, a bold clump of the buff-coloured *L. testaceum*, both Farrers' white and Ward's pink form of *L. Duchartrei*, and the true *L. nepalense*. Another good group was a collection of annuals shown by Messrs. Dobbie and Co. The modern varieties of antirrhinum, *Clarkia*, and opium poppy, were particularly noteworthy. Among a number of exhibits of herbaceous plants the best was that staged by Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons, who had *Kniphofia aloides*, *Thalictrum dipterocarpum*, *Dierama pulcherrima*, *Astilbe* "W. Reeves," which has deep red flowers, and a large-flowered pale blue form of *Campanula carpatica* called "Queen of Somerville." The last two plants are novelties, and both received the award of merit. B. Ladhams, Limited, had a varied collection, in which the outstanding plant was *Lavatera Olbia rosea*, which makes a large bush, and has handsome rose-pink flowers. Messrs. Kelway and Son had a collection of gladioli, chiefly modern large-flowered varieties, but they also showed the small-flowered *G. orchidiflorus*, which is remarkable because of its strong, sweet perfume. Mr. H. Hemsley showed numerous varieties of *Sidalcea*, and the Aldersey Hall Horticultural College had a display of their pink phlox, "Rachel."

Shrubs were represented in two groups. Messrs. Hollamby had many varieties of clematis, and Messrs. Hillier and Son showed a mixed group containing water lilies, various waterside plants, and a number of uncommon shrubs such as *Berberis insignis* and *Acer laevigatum*.

ROSES

There were five groups of roses, and about a dozen new varieties were staged in competition for the Clay Cup, which was offered for "a rose of good form and colour, not in commerce before the current year, and possessing the true old rose scent." The winning variety was "Barbara Richards," a well-formed hybrid tea of a delicate flesh-pink colour, passing to creamy yellow in the outer petals. It was shown by Messrs. Alexander Dickson and Sons, who obtained a gold medal with the same variety at the National Rose Society's summer show at Chelsea.

Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. showed carnations and L. R. Russell, Limited, sent a collection of foliage plants, chiefly varieties of *Codiaeum*. An award of merit was made to the mauve-flowered greenhouse plant *Statice profusa gigantea*, "Pennell's Variety," which grows to a height of over 2ft., and is larger in all its parts than the type. The only group of orchids came from Messrs. Charlesworth and Co., and the only new orchid which received an award merit was *Odontoglossum* "Ascania," variety *leucoglossum*, shown by Messrs. J. and A. McBean. Mrs. Carl Holmes sent a well-grown plant of *Odontoglossum Armstrongii*, for which her gardener, Mr. J. Penton, received a certificate of cultural commendation.

There was good competition in most classes for fruit, and the quality throughout the show was high. In the classes which called for one 4lb. chip basket of cherries the most successful competitors were Messrs. Smeed, Dean and Co., of Sittingbourne, who also showed the best three black varieties and the best collection of any number of varieties. One of their entries, a basket of very large fruits of the variety "Noble," was judged to be the best exhibit of cherries in the show. The first prize for a collection of any number of varieties of gooseberry was won by Messrs. Wakeley Brothers, of Rainham, while the best raspberries and strawberries came from Mr. J. T. Coleman, of Sevenoaks. Peaches were well shown by Mr. A. T. Goodman, of Maidstone. The Royal Horticultural Society's challenge cup for the best collection of cherries and soft fruits grown in the open air was awarded to Messrs. R. and D. Mitchell, of Wateringbury.

CARNATIONS

The joint show of the two carnation societies was very successful and brought together a large and varied collection of carnations and pinks. C. Engelmann, Limited, had a fine group of perpetual-flowering varieties, which included especially good displays of "Sunny" (orange) and "Laddie" (pink). They also showed "Gladys," a new salmon-pink variety. Another excellent group came from Messrs. Allwood Brothers, who had, among other varieties, the yellow "Wivelsfield Buttercup," the new "Pantaloon" (orange, flaked bronze), and "White Pearl," which is the King's favourite for buttonholes. Messrs. Allwood also showed border carnations and hybrid pinks. Mr. James Douglas had an extremely good exhibit of border carnations, many of the best varieties of which have been raised in his nursery at Great Bookham. The gold challenge cup offered for the best scented perpetual-flowering carnation not in commerce before 1927 was won by Mr. E. R. Carter, of Brentwood, with a fragrant white variety called "Mrs. E. R. Carter." In the amateurs' classes for perpetual-flowering carnations the challenge vase for the best 12 plants was awarded to Lady (Emsley) Carr, and the Cory Cup for a decorative arrangement of not more than 100 cut blooms was won by Mr. Samuel Wallrock. In the amateurs' classes for border carnations the most successful competitors were Mr. J. Fairlie, of Acton, and Mr. R. Kennedy, of Galston.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HORTICULTURE

Delegates from many foreign Governments, research stations, and horticultural societies will attend the ninth International Horticultural Congress, which is to be held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society at their headquarters in Vincent-square from August 7 to 15. The congress, which met last at Vienna in 1927, has not been held in London before, and arrangements have been made to mark the occasion in befitting manner.

WATERFORD LIBEL CASE

DAMAGES ASSESSED AT £1,740

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 15

The libel action against the *Waterford News* was concluded in the Dublin High Court to-day, when the jury assessed damages in the cases of the five plaintiffs as follows:—Patrick Whelan, £700; Bridget Whelan, £350; James Whelan, £250; Nora Whelan, £220; and Cissy Whelan, £220.

Mr. Justice Hanna gave judgment for the amounts as well as for costs on the High Court scale.

The libel action was brought by five members of the Whelan family, who are the owners of a hotel in the village of Stradbally, Co. Waterford. The publication of which they complained was made by the *Waterford News*, which repeated a local rumour to the effect that on Christmas night, when Laurence Griffin, the Stradbally postman, disappeared, his dead body was taken into a room in the Whelans' hotel, where the five plaintiffs were entertaining guests.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SHEFFIELD, JULY 15

The Council of the University has appointed Mr. John Rennie, M.D. (Aberdeen), D.P.H. (Sheffield), to be Professor of Public Health in place of the late Professor F. E. Wynne. Dr. Rennie is medical officer of the city of Sheffield.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school scholarship awards are announced:—

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD

Entrance Scholarships.—First Albany Scholarship.—F. J. N. FORBES (the Cathedral Choir School, Oxford, and St. John's School, Leatherhead). Second Albany Scholarship.—C. P. HEWSON (Grammar School, Kibworth). £35 Non-Foundation Scholarship.—K. B. LOLE (Messrs. Farnfield and Walker, Emscote Lawn, Warwick). £25 Non-Foundation Scholarship.—C. W. P. HEAD (The Needles, Barton-on-Sea, New Milton, and St. John's School, Leatherhead).

CANFORD SCHOOL

Scholarships.—1, L. J. LEMERT (Fonthill, East Grinstead); 2, F. J. HARRIS (Bryntirion School, near Bridgend); 3, F. W. P. FRANCIS (Beaudesert Park, Minchinhampton); 4, P. M. TREASURE (Linton House School, London, W.11); 5, A. J. S. CROCKETT (Canford School); 6, I. C. CLARKE (Bighotte, Wokingham); 7, T. I. B. ROWLAND (Nevill House, Eastbourne).

The Estate Market

COUNTRY HOUSES

COMING AUCTIONS

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe has ordered Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson, and Barton (Newbury) to sell Little Park, Newbury, a residence and 168 acres, of which the farm of 115 acres is let. A trout stream winds through the estate.

Next Tuesday at the Mart, East Barsham Manor, Norfolk, an early Tudor house, and 1,000 acres will be sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square). The river Stiffkey bounds the property. There are three farms, and the estate produces about £1,800 a year. The vendor is Mr. Douglas J. Colman. Blomefield's "History of Norfolk" states that the gatehouse formerly contained wooden "antique heads of men and women in antique dresses," with armorial bearings of Farmor and other families.

Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Glen Kidston's Nyn Park estate, Northaw, nearly a square mile, in Herts, is for sale next Tuesday by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

Next Tuesday, at Hanover-square, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer Ormonde Hall, Bolney, a fifteenth-century house, with 25 acres, and The Old Farm, near Alton, another fifteenth-century farmhouse with three acres. Elton Manor, the Nottinghamshire seat of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Dennis Readett-Bayley, 414 acres, will come under the

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 15

The Duke of Schleswig-Holstein visited Their Majesties to-day and remained to Luncheon.

The King and Queen gave a Dinner Party this evening, to which the following had the honour of being invited:—

The Speaker, the Duchess of Norfolk and the Lady Rachel Howard, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquess of Bath, the Marquess and Marchioness of Exeter, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Scarbrough, the Countess of Haddington, the Earl of Iveagh and the Countess of Iveagh, M.P., the Lord Richard Cavendish, the Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, the Dowager Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., the Hon. Edward Cadogan, M.P., the Hon. Charles Rhys, the Right Hon. Reginald and Mrs. McKenna, the Right Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P., and Mrs. Spencer-Churchill, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Horne, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Ronald and the Lady Sybil Graham, Major the Hon. John Astor, M.P., and the Lady Violet Astor, Captain the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Somerset, Lady FitzGerald, Lieut.-General Sir David and Lady Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild; and the Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Joan Verney (Ladies in Waiting), the Lord Marley (Lord in Waiting), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Sir Harry Verney (Groom in Waiting), Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge (Equerries in Waiting), and Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt. (Deputy Master of the Household).

The Lady Moyra Cavendish, the Earl of Haddington, the Lady Maureen Stanley and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy also had the honour of being invited, but were unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Majesties' commands.

The String Band of the Royal Horse Guards played a Selection of Music during and after Dinner, under the direction of Lieutenant W. J. Dunn.

The Lord Marley and Sir Harry Verney have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore, V.C. and Sir Edward Wallington as Lord and Groom in Waiting to The King.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, was present at a Luncheon which was held at the Grocers' Hall to-day in aid of the Children's Country Holidays Fund.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh will leave 23, South Audley-street at the end of the week for Clifton, Deddington, Oxford, where they will spend the summer.

Kathleen Countess of Drogheda and Viscount Moore returned to 1, Park-row yesterday from Vichy.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, who left 28, Grosvenor-street on Friday for Paris, expects to return to London shortly.

Viscount and Viscountess Wimborne returned to Wimborne House, Arlington-street, yesterday from Paris, where they spent the week-end.

Viscountess Astor, M.P., will hold a reception at her house, 4, St. James's-square, S.W.1, to-morrow evening, to delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to meet members of the Executive and Welcome Committees of the League of Nations Union.

Viscountess Allenby will leave 24, Wetherby-gardens to-morrow for Germany.

Lord and Lady Edward Hay have left Claridge's for Weasenham Hall, Norfolk.

Lord Ardee left London yesterday for Ireland.

Lady Strickland expects to return to London at the end of the week from Malta.

The Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers has left London for Vittel, where she will remain until the end of the month, when she will leave for Tulloch Castle, Dingwall.

Captain Sir FitzRoy and the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe left 27, Belgrave-square yesterday for Elvetham Hall, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke.

Sir Arthur and Lady Peel are leaving England for Rio de Janeiro, and will be absent for about two months.

The King of Spain, prior to his departure, visited Messrs. Rt. Jackson and Co., Limited, 171 and 172, Piccadilly, W.1, to inspect their exhibition of sherry and other Spanish wines.

The Exhibition of Royal Snapshots, which has been lent to the General Lying-in Hospital Extension Fund, will be opened by the Countess of Birkenhead to-day and by Mr. W. Pett Ridge (propaganda committee, King Edward's Hospital Fund) to-morrow, at 11.30 a.m. The exhibition is being held in the Carlton Hall, Blue Triangle Club (Brixton Y.W.C.A.) all this week. Of the 7,000 babies born in Lambeth every year, 1,000 are born in the General Lying-in Hospital, which was founded in June, 1765.

SUMMER HOLIDAY CRUISING

S.S. "ADRIATIC"
(24,679 tons)
18 DAYS FROM £35
Aug. 1 to *Atlantic and Balearic Isles.*

S.S. "CALGARIC"
(16,063 tons)
2 WEEKS FROM £21
Aug. 2 to *Norwegian Fjords.*
Aug. 20 to *Northern Capitals and Baltic Resorts.*

There is still excellent accommodation available at all rates, including the minimum, on each of the above cruises, but *early application is recommended.*

WHITE STAR

Viscount Craigavon will return to Cleeve Court, Streatley-on-Thames to-morrow from Ireland.

Viscount Bearstead left London yesterday for Vichy. Viscountess Bearstead will leave London to-day for her villa La Serena at Cap Ferrat, where she will remain for about three weeks, when, with Viscount Bearstead, she will leave for Scotland.

Lord Parmoor is entertaining the members of the Expert Conference of the Life and Work Movement at dinner at the House of Lords this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, Chaplain-General to the Forces, who has been in hospital for a few weeks, has been ordered to take three months' rest from his professional and official duties.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard have left London for Baden-Baden.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kettle thank everyone for their kind letters of sympathy.

The King has approved the appointment of Colonel A. F. Mackenzie of Ord, C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Ross and Cromarty.

Princess Marie Louise presided at the biannual dinner and reception of the Overseas Section of the Forum Club last night.

At St. James's Palace to-morrow afternoon there will be a garden party, when Lady Patricia Ramsay will receive purses of money collected in aid of maternity and child welfare work. This work is conducted by the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare and its constituent societies. Lady Cynthia Colville, Viscountess Erleigh, and Lady George Cholmondeley are organizing the garden party.

A dinner to support the Loan Training Fund of the Central Employment Bureau for Women and Students' Careers Association, 54, Russell-square, W.C., was held last night at the Hotel Washington, Curzon-street. Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme was in the chair, and the speakers included Lord Gorell, Viscountess Bryce, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., and Dr. Christine Murrell.

RECEPTIONS

LADY SALISBURY

The Marchioness of Salisbury held a reception at 21, Arlington-street last night to meet the Bishops from overseas.

The drawing-room was decorated with rambler roses, sweet peas, and carnations, and the staircase with clarkia, antirrhinums, and carnations from Hatfield House. Pitman's Blue Imperial band played during the evening. Among the Bishops present, many of whom brought their wives, were:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Archbishop of Capetown, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Archbishop of New Westminster, the Bishop of British Columbia, the Bishop of Nevada, the Bishop in Egypt and the Sudan, the Bishop of Washington, the Bishop in Western China, the Bishop of Riverina, the Bishop of Ulaine, the Bishop of Panama-land, the Bishop of Panama Canal, the Bishop of Mexico, Bishop Roberts, the Bishop of Albany, the Bishop of Polynesia, the Bishop of California, the Bishop of Honduras, the Bishop of Alaska, the Bishop of Ontario, the Bishop of Caledonia, the Bishop of Hokkaido, Bishop Trollope, of Corea, the Bishop in Jerusalem, the Bishop in North China, the Bishop of Bendigo, the Bishop of Mackenzie River, the Bishop of Erie, the Bishop of Southern Brazil, the Bishop of Rockhampton, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Kootenay, the Bishop of Cuba, the Bishop of Kentor, the Bishop of Hankow, the Bishop of Delaware, Bishop Babcock, of Massachusetts, the Bishop of Moosonee, the Bishop of South Dakota, the Bishop of Pretoria, the Bishop of St. Arnaud, Bishop Boodle, the Bishop of South Japan, the Bishop of Atlanta, the Bishop of Wangaratta, Bishop Attwood, the Bishop of Rhode Island, the Bishop of Los Angeles, the Bishop of Colchester, the Bishop of Manisha, the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Newfoundland, the Bishop of Uganda, the Bishop of Eau Claire, the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Bishop of Toronto.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Earl and Countess of Albemarle, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Earl Beauchamp, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Dowager Countess of Antrim, the Marquess and Marchioness of Titchfield, Viscount and Viscountess Wolmer, Viscountess Goschen, Lord and Lady Dynevor, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Lord and Lady Desborough, Lord Cushendun, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Delia Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Lady Margaret Levett, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil, Captain Sir George and Lady Arthur, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Walter Leitch, the Acting High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Pacaud, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie, the High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Fremantle, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dugdale.

LADY ROBSON

Lady Robson gave an at home to the members of the Liberal Social Council at 26, Eaton-square yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the annual meeting of the council. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Lady Baring, Mrs. Harold Baerlein, the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, the Hon. Mrs. William Borthwick, Viscountess Bryce, Countess Buxton, Miss Carrie Delaney, Mrs. Neville Dixey, Mrs. Milner Gray, Mrs. Philip Guedalla, Lady Hamilton, Miss Marguerite Hart, Miss Amy Huntington, Miss Enid Lapthorn, Mrs. Joseph Leete, Lady Levy, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mrs. Arnold Lupton, Miss Leigh Browne, Mrs. Morell Mackenzie, Lady Maclean, Mrs. Constance Nathan, Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, Lady Pentland, Miss Dorothy Porter, Mrs. John Roskill, Mrs. Fred Stern, Mrs. Spens Steuart, Miss Katharine Tennant, the Hon. Katharine Thring, Lady Whitbourn, and Mrs. Mackenzie Wood.

DINNERS

THE MARQUÉSA DE MERRY DEL VAL

The King of Spain was present at a dinner party which the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquésa de Merry del Val gave at the Spanish Embassy last night.

The other guests were:—

The Duke of Alba, the Duke of Miranda, the Duke of Fernan Nuñez, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, the Earl of Cromer, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Ancaster, the Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward, Viscountess Cranborne, Princess Obolensky, Rear-Admiral Salas, Count and Countess de Aguilar, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, Lady Warrender, Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Señor and Señora de Valdes, Señorita Mercedes de Anchorena, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, Señorita Leonor de Anchorena, Señor Don Francisco R. de Villaurrutia, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val and Señor Don Pablo Merry del Val.

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

The Italian Ambassador gave a dinner party last night at 20, Grosvenor-square.

His guests included:—

The Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegas, the Swedish Minister, Lady Annabel Dodds, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Lowther, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Arthur James, Sir Courtauld Thomson, the Princess Ruffo, Mr. Dieckhoff, Baroness Franchetti, Don Renato Prunas, nob. Giulio del Balzo and Signorina Rosaria del Balzo, and Mr. and Mrs. De Pacel Negrati.

MR. ATHELSTAN RILEY

Mr. Athelstan Riley gave a dinner at the Athenaeum on Monday night to the Eastern Orthodox delegation to the Lambeth Conference. The guests included:—

The Patriarch of Alexandria, Archbishop Germanos (Constantinople), Archbishop Timotheos (Jerusalem), Archbishop Nektarie (Rumania), Bishop Irinev (Serbia), the Archimandrite Sabbas Sorieloff (Poland), the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Rhode Island (American Presiding Bishop), the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, and Chichester, the Bishop in Jerusalem, the Archbishop of Utrecht (Old Catholic), Canon Douglas, the Rev. Mervyn Haigh, the Greek Minister, the Serbian Minister, the Bulgarian Minister, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Brentford, Sir Sidney Nettleton, Mr. Stephen Gaselee, and Major Christopher Riley.

GRAY'S INN BALL

The Gray's Inn ball was held last night. The guests were received in the Large Pension Chamber by Lord Greenwood, Treasurer, Lady Greenwood, and the Hon. Angela Greenwood.

Dancing took place in the Elizabethan Hall and the New Holker Library, and the gardens were illuminated. The Royal Air Force band played in the gallery of the hall, and Marius Winter's band in the Holker Library. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Master of the Rolls and Lady Hanworth, Mr. Justice Horridge, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, and Lady Horridge, the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt, the Lord Advocate and Mrs. Aitchison, the Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin, Lord Riddell, Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs, Sir William and Lady Gowers, Sir John and Lady Risley, Sir Roger Gregory (President of the Law Society) and Lady Gregory, Colonel Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Page Croft, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. George Berwick, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Sir John Barran, Sir Harry and Lady Wilson, Sir Hewitt and Lady Skinner, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, Sir John and Lady Archer, Sir Gomer Berry, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Sturgis, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, the Hon. James Borthwick, the Hon. Sybil Borthwick, Lady (Wigham) Richardson, and Colonel the Hon Richard Preston.

The Benchers present with their ladies were:—

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Mr. Herbert Manisty and Miss Manisty, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clayton, Lord and Lady Atkin, Sir Montagu and Lady Sharpe, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Judge Ivor Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Sir Alexander and Lady Wood Renton, Sir Cecil and Lady Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Dunnett, Sir Walter and Lady (Greaves-Lord, Mr. G. D. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Campion, Mr. J. W. Ross-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sherry Deane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Andrewes Uthwatt, and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Hilbery.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 10

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. F. SYKES AND MISS C. J. RUTHERFORD

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Friend Sykes, of Richings Park, Iver, Buckinghamshire, and Christine Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr. G. M. Rutherford and of Lady Margaret Rutherford, 31, Sloane-court, S.W.3.

LIEUTENANT M. PARES, R.N., AND MISS D. FYLER

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Martin Pares, R.N., H.M.S. Frobisher, and Miss Daphne Fyler, 184, Cromwell-road, S.W.5, will take place at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on July 28, at 2 p.m.

MAJOR G. HAYES AND MRS. COOKSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place quietly in London, between Major Geoffrey Hayes, D.S.O., The Durham Light Infantry, younger son of the late Mr. H. Hayes and of Mrs. Hayes, 20, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., and Margaret Ellen, daughter of Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Lowe, Sugnall Hall, Staffordshire.

CAPTAIN T. R. BLAIN AND MISS ROBINSON

An engagement is announced between Captain T. R. Blain, M.C., The Lancashire Fusiliers, only son of the late Mr. R. H. Blain and Mrs. Blain, of Hoole Cottage, Chester, and Helen Madeline, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Robinson, of Mayfield, Heywood, Lancashire.

MR. H. C. WALFORD AND MISS NICKALLS

The engagement is announced between Hugh Carr Walford, 17th/21st Lancers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Walford, of Hillmorton, Rugby, and Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Nickalls, D.S.O., T.D., R.A., and of Mrs. Cecil Nickalls, of Barby, near Rugby.

MR. G. O. H. SERGEANT AND MISS ROYDS

An engagement is announced between Geoffrey O. H. Sergeant, M.C., The Hampshire Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Wilfred O. F. Sergeant and the late Mrs. Sergeant, of 8, The Close, Winchester, and Elizabeth B. E. (Betty), eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Royds, of Glen Andred, Groombridge.

MR. E. C. COOKE-COLLIS AND MISS HEIGHAM

The engagement is announced between Edward Cunliffe Cooke-Collis, The Green Howards, son of Colonel Cooke-Collis, C.M.G., D.L., and the late Mrs. Cooke-Collis, of Castle Cooke, Kilworth, Co. Cork, and The Hall, Islip, Oxford, and Elizabeth Grace, elder daughter of the Rev. John H. and Mrs. Heigham, of Gilling Vicarage, Richmond, Yorkshire.

DR. D. F. WHITAKER AND MISS MOWER WHITE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Saturday, August 30, between Dr. D. F. Whitaker, of 6, Dapdune-crescent, Guildford, son of Dr. Smith Whitaker, of the Ministry of Health, and Mrs. Whitaker, and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mower White, of Harley-street.

MR. J. MORLEY AND MISS M. H. GREG

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Morley, Ch.M., F.R.C.S., son of the Rev. John Simmons Morley, M.A., and Mrs. Morley, of Bramhall, Cheshire, and Margaret Hyde Greg, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., daughter of Colonel E. W. Greg, C.B., V.D., and Mrs. Greg, of Norcliffe Hall, Styal, Cheshire.

MR. L. R. WHEELER AND MISS MILLIGAN

The engagement is announced of Leonard Richmond Wheeler, B.Sc., B.A.Lond., son of the Rev. A. C. Wheeler, of Ealing, and the late Mrs. Wheeler, of Littlehampton, and Doris, daughter of the late Robert Arthur Milligan, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Milligan, of Northampton.

MR. H. J. RUSSELL AND MISS E. ERSKINE DODS

The marriage will take place in Cape Town in October between Hamilton James Russell, B.A., LL.B. (Cape), B.A. (Hons. Oxon), son of Mr. and Mrs. Verner Wallace Russell, Rondebosch, Cape Town, and Eileen, daughter of Mr. J. Erskine Dods, S.S.C., and Mrs. Erskine Dods, Edinburgh, and Culter Craigs, Coulter, Lanarkshire.

MR. H. DAY AND MISS GRIER

The marriage arranged between Humphrey Day and Margaret Grier will take place on Friday, July 18, at 2.30, at Farnborough Parish Church.

MR. K. A. RIMMER AND MISS J. BURT-BRILL

The engagement is announced between Kenneth Arthur Rimmer, second son of Mr. A. Hugh and the late Mrs. Rimmer, of 9, Wilbury-crescent, Hove, Sussex, and Joan, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Burt-Brill, of 62, Wilbury-road, Hove, Sussex.

MR. L. BAER AND MISS D. HILLIER-HOLT

The marriage arranged between Mr. Leonard Baer and Miss Doris Hillier-Holt will take place at the West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, on July 23, at 2 p.m. Owing to recent bereavement there will be no reception.

M. P. MANALT AND MISS LILLEY

The engagement is announced between Pierre Jean Charles, elder son of M. and Mme. Manalt-Hoschedé, of Paris, and Margaret Alice Mary, only daughter of the late Wilfred Lilley and of Mrs. A. E. Lilley, formerly of Wilmslow, Cheshire, now of St. John's Wood, London.

MR. R. M. TURNBULL AND MISS H. M. BARR

The engagement is announced between Reginald March Turnbull, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. K. Turnbull, of Rowley Green, Barnet, Herts, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Barr, of Hillhead House, Glasgow, Scotland.

MR. W. R. LE FANU AND MISS E. V. MACONCHY

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Ireland on August 23, between William Richard, only son of T. P. Le Fanu, C.B., and Mrs. Le Fanu, and Elizabeth Violet, second daughter of Mrs. G. E. C. Maconchy and the late G. E. C. Maconchy.

MR. R. E. MCALPINE AND MISS E. M. G. GARNETT

The engagement is announced between Robert Edwin, second son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McAlpine, Holmesdale, Nutfield, Surrey, and Ella Mary (Molly) Gardner, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gardner Garnett, of North Vancouver, B.C.

MR. J. D. WILLIAMS AND MRS. E. LOUDON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between John Dinwoody, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Williams, of Berkhamsted, Herts, and Alexandra Loudon, daughter of Mrs. A. McChleary, of Dalmuir, Dumbartonshire.

MR. A. OWEN HUGHES AND MISS STEBBING

A marriage has been arranged between Aled, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Hughes, of Hong-kong, and Dorothy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stebbing, of 61, Hamilton-terrace.

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant R. Cosmo Gordon, R.N., and Miss Joan Maclean will not take place.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at the Church of St. Mary, Chilton, on Sunday afternoon, of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher. The Rev. R. W. Chilton (grandfather) officiated, and the child was named Edward Henry Lancelot. The godparents were the Earl of Limerick, Mr. John Aubrey-Fletcher, and the Hon. Mrs. Michael Beaumont.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Allom took place at Kingswood Parish Church yesterday, July 15. The Rev. Arthur Wethered officiated, and the child was named Michael Donovan. The godparents were Miss Hume Campbell, Mrs. R. G. Delaforce, Mr. M. J. C. Allom, and Mr. R. A. Chettle.

MUSICAL PARTIES

THE MISSES GANZ

Miss Georgina and Miss Adelina Ganz gave two informal musical parties at 40, Tregunter-road, one on July 7 and one on July 14. The artists were:—

Mr. Ben Davies, Miss Ethel Bartlett, and Mr. Rae Robertson (pianoforte duets), Miss Rita Clare, Leonard Gowings, Miss Evelyn Suart (Mrs. Harcourt), Miss Helen Mar, and Miss Edith Clegg (recitations).

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Marchioness of Carisbrooke, the Marchioness of Normanby, the Countess of Londesborough, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Violet Lady Beaumont, Lady Lawrence, Lady Emmott, the Hon. Mrs. Peel, the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Parker, Miss Wharton, Lady Dundas of Amiston and Miss Dundas, Colonel and Mrs. Cierk-Rattray, Mrs. Bell Davies, Mrs. John Walter, Judge and Mrs. Harington, Mrs. George Forbes, Mrs. Archibald Hamilton, Mrs. Cameron-Head, Mrs. Robertson Aikman, Mrs. Hickman Morgan, Miss Flora Woodman, and Miss Nancy Price.

MARRIAGES

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY AND THE HON. MRS. ALEXANDER ERSKINE

The marriage took place quietly yesterday morning at the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street, of the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, son of the late Rev. Francis Hugh Deane, and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Erskine, widow of the late Hon. Alexander Erskine, and daughter of the late Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and of the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Ean Campbell. The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church officiated, assisted by the presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Glasgow, and the Rev. P. Waddington (vicar of the Church of the Annunciation).

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, the Earl of Midleton, wore a gown of figured chiffon with a coat of the same material and a beige straw hat. There were no bridesmaids, and Canon Majendie was best man. Among those present at the church were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Master Archie and Master David Erskine (sons of the bride), Lady Moyra Lord, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Benyon, Miss Kathleen Peck, Mrs. Phillip Williams and Miss Williams, Mr. Hugh Whitehead, Miss Frances Whitehead, the Hon. Lady Whitehead, the Countess of Midleton, the Hon. Francis Brodrick, Lady Hare, Miss Alice and Miss Jessie Lindsay, Colonel the Hon. Arthur Brodrick, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton-Gell, the Master of Polwarth and the Hon. Mrs. Hepburne-Scott, Miss Clara Deane, the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lady Frances Tufnell, Miss Tufnell, the Rev. Alan and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Marjorie Campbell, Lady Constance Erskine, Lady Maud Erskine.

Sir Ernest Budge, Sister Louisa, Mrs. Mowbray, the Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria, the Rev. the Hon. Robert Dalrymple, Miss Bousfield, Mrs. Powell, Dr. H. Irving, the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Spens, Miss Exley, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Miss Victoria Bridgeman, the Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, the Bishop of Albany and Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Charles Bruce, Mrs. John Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harrison, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hugh Bell, the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak and Mrs. Danson, Dr. and Mrs. McNee, the Bishop of Northern Indiana, Mrs. McNaught of Pitlochry and Miss McNaught, Mrs. J. D. Hedderwick, Mrs. Charles Bridgeman, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. J. G. Millers, Lady Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morkill, Dame Louisa McIlroy, Mrs. J. S. Phillimore, and Mrs. de Balmondière.

MR. E. L. ORR-EWING AND MISS J. FERGUSSON

The marriage took place at Chichester Cathedral yesterday of Mr. Edward Lindsay Orr-Ewing, The Black Watch, of Dunskey, Portpatrick, son of the late Mr. C. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P., and Lady Augusta Inskip, of 10, Eaton-square, and Miss Jean Fergusson, third daughter of Admiral Sir James and Lady Fergusson, of Woodend, Chichester. Archdeacon Hoskyns officiated, assisted by Canon P. T. Williams, of New Zealand, and the Rev. G. H. Woolley.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a close-fitting gown of parchment-tinted satin, with a flowing skirt forming a short train at the back, which was veiled by old Brussels lace. Her parchment-tinted tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange-blossoms and seed pearls. She wore a ruby and diamond brooch, a pearl necklace, and carried a sheaf of cream gladioli. She was attended by Miss Anne Fergusson (sister) and by eight grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Margaret Fergusson and Miss Susan Fergusson (sisters of the bride), Miss Angela Culme Seymour (niece of the bridegroom), Miss W. Williams and Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy (cousins of the bride), Miss Frances Dugdale, Miss Hilaria Edgcumbe, and Miss Margaret Napier. They wore close-fitting parchment tinted chiffon dresses, with long full skirts and long sleeves. They wore gold and mother-of-pearl wreaths, and carried sheaves of scarlet gladioli. Captain George Rush, The Black Watch, was best man. A reception was held at Woodend, and among those present were:—

Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson, Commodore the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, R.N., and Lady Patricia Ramsay, the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook, the Earl and Countess of Cassillis, Brigadier-General Sir Norman and Lady Orr-Ewing, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. David Orr-Ewing, Miss Barbara Orr-Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Orr-Ewing, Mrs. Harold Woolley, Captain and Mrs. Burge, Miss Hilda Williams, Mrs. George Baird, Mrs. Vernon Reed, Mrs. Reginald Hoare, Mr. Algar Williams, General Sir John and Lady Asser, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond and Lady Brock, Sir Charles and Lady O'Brien, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard and Lady Trenchard, Admiral Sir Montagu Browning, Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Pelly, Colonel Evans (commanding The Black Watch), Sir Claude and Lady Severn, Lady Napier, Lady Manners, and Violet Lady Beaumont.

The honeymoon is being spent in Scotland, and the bride travelled in a mushroom-coloured pink net dress, with a straw and crinoline hat to match.

MR. C. M. STRATTON AND MISS DRUMMOND

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Charles Michael Stratton, second son of the late Mr. C. J. Stratton, and of Mrs. W. H. Allen, of Evenley Hall, Brackley, and Miss Anne Drummond, elder daughter of Captain the Hon. Rupert Drummond, R.N., and Lady Evelyn Drummond. Archdeacon W. K. Knight Adkin officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. P. D. Budworth and Prebendary Thicknesse.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a parchment-tinted satin gown with a long train of old lace falling from the shoulders. Her silk net veil was held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a sheaf of auratum lilies. There were four child bridesmaids—Miss Jane and Miss Martha Butler and Lady Moyra Butler (cousins of the bride), and Miss Barbara Murdoch—who wore frilled frocks of pale old-rose pink marquisette over crêpe de Chine. They had wreaths of roses in their hair, and carried sheaves of pink gladioli. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Jean Drummond (sister of the bride), Miss Maryel Drummond (cousin of the bride), Lady Katharine Howard, Miss Vida Cuthbert, Miss Rose Stratton (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Betty Style (cousin of the bridegroom). They wore dresses of shaded old-rose pink marquisette, the godet skirts falling to the ground, and the long-sleeved bodices having short wing-shaped capes from the shoulders. They had wreaths of roses in their hair, and carried sheaves of pink gladioli. Mr. Humphrey Stratton was best man to his brother, and a reception was held afterwards at 11, Bryanston-square, when among the guests were:—

Colonel and Mrs. Allen, Colonel the Hon. Maurice Drummond, the Hon. Sybil Drummond, Lady Edith Drummond, Mrs. Charles Drummond, Miss Angela Drummond, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Style, Miss Style, Miss K. and Miss M. Drummond, Miss Camilla Style, Miss Margaret Drummond, the Hon. Frances Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Drummond, Miss Mary Drummond, Mrs. Charles Style, Miss Barbara Style, Mrs. Alec Drummond, Miss Joan Drummond, Miss Drummond, Mr., and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, Miss Rachel Tennyson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, Mr. R. Drummond, the Earl and Countess of Ossory, Lord and Lady Arthur Butler, Lady Constance Butler, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Miss Pole-Carew, Lady Rachel Egerton.

Lady Grace Radley-White, Miss Bazley-White, Admiral Sir William and Lady Goodenough, the Dean of Ossory, Lady George Campbell, Miss Campbell, Lady Boyle, Lady Blanche Conyngham, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Cecil, Lord and Lady Dudley Gordon, Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller, Miss Fuller, Admiral Sir Percy Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Maule-Ramsay, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Lord Cornwallis, Lady Madden, Miss Madden, the Hon. Mrs. Strang Steele, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Rachel and Lady Winefride Howard, Miss M. MacDonald, Mrs. Otter-Barry, Lady Mary Lindsay, Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, Lady Money, Lady Henry Fitzgerald, Mr. R. FitzGerald, the Hon. Ian Lawson-Johnston, the Hon. Olive and the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston, the Countess of Mexborough, Lady Beatrice Savile, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Sir George and Lady Margaret Duckworth, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Campbell, Miss Campbell, the Hon. Mrs. Bowlby, Miss Bowlby, the Hon. Hilda Annesley, Sybil Countess Brassey, Lady Alexandra Beauclerk, Miss Dawnay, Lady Fisher, Miss Fisher, Major Ralph Glyn.

Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Deshwood, Mrs. W. S. Alfrey, Mrs. Arkell, Miss Gething, Mrs. K. Bower, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Royds, Miss Royds, Mr. Hubert Alfrey, Miss Fowle, Miss Ives, Mrs. Coppinger, Miss K. Homfrey, Mrs. Harold Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Balston, Miss Ingram, Miss Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Jack Mansfield, Colonel and Mrs. Cholmeley Harrison, Mrs. Charles Balston, Mrs. R. F. Jolly, Colonel and Mrs. Binsett Winch, Major and Mrs. Lloyd Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whately, Mrs. Fynney, Mrs. Gordon Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. de Zoete, Mr. E. W. Norris, Mrs. Walter Norris, Miss Neva Fane, Mrs. Richard Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, Mrs. Richard Sidebottom, Mrs. P. Spence, Mr. Thomas Cooke, Mr. Addison Smith, Mrs. John Wynn-Finch, Commander and Mrs. Oswald Cornwallis, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holford, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Digby Bell, Mrs. Arthur Greene, Captain Palmer, Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. K. Digby Bell, Mrs. F. Richmond Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hart Syrett, Mr. de Vos, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. T. N. James, Mr. Best Dallison, Mrs. Eeles, Mrs. Norman Ramsay, Mrs. Slater Harrison, Mrs. Mott Radclyffe, Mrs. Eustace Mordaunt, Miss Myers, Mrs. Hone, Mrs. Whatton, Miss Heywood-Lonsdale, Mr. Malcolm Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edwardes, Mrs. du Cane, Miss Rosemary Wilson, Miss Joan de Trafford, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Borton, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby, and Mrs Hood.

MR. R. B. T. HALL-CRAGGS AND MISS G. OLIVER

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Richard B. T. Hall

WAFDIST RIOTS IN EGYPT: NAHAS PASHA AT MANSURAH

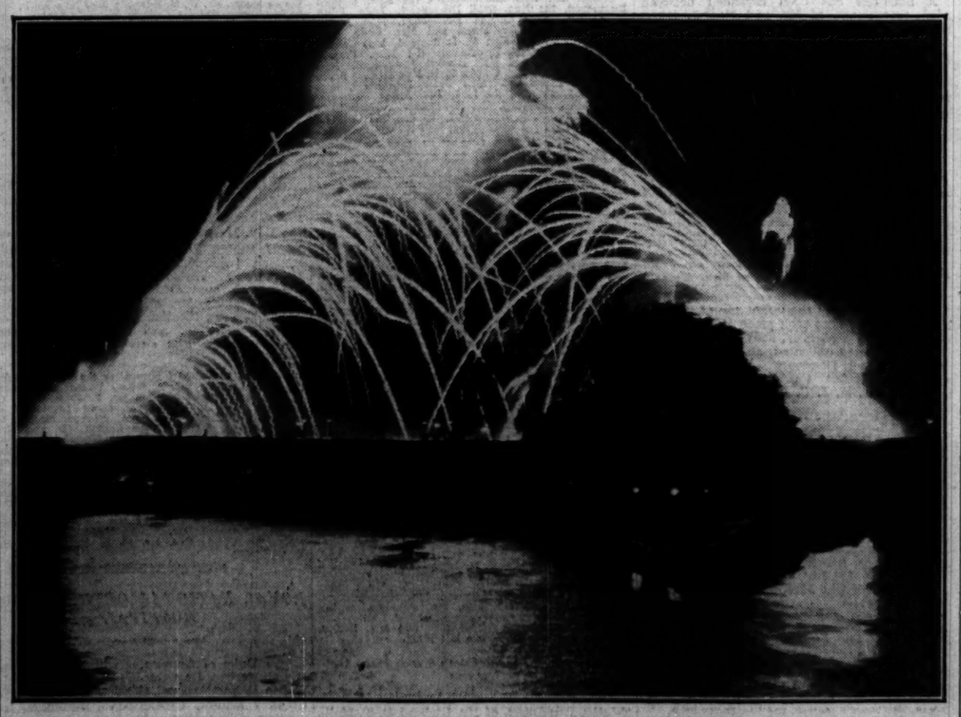
NAHAS PASHA'S CAR.—The visit of Nahas Pasha, the late Wafdist Prime Minister of Egypt, to Mansurah in the Dakahlia Province led to serious rioting. Nahas Pasha (X) in the motor-car which dashed through the first police cordon with over 20 students clinging to it. The car was stopped at the second cordon, where two persons were killed.

THE MEHEMET ALI SQUARE, Alexandria, the centre of yesterday's outburst of rioting by Nahas Pasha's followers. Egyptian troops had to be called out to assist the police, who were attacked with stones and bottles, and fire was opened on the mob.

THE RIOTING IN MANSURAH.—Two further pictures taken in Mansurah during the visit of Nahas Pasha. On the left is the cordon of foot and mounted troops which prevented the crowd from following in the wake of the Wafdist leader's car. The second photograph was taken during the rioting, when the police were bombarded with stones and bottles filled with sand. Several police and rioters were killed and the injured numbered over 100.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT yesterday unveiled a bust of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron in the main hall of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. He is seen with Lady Baron at the ceremony.

WARWICK PAGEANT.—Some of the performers in the Spirit of Warwickshire Pageant which is being presented to-day and the three following days in Warwick Castle Park. Mr. John Drinkwater has written the prologue.



ACROSS THE SEINE.—A view of the firework display which was a feature of the evening celebrations of the Fourteenth of July in Paris.

Thomas Hardy's recommendation of pure Cider . .

See this Trade Mark on every bottle, whether bottled locally or by the Makers.

In his well-known book "GOOD-BYE TO ALL THAT," the Author, Robert Graves, states (on page 375) of Thomas Hardy, the distinguished Wessex novelist and poet:—At dinner that night he grew enthusiastic in praise of Cider which he had drunk since a boy, and which, he said, was the finest medicine he knew.

"GOLDEN PIPPIN CIDER-DE-LUXE" is just the natural juice of the finest Vintage Cider apples obtained from West Country orchards and made into pure Cider with as much care as is taken in the manufacture of the finest Wines. Those who know "Golden Pippin" take the greatest pride in its possession, knowing it to be Cider at its best. There can be no more healthful drink nor one more delectable.

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If unobtainable from your usual supplier we will send a case containing 3 doz. champagne pints or a 9-gallon cask for 22/6 carriage paid in England and Wales, and we pay carriage on returned empties, which are charged extra if not returned within three months. Kindly send name and address of your usual retailer.

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Doctors thoroughly recommend this tea. Give it a trial by taking advantage of the free offer opposite.

DOCTOR'S CHINA TEA

½LB. SENT FREE.

Send 6d. in stamps to cover postage and packing for a 2 oz. packet of each of the 5/- and 5/8 blends (i.e. ½lb. in all) absolutely FREE. A 2 oz. packet of the super 4/2 blend will also be enclosed on receipt of an additional 6d.

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they ventilate naturally; are cool to wear on hot or dusty days, despite their ability to provide warmth and comfort when there's a "nip" in the air.

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Boating was quite the thing

It was very pleasant and entirely fashionable to proceed up the river at a stately pace in a gig or a randan. Those were the days when boating was boating—enjoyable to be sure, but quite, *quite* dignified. Times have changed, though not perhaps so much as we think. Our wine cellars may not contain the vintages in which our fathers rejoiced, yet our salt cellars as of old, are always charged with pure, free-running—

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The Subscription List will close on or before 19th July, 1930.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL LOAN 1930

In Bonds of various issues and currencies for amounts sufficient to yield in the aggregate an effective sum not exceeding 725,000,000 Austrian Schillings or about £21,000,000 after providing for expenses.
Authorised by Law No. 86 of the Federal Republic of Austria, dated 21st March, 1930.
Principal and Interest payable without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.
At the present time issues are being made in various currencies for nominal amounts equivalent to approximately £12,700,000.

ISSUE IN LONDON OF

£3,000,000 AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL LOAN 1930, 7 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS

(Being part of a total issue of £3,500,000 Sterling Bonds, of which £500,000 Bonds are reserved for issue in Amsterdam.)
In addition to the Sterling Issue, Bonds amounting in the aggregate to the nominal equivalent of approximately £9,200,000 are being offered simultaneously in various countries as set out in the Statement by the Austrian Minister of Finance annexed hereto.

The Bonds are the direct and unconditional obligation of the Austrian Government and are secured under a General Bond in favour of the Bank for International Settlements as Trustee by a charge upon the gross receipts of the Austrian Customs and Tobacco Monopoly and upon any additional security which may be provided for the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, and the Austrian Government Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II., such charge being subject only to the charge in favour of the two last-mentioned Loans. No further charge on such receipts and securities may be created ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with these charges with the exception that the Austrian Government reserves the right to secure *pari passu* with the Bonds of the Loan any future Loan issued to provide for redemption prior to maturity of the Bonds of any portion of the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943.

The purpose of the Loan is to meet a programme of productive capital expenditures incurred and to be incurred upon the Austrian Railways and Postal and Telegraph Administration, not exceeding in the aggregate the equivalent of approximately £21,000,000.

The average of the annual receipts from the Customs and Tobacco Monopoly for the five years ended 31st December, 1929, is 531.5 million Austrian Schillings (about £15,369,000). The annual charge for interest and Sinking Fund on the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, the Austrian Government Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II., and the total authorised amount of the International Loan of 1930 (computed on the basis of the present issue) is estimated not to exceed 177.1 million Austrian Schillings (about £5,121,000), all calculations being made at par of exchange.

The Bonds of the Sterling Issue are redeemable on or before 1st July, 1957, by means of a Cumulative Sinking Fund to be applied annually in the purchase of such Bonds as may be obtainable at or below 103 per cent., exclusive of accrued interest, otherwise by drawings at 103 per cent., which drawings will take place between the 15th October and 30th November after the end of each financial year, Bonds so drawn being due for repayment on the subsequent 1st January. The first operation of the Sinking Fund will be in respect of the financial year ending 30th June, 1931.

The Government reserves the right in respect of the issues now being made to redeem at 103 per cent. and accrued interest the whole of the outstanding amount of any separate issue or issues on 1st July, 1935, or any interest date thereafter upon giving not less than 90 days' previous notice to the Trustee.

PRICE OF ISSUE £95 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

£5	per cent.	on	Application.
20	,,	,,	Allotment.
25	,,	,,	15th August, 1930.
25	,,	,,	15th September, 1930.
20	,,	,,	15th October, 1930.
Total	£95	per cent.	

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED. **MORGAN GRENFELL & CO.**
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS. **J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO.**

are prepared to receive applications for the above-mentioned Bonds.

Payment in full on Allotment or on any subsequent instalment date may be made under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

The Bonds will be to Bearer and will be issued in denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, with half-yearly Coupons attached for interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable 1st January and 1st July.

Applications must be for £100 nominal or multiples thereof, and must be made on the forms provided.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of the amount due on allotment. Any surplus remaining will be refunded.

Failure to pay any of the instalments when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation.

Provisional Scrip Certificates to Bearer with Coupon attached at the rate of £2 5s. 5d. per £100 nominal, payable on the 1st January, 1931, representing interest on instalments at 7 per cent. per annum, will be delivered in exchange for Allotment Letters on payment of the amount payable on Allotment.

Definitive Bonds with half-yearly coupons attached due on and after 1st July, 1931, will in due course be delivered in exchange for Provisional Scrip Certificates when fully paid.

Principal and Interest of the present Sterling Issue will be payable in London in Sterling at the office of Morgan Grenfell & Co., or in Amsterdam in Duteh Florins at the office of Hope & Co. at Bankers' buying rate for sight exchange on London.

The numbers of the Bonds of the Sterling Issue drawn for redemption will be advertised in *The Times* not less than one month prior to the date of redemption.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, in respect of the London Issue for permission to deal after allotment, and an official quotation will be applied for in due course.

A Brokerage of five shillings per £100 nominal will be paid to Bankers, Brokers, or other approved Agents on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

A copy or translation of the General Bond securing the present Loan, Law No. 86 of the Federal Republic of Austria, the General Bond securing the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, a Definitive Bond of the Austrian Government Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II., and the Hague Agreement dated 20th January, 1930, may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Freshfields, Leese and Munns, New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.2, during business hours so long as the application lists remain open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from—
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO., 23, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4; and
J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

London, 15th July, 1930.

STATEMENT

regarding Austrian Government International Loan, 1930, furnished by Dr. Otto Juch, Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria.

THE LOAN.

The Austrian Government International Loan, 1930, is a Loan of a total authorised amount sufficient to yield in the aggregate a net effective sum not exceeding 725,000,000 Austrian Schillings. The Loan may be issued in various countries and currencies in Bonds of such denominations and carrying interest at such rates and redeemable at such price as may be fixed by the terms of issue, the final maturity date in all cases being 1st July, 1957. The Bonds of the Loan are the direct and unconditional obligation of the Austrian Government, and all rank *pari passu*. Principal and interest are payable without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.

The present issues carrying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and redeemable at 103 per cent. are being made in the following nominal amounts:—United States of America, $25,000,000; Great Britain, £3,000,000; Holland, £500,000; Italy, Lire 100,000,000; Sweden, Kronor 10,000,000; Switzerland, Swiss Francs 25,000,000; and Austria, Austrian Schillings 50,000,000.

PURPOSES OF ISSUE.

The Loan has been authorised for the purpose of meeting a programme of capital expenditures incurred and to be incurred for productive investments upon the Austrian Railways and Postal and Telegraph Administration, not exceeding in the aggregate 725,000,000 Austrian Schillings. This programme was submitted to the Committee of Control representing the various European Governments who cooperated in the programme of Austrian stabilization in 1923, whose approval of the Loan has been obtained. The net proceeds of the present issues will provide approximately 55 per cent. of these expenditures. The balance of the Loan may be issued from time to time to provide for completion of the programme.

SECURITY.

In addition to being the direct and unconditional obligation of the Austrian Government the Bonds of the Loan are secured under a General Bond in favour of the Bank for International Settlements as Trustee by a charge upon the gross receipts of the Austrian Customs and Tobacco Monopoly, together with any additional security which may be provided for the Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943 and the Austrian Government Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II., such charge being subject only to the charge in favour of the two last-mentioned Loans. No further charge on such receipts and securities may be created ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with these charges with the exception that the Austrian Government reserves the right to secure *pari passu* with the Bonds of the Loan any future Loan issued to provide for redemption prior to maturity of the Bonds of any portion of the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, outstanding at the time of such redemption.

The gross receipts of the Customs and Tobacco Monopoly for the five years ended 31st December, 1929, have been as follows (expressed in millions of Austrian Schillings):—

	Years Ended December 31st				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Customs	196.0	214.0	241.1	259.2	285.5
Tobacco	268.6	283.5	290.9	304.8	314.1
Total	464.6	497.5	532.0	564.0	599.6
Deduct—					
Interest and Sinking Fund on the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, and the Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II.	103.6	98.8	101.7	101.1	101.8
Balance	361.0	398.7	430.3	462.9	497.8

The Annual charge for Interest and Sinking Fund on the total authorised amount of the Austrian Government International Loan, 1930, computed on the basis of the present issues at par of exchange would amount to approximately 68.6

The pledged revenues are paid by the Austrian Government as and when collected directly into an account under the control of the Trustees of the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, who, after providing each month for the service of that Loan and the Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II. in accordance with their conditions, are to release the balance to the Trustee for this Loan, who, after reserving each month one-twelfth of the amount required for the annual service of this Loan, will release the balance to the Austrian Government.

In the event that in any year the receipts of the pledged revenues are less than 150 per cent. of the aggregate amount required for the services of the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, any Loan issued to refund the same and ranking *pari passu* with this Loan, the Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II. and this Loan, the Government undertakes to furnish such further securities as the Trustee may require, subject to the charge in favour of the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, and the Czecho-Slovakian Conversion Loan II.

An Agreement has been made between Austria and the Powers concerned, subject in the case of France to ratification by the Legislature, by which the amounts payable in respect of Relief Bonds have been funded for gradual payment over a period of forty years from 1929 to 1968.

The charge upon the assets and revenues of Austria by which the Relief Bonds are secured has been subordinated to the charge in favour of this Loan.

By an Agreement entered into at The Hague dated 20th January, 1930, between Austria and all the European Creditor Powers, Japan and other signatories, the financial obligations of Austria towards these Powers arising under the Armistice of 3rd November, 1918, and the Treaty of St. Germain and any Treaties or Agreements supplemental thereto have been finally discharged and the first charge in favour of these Powers on all the assets and revenues of Austria created by the Treaty of St Germain has ceased to be operative.

LOAN SERVICE.

The Austrian Government covenants to pay during the life of the Loan in respect of each separate issue a fixed annual sum which, after deducting the annual interest on the Bonds of such issue at the time outstanding, is computed to be sufficient to redeem at its redemption price such entire issue by maturity.

In respect of the present issues the funds available for redemption will be used in the purchase of Bonds, if obtainable, at or below 103 per cent. and accrued interest, otherwise to the redemption at 103 per cent. on the first day of January of each year of Bonds drawn by lot, the Austrian Government reserving the right to redeem at 103 per cent. and accrued interest the whole of the outstanding amount of any separate present issue or issues on 1st July, 1935, or any interest date thereafter upon giving not less than 90 days' previous notice to the Trustee and published notice in accordance with the Bonds of the respective issues.

GENERAL.

The years immediately following the Armistice of 1918 were marked by the difficulties which Austria had to encounter in the adjustment of her economic life to the conditions arising from her new political frontiers.

In September, 1922, the Austrian Government, with the cooperation of the League of Nations, adopted a definite scheme of reconstruction which included a precise plan of budget reform, the organization of the National Bank of Austria, and the stabilization of the Austrian currency. The successful issue of the Guaranteed Loan, 1923-1943, played an important part in the consummation of this scheme.

The effective working of the scheme has enabled Austria to maintain a stabilized currency. On 7th July, 1930, the reserve ratio of the National Bank of Austria, including all foreign exchange holdings, was 80.13 per cent. as compared with a legal requirement of 24 per cent. The scheme has also enabled Austria, as shown below, to establish a budgetary equilibrium, the Government's current revenues having been consistently in excess of its current expenditures for the past five years.

Total Receipts and Expenditures of the Government as shown in the completed Accounts (amounts expressed in millions of Austrian Schillings) :—

	Years Ended 31st December.				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 (provisional)
Current Receipts	913·5	985·5	1,122·9	1,174·3	1,197·0
Current Expenditures	746·4	882·2	1,012·2	1,045·9	1,037·2
Balance	167·1	103·3	110·7	128·4	159·8
Capital Expenditures not included above	90·6	135·6	195·7	212·5	207·9*

* This figure includes capital expenditures covered by short-term credits given by Austrian Bankers.

OTTO JUCH,
Federal Minister of Finance of the Republic of Austria.
14th July, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Application No..... Allotment No.....

APPLICATION FORM. (2)

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT INTERNATIONAL LOAN 1930.

Issue in London of £3,000,000 Austrian Government International Loan 1930, 7 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
(In Bonds to Bearer of £100, £500 and £1,000.)
Being part of a total of £3,500,000 Sterling Bonds, of which £500,000 Bonds are reserved for issue in Amsterdam.

To BARING BROTHERS & Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. MORGAN GRENFELL & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. J. HENRY SCHRODER & Co., 145, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to you the sum of £.....* being a deposit of £5 per Bond of £100..... hereby request that you will allot.....£.....† nominal amount of the above Bonds, and..... hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller amount that may be allotted to.....and..... undertake to pay on their due dates the further sums payable on such allotment according to the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 15th July, 1930.

NAME (in full).....
(Mr., Mrs., or Miss)
SIGNATURE..... DATE.....
ADDRESS (in full).....
(PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY)

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* A separate cheque must accompany each application. † Applications must be for £100 or multiples thereof.

Finance & Commerce

City Office: 15, George-street, E.C.4
Telephone: Mansion House 4702

CITY NOTES

THE CABLES AND WIRELESS MEETING

AUSTRIAN LOAN PROSPECTUS

Mr. John Denison-Pender scored a considerable personal success at yesterday's meeting of Cables and Wireless, Limited, of which he is the Governor and a managing director. The room in which the meeting was held was filled to overflowing, and at the outset it appeared that the stockholders had assembled in a critical mood to listen to the directors' account of their stewardship. Last week the Irish Stockholders' Association had decided to move that the meeting should be adjourned, that the report and accounts should not be adopted, and that a conference should be held between the various parties concerned; but after the chairman had completed his speech, which was a very interesting one and not without points of reassurance, the general body of stockholders showed little sympathy with the Irish Association's programme. Indeed, such was the impression made by the chairman's speech that at his request the Irish stockholders withdrew their amendments, and in the end the report and accounts were adopted almost unanimously. One of the points of legitimate criticism, which had the support of many stockholders, was the unnecessarily large number (22) of directors. Mr. Denison-Pender pointed out that the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had laid it down that vacancies on the board should not be filled until the number had been reduced to 12. It is certainly to be hoped that before the next general meeting the board will have been reduced to a more reasonable number than is the case at present. By reducing the size of the board, the company will also effect a desirable economy.

Telegrams and Trade

The Governor began his speech by showing how the merger came to be effected, the disadvantages that would have accrued to the various interests if they had remained separate and spent their substance in wasteful competition, and the advantages which amalgamation had already brought about and would continue to bring about. He gave a graphic description of the intimate relationship between trade and telegraphic traffic. He revealed the little-known fact that 80 per cent. of telegraphic revenue is in respect of commercial traffic. One important customer who formerly sent 40 telegrams a day to Asia over the company's system was now only sending six. A Stock Exchange firm, which a few months ago was sending 100 telegrams a day to America, now found that six telegrams a day sufficed to meet its needs, and a banking house with large interests in the Far East had reported that its telegrams to that area had fallen to a negligible figure. By these illustrations Mr. Denison-Pender enabled the stockholders to understand how closely their business was linked with the export trade of the country. The more rapid the trade revival, the more rapid the improvement in telegraphic revenues would be, and he added that the Communications Company could carry two or three times the existing traffic without any appreciable increase of working expenses. The Governor made a gratifying reference to the success of the directors' efforts to secure an increased yield from the company's very large investments; investments of the merger and its subsidiaries in British Government and other gilt-edge securities amount to no less than £16,171,682.

Capitalization and Earnings

Mr. Denison-Pender gave an interesting account of how the capitalization of the merger came to be arrived at. It was based on the total earning capacity of the various undertakings "so far as could be estimated by the companies at that time." It was then estimated that the revenues would be sufficient to pay the full dividend on the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" stock as well as a small dividend on the "B." The earning capacity, however, has turned out to be very much less than was estimated, hence the default on the "A" stock. The Governor mentioned that the total net assets of the combined undertaking, taking the cable assets at cost, and including over £22,000,000 of net liquid resources, but without taking into account goodwill and other intangible items, exceeded by over £2,000,000 the total capitalization of £53,700,000. The capital allotted to the cable shareholders represented a depreciation of no less than £16,000,000 on the cable companies' assets. On the other hand, the Marconi shareholders were given additional shares in the combine to make allowance for the greater future of wireless. Mr. Denison-Pender declared that there was "no room for anxiety" regarding the security of the Preference dividend for 1930 in spite of the falling off in communication revenues, and he pointed to certain assets and revenues which would ensure the payment of this dividend. He also mentioned that an American telegraph company had reported a decrease of no less than 45 per cent. in its estimated net revenue for the first quarter of this year. This shows that the British company is not alone in suffering from depressed trade.

The Austrian Loan

The prospectus is published to-day of the Austrian Government International Loan, of which £3,000,000 in Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds is offered for subscription in this country at 95 per cent., which it should be noticed is also the price of issue at other centres. Five per cent. of the amount is payable on application, 20 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. on August 15, the same amount on September 15, and the balance of 20 per cent. on October 15. The bonds, which give a flat yield of £7 7s. 4d. per cent., will be to bearer, and attached to the scrip certificates will be a coupon for £2 5s. 5d. per cent. payable on January 1 next. The security and cover for the issue were explained in yesterday's Notes. The amount now being raised in the different financial markets is £12,700,000, of which about £1,450,000 is being raised in Austria. It is explained that the objects of the issue are to finance expenditure upon the Austrian railways and the postal and telegraph administration, and that the complete programme of expenditure will require about £21,000,000. Presumably, the bulk of this sum will be used for internal expenditure, that is to say, expenditure in Austrian currency, and the prospectus would have been more informative had it contained an explanation why no more than £1,450,000 could be raised internally. Obviously, it is more advantageous to finance internal expenditure from internal resources, since no foreign exchange is required to cover the annual service of an internal loan. In so far as the money borrowed abroad is spent internally, it will first have to be converted into schillings. But there is no apparent lack of foreign exchange; the reserve ratio of the National Bank of Austria is already very good, amounting to over 80 per cent., as compared with a legal requirement of 24 per cent. Perhaps it was thought that the proposed expenditure could only have been financed internally by inflation of credit, in which case the exchange value of the schilling would have weakened.

An Aggregate Bank Balance-Sheet

All the members of the "Big Five" group of London banks have now issued their half-yearly "statements of account," and it is possible to compile an aggregate balance-sheet from the figures of these great banks which shows at a glance the variations in the banking position during the past 12 months:—

	June 30, 1930		June 30, 1929	
	£		£	
Liabilities—				
Capital paid up	64,559,243		63,901,010	
Reserve fund	53,140,774		52,482,541	
Deposits, &c.	1,646,048,028		1,627,415,054	
Acceptances, endorsements, &c.	113,797,308		183,405,634	
Assets—	£	% *	£	% *
Cash	182,157,193	11·1	177,854 493	10·9
Balances with other banks & cheques in transit	61,072,911	3·7	65,538,753	4·0
Money at call	123,466,504	7·5	123,674,105	7·6
Bills discounted	250,836,877	15·2	198,545,380	12·2
Investments†	197,666,389	12·0	207,265,404	12·7
Advances	886,686,672	53·9	913,619,723	56·1
Premises	35,387,317	2·1	32,413,694	2·0
Aggregate of balance-sheet totals	1,877,564,708	—	1,927,220,473	—

* Ratio to deposits. † Excluding those in affiliated banks (with the exception of Barclays' 1929 figure, which included the bank's holding in Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.))

In many ways the figures make an interesting comparison with those for June, 1929. The most striking movement is the reduction of nearly 38 per cent. in the total of the acceptances, endorsements, &c. This decline must be principally due to the world-wide setback in trade and the fall in commodity prices. In the previous year advances increased by 5.6 per cent., while bills discounted decreased. The reverse of that movement has occurred during the past 12 months, for the advances have declined by 3 per cent. and the bills discounted have expanded by about 26 per cent. From 56.1 per cent. in June, 1929, the ratio of advances to deposits has fallen to 53.9 per cent., a movement to which inactive trade, lower prices, and the effects of rationalization schemes in liquidating old-standing advances may have contributed. Aggregate resources, it will be noticed, have undergone a slight decrease.

Floating Debt Reduction

Revenue last week exceeded expenditure, receipts being £12,155,947 and expenditure £10,225,697. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of maturities provided £3,190,000 and £1,000,000 in the form of Ways and Means Advances was obtained from the Bank of England. On the other hand, the Treasury repaid £6,000,000 of advances previously obtained from Public Departments. As the following table shows, the floating debt was reduced on the week by £1,810,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	July 12, 1930	July 5, 1930	July 13, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Bank of England	3,000	2,000	500
By Public Departments	58,020	64,020	55,400
Treasury Bills outstanding	633,205	630,015	756,995
Total	694,225	696,035	812,895

Compared with a year ago the debt shows a reduction of £118,670,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £56,810,000.

Anglo-Dutch Plantations Report

The accounts of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java for 1929 make a favourable showing. Revenue received from the working company rose from £336,969 to £435,916, and after making a larger deduction for Debenture interest, owing to the issue of £400,000 of Debenture stock in March last year, the profits of the holding company are £378,722, compared with £300,876. This satisfactory result enabled the directors to maintain the dividend at 10 per cent. and make the reserve appropriations already announced. The following table gives some idea of the relative contributions of the various sources of the company's revenue:—

Product	Crop		Cost f.o.b. Batavia		Selling Price f.o.b. Batavia	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Tea in lb.	14,364,947	14,660,205	8·13d.	7·99d.	11·3d.	11·65d.
Rubber in lb.	13,129,158	9,314,063	6.31d.	6.99d.	9.54d.	9¾d.
Cinchona in ½-kg.	1,203,334	756,382	25·84 cts.	32·58 cts.	36·02 cts.	55·78 cts.
Coffee in cwts.	26,401	27,709	51/9	46/0	65/8	68/11
Sisal in cwts.	175,946	124,052	25/10	33/11	30/5	33/8

From the accounts of the holding company it appears that while the gross profits from tea declined from £319,281 to £270,908, those from rubber increased from £213,867 to £285,318. An interesting feature is the great increase in the growth of sisal, which brought in a gross profit of £156,286 for 1929, compared with only £38,705 in 1928. The major portion of the company's assets consists of shares in and advances to its Dutch subsidiary, these amounting to £4,067,996. It possesses in addition, however, £445,345 in gilt-edged securities, £160,718 in cash, and is owed £63,731 by sundry debtors. Against these liquid assets floating liabilities amount to £249,000.

Less Shipbuilding in British Yards

The quarterly returns of Lloyd's Register, a summary of which is given on another page, show a decline in the tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland on June 30 and also in the shipping on which work was started during the last three months. At 1,392,063 tons gross, the amount under construction was less by 222,930 tons than that being built on March 31, and less by 61,843 tons than that under construction a year ago, while abroad the tonnage being built at the end of June was 1,665,672 tons, an increase of 14,736 tons on the figures for March 31. The tonnage launched in Great Britain and Ireland during the June quarter, at 468,023 tons, was higher than the figure for the previous three months by about 123,000 tons, whereas work was started on only 230,466 tons, showing a decline of about 195,000 tons and a deficiency as compared with the tonnage launched of 237,557 tons. Many berths which were rendered vacant, therefore, have not been filled. Of the shipping under construction 633,577 tons consisted of oil tankers, and without this new oil-tanker tonnage the state of the British shipyards would, indeed, have been serious. A large portion, at any rate, of the 292,000 tons of shipping being built in this country for Norway consists, no doubt, of tank vessels.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER RISE IN THE FUNDS

LONDON ELECTRIC PREMIUM

The stock markets remained quiet and inactive yesterday, but, though prices in many cases were inclined to recede in the absence of business, there was no pronounced weakness. Gilt-edge securities, indeed, advanced further, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan being prominent. In the Home Railway market a good feature was the strength of the new Five per Cent. Debenture stock of the London Electric Railway Company, in which dealings began yesterday. The scrip opened at about ¾ premium, and a large amount changed hands, the closing price being 1¼ premium. Applicants for the larger amounts received about 10 per cent., while those for the smaller sums received a larger proportion, applicants for £100 securing allotment in full. Home Railway Ordinary stocks lost further ground, but Argentine Railway securities had a better tendency. In the Miscellaneous market international shares advanced.

In the Gilt-edged market the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was a strong feature, with a rise of 5-16 to 79 11-16. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to 100¾, and the Four per Cent. War Loan was a good market at 102. Funding Loan also advanced. Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents., on the other hand, receded to 99 5-16. Home Railway Ordinary stocks declined further. L.M.S. was weak at 44¼, "Berwick" Preferred fell to 24, and Great Western to 81½.

In the Foreign market the reparations loan was affected by the terms of the new Austrian issue, and weakened to 3½ discount. Austrian Six per Cents. also declined slightly. Brazilian bonds were easier in the morning, but had a better tendency in the afternoon, showing little change on balance. The 1889 loan closed ¼ higher at 47. A better tone was apparent among South American Railway securities. The Argentine exchange was again higher, and the Cordoba Central traffic return, showing a decrease of £2,000, was regarded as less discouraging; the leading Argentine stocks were usually a point higher. Leopoldina and San Paulo also advanced; the latter reported a traffic decrease of £15,000. United of Havana, however, weakened further, and the Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Western Debenture stock was marked down 6 points to 39-44.

Oil shares were a shade easier where changed. Attock fell 7½d. to 20s., and British Controlled issues weakened. The price of Rubber remained weak, and the shares were dull, Rubber Trust falling to 30s. 3d. Tea shares were steady on the whole; Jokai rose ¼ to 3½.

INTERNATIONAL SHARES FIRMER

In the Miscellaneous market international shares were mostly higher. Brazilian Traction opened at 41¼, touched 41½, and closed ¾ higher on balance at 41½, while Hydro Electric rose ¼ to 40½, having been 41½. International Nickel, which opened at 25¼, advanced to 25¾. Columbia Graphophone opened at 3 11-16, touched 3¾, and then rose to 3¾, but Gramophone was a shade lower on the day at 3 15-32. There was liquidation in United Molasses, which declined 3-32 to 2¾. In the textile group Bleachers fell 6d. to 16s. 6d., and Bradford Dyers and Calico Printers were both easier. Imperial Chemical was a shade lower. A number of nitrate shares declined. Callender's Cable fell 1s. to 69s., but British Insulated advanced to 73s. 6d. Among tobacco shares Carreras "A" was harder, but Imperial lost a fraction, while brewery shares were irregular; Ind, Coope and Watney Deferred both rose to 65s. 6d. Iron, steel, and coal shares were dull. Motor shares showed no definite tendency. There were fluctuations in Leyland, which marked as low as 69s. 6d., were at one time 71s. 3d., and finished a shade lower on balance at 70s. 9d. Singer also showed a small fall, but Ford and Dennis advanced.

South African Mining shares were quiet; Sub Nigel rose 3-32 to 2 25-32. Movements were small also in the Rhodesian group, in which Selection Trust hardened to 1¼. The price of tin was lower, and London Tin declined to 15s. Copper, on the other hand, was higher, and Rio Tinto recovered its loss of the preceding day. Mining Trust advanced.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

SIR O. NIEMEYER'S MISSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)
JULY 15

In a statement on his arrival here, Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, said that cable communication was a poor substitute for personal contact when important decisions had to be taken on complicated situations, hence his visit. Regarding his mission to Australia, Sir Otto said that while he had experience in finance in other countries he had yet to apply that experience to Australian conditions and problems.

He had come to study and inquire for while Australia as an important exporting country could not escape from the influence of world conditions, she had also her domestic problems, which reacted on or were reacted upon by world conditions. Australia's financial position at present was difficult. It was no use pretending that it was one that could be righted by waiting for something to turn up or without a co-ordinated plan and co-operative action. No doubt solutions of the present difficulties were being or would be found, but whatever the solutions they would certainly involve serious efforts and sacrifice.

Sir Otto left for Sydney to-night.

Numbers are announced of Bonds of the Municipality of Pelotas 5 per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1911, purchased by operation of the sinking fund and cancelled.

CHILEAN NITRATE UNIFICATION

END OF EXPORT TAX

SYNTHETIC CONFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
PARIS, JULY 15

The synthetic nitrogen producers have, after conferences lasting several months, decided to fix prices on the same basis as last year. They are now discussing the limitation of production, and the final conference, at which representatives of the Chilean nitrate industry will also be present, will be held during the last few days of July.

Don Pablo Ramirez, the representative of the Chilean Government at the Nitrate Congress, has issued the following statement:—

"The Chilean Congress has approved the special law providing for the formation of Chile Nitrate Company and for the consolidation into that company of the entire Chilean nitrate industry. The law provides for the elimination, in favour of the company and its subsidiaries, of the Chilean export tax on nitrate and iodine, which for the past three years has averaged upwards of £6,000,000 per annum, and for making available to the new company all of the Government-owned nitrate lands.

"In return the Chilean Government is to receive half of the stock of the company and is to be guaranteed minimum returns for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 amounting to £4,500,000, £4,000,000, and £3,500,000. After this transition period, ending with the year 1933, the Government will rely upon dividends from its stock and a 6 per cent. income-tax to compensate it for the loss of revenue resulting from the elimination of the export tax. The law provides that the Government-owned shares of the company cannot be sold or pledged.

"Twenty-eight companies, representing more than 91 per cent. of the productive capacity of the nitrate industry in Chile, have already signified their approval of the plan, and it is expected that as soon as the legal details can be arranged the consolidation of the industry will be effected through the absorption of virtually all of the producing companies. The 50 per cent. of the new company's capital not issued to the Government will be utilized to acquire the existing nitrate companies. Stockholders will receive shares of the Chile Nitrate Company on the basis of the respective contribution of the constituent companies.

Guggenheim Process

"Among other companies which have signified their approval of the plan is the Anglo-Chilean Consolidated Nitrate Corporation, which owns the so-called Guggenheim Process for the extraction of nitrate from caliche. Upon the absorption of this company the Chile Nitrate Company will, therefore, become the owner of this process, and steps will be taken to modernize the production methods by substituting large unit plants operating under the Guggenheim Process for the many small plants now employing the Shanks Process.

"From results obtained at the Maria Elena plant of the Anglo-Chilean Company it has been demonstrated that under the Guggenheim process ore containing as little as 8 per cent. nitrate content can be treated at unit production costs of 40 per cent. less than those attained by the plants using the Shanks process and treating ore of 15 or 16 per cent. nitrate content. The substitution of these large unit plants operated under the Guggenheim process will practically double the extraction from the nitrate reserves and at the same time reduce by about 40 per cent. the cost of producing the finished product.

"The authorized capital stock of the new company as fixed by the law is the equivalent of £75,000,000, as follows:—(1) 15,000,000 Series "A" Ordinary shares of the par value of 100 pesos each (approximately £2 10s.), all of which is to be issued to the Chilean Government. (2) 15,000,000 Series "B" shares of the par value of 100 pesos each, of which not to exceed 5,000,000 shares may be Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock, and the residue will be Ordinary shares ranking equally as far as dividends are concerned with the Government-owned Series "A" Ordinary shares. The Series "B" shares, both Preference and Ordinary, will be utilized to acquire existing nitrate companies.

"The management of the new company will be vested in a board of directors of 12, elected as follows:—The Government-owned Series "A" shares elect four directors; the Series "B" Ordinary shares elect seven directors; and the Series "B" Preference shares elect one director.

"The funded indebtedness of the constituent companies will remain outstanding, but the position of these securities, from an investment standpoint, will be greatly strengthened by the reorganization and modernization of the industry, and particularly by the elimination of the export tax which has heretofore constituted a burden on the industry, ranking prior to the charges on its funded debt. The improvement in the position of outstanding Bonds and Preference shares resulting from transferring to an equity position an annual charge of approximately £6,000,000 is obvious."

MINING AND OIL NEWS

Naraguta (Nigeria) Tin.—Output for June, 24⅞ tons
Naraguta Kobot Areas.—Output for June, 11¼ tons
Naraguta Kabana Areas.—Output for June, 22½ tons.
Naraguta Dubut Areas.—Output for June, 8¾ tons.
Naraguta Acquisitions.—Output for June, 6¾ tons.

East Geduld Mines.—Cablegram:—"At a depth of 1,077ft. the shaft passed through the dolomite measures and entered the Witwatersrand quartzites. It is intended now to cut pump stations and sumps and instal permanent pumping plant for dealing with water encountered in the course of sinking through the dolomite. After completion of these arrangements sinking at a rapid rate should become possible, and is expected to proceed uninterrupted to the reef, which as previously announced lies at a depth of 2,850ft. The shaft will be continued to a depth of 3,250ft. to allow for ore bins. Satisfactory progress is being made with the erection of the reduction plant, and, provided that the work remaining to be done to bring the mine to the producing stage proceeds in accordance with present expectations, it is anticipated that everything will be in readiness for the commencement of production in about 12 months."

Petroleum Options (1925).—The production for the week ended July 12 was 8,164 barrels; production from which the Company receives royalties, 1,107 barrels. Wells 16 and 17 averaging respectively 650 and 450 barrels daily.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions.—The production for the week ended July 12, at Bolivar, was 111,288m. tons, (previous week 106, 782m. tons); and at Maracaibo, 6,947m. tons (6,887m. tons). Well R421, at La Rosa, has been brought in producing 54 metric tons per day through a ¾-inch flow-plug with 290lb. pressure.

To the Holders of

Toho Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha
(Toho Electric Power Company, Limited)

First Mortgage (Kansai Division) Sinking Fund 7% Gold Bonds Series A, due March 15, 1955.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated March 15, 1925 between Toho Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Toho Electric Power Company, Limited) and Kabushiki

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE

ISSUE OF AUSTRALIAN BILLS

The demand on French account for the £754,000 of refined South African gold available in the bullion market yesterday was so keen that the price was further advanced 2d. to 85s. 1½d. per oz., a fresh high record since the return to the gold standard. The bulk of the amount was secured for shipment to Paris, and, in addition, £402,000 of standard gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for the same quarter. This fresh evidence of the strength of the French demand and the absence of any sign of recovery in the French exchange, francs being finally bid for from Paris at 123.61f., checked a slightly easier tendency which was noticeable at one time in the discount market. Discount rates generally closed unchanged, brokers reporting an absence of buyers of three months fine bank bills below 2 5-16 per cent. The market sold a few September maturities at 2¼ per cent., but sales of full three months bills were again rare. Commonwealth of Australia bills to the amount of about £5,000,000, dated July 18 and maturing on December 31 next, were placed privately in the market yesterday at a discount of 4 per cent.; transactions were subsequently reported in the bills down to 3¾ per cent. Money was again very plentiful, although one of the large banks, which frequently calls money from the short loan market on Tuesdays, charged 2¼ per cent. for accommodation for the night. Large supplies were soon available at 1¼ per cent. and at 1¼ per cent., and balances were finally available at 1¼ per cent. The more usual rate for renewing day-to-day loans carried at variable rates was 1¾ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short period.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¼–2⅛	days.	days.	2⅞–3⅛	3⅛–3⅜	3⅜–3⅝
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
2⅝–2¾	2⅝–2¾	3–3⅛	3⅛–3⅜	3⅜–3½	

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	July 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	440,533,000	– 17,167,000
Bills and advances	382,674,000	+ 8,063,000
Notes in circulation	822,682,000	– 11,674,000
Deposits	26,472,000	+ 6,644,000

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Business was rather more active in the Foreign Exchange market. The New York rate was steady, closing slightly higher on balance at $4.86⅜, while the Montreal rate further advanced to $4.86⅝. French francs were bid for in the afternoon, and the Paris rate moved against sterling, closing at 123.61f. The Belgian (34.81½), Dutch (12.08⅞fl.), and Swedish (18.09¾kr.) exchanges also moved unfavourably to London. Spanish pesetas came on offer, and the Madrid rate was finally 42.10¾p., against 41.90½p. on Monday. There was again a good demand for Argentine pesos, and dealings took place at over 41d., the closing quotation, which showed a further advance of 3/32d. At 5½d. the Rio exchange was slightly lower.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of Exchan'e	July 15	July 14
			Last sight	Last sight
New York ..	$ to £	4.867	4.861½–17/32	4.857⅛–17/32
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.861–86⅛	4.85⅞–86⅝
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60–64	123.50–65
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	25.00	34.81–34.83¾	34.82¼–83½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.53–92.80	92.85–92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½–03¼	25.02½–25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors ..	Fks. to £	193.15	193.15–30	193.15–30
Madrid	Pts. to £	42.2215	41.85–42.15	41.65–41.95
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108½–108¾	108¼–108½
Amsterd'm ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08⅞–09¼	12.06⅞–09¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38–20.38¾	20.38½–38¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	27.82	34.43–34.47	34.43–34.47
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.76	27.76–27.80	27.77–27.81
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163.90–164.10	163.90–164.10
Riga	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.35–43.40	1637/8–1641/2
Bucharest ..	Lei to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	34.54–43.39
Sofovo	Lit. to £	48.66	817–819	25.17–25.27
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	110	1.0225	817–819
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668–673	1.0251
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22–18.30	668–673
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16¼	18.22–18.30
Copenhagen.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09½–18.10	18.15¾–16¼
Alexandria ..	Pt. to £	972	18.15½–16¼	18.09½–18.10
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	97 15/16–97 3/4	18.15¾–16¼
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–31/32	97 15/16–97 3/4
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–31/32	1/5 15/16–31/32
Hong-kong ..	Per Dol.		1/5 15/16–31/32	1/5 15/16–31/32
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	1/3 1–1/3 1/4	1/5 15/16–31/32
Shanghai ..	Per Tael		2/01 3/32–2/01 5/16	1/3 1–1/3 1/4
Singapore ..	Per Dol.	2/4	1/5 7–1/5 9/16	2/01 3/32–2/01 5/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	2/31 25–32	1/5 7–1/5 9/16
Japan	Per Dol.	24.066d.	12.08⅛–08¾	2/31 25–32
Rio de Jan. ..	Per Mil.	5.899d.	2.09 1/2	12.08⅛–08¾
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	57 15/16–59 5/16	2.09 1/2
Valparaiso†	8 to £		41 41⅛	57 15/16–59 5/16
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	39.97	41 40⅞
Lima†	Soles to £	12.168	42⅞–43⅝	39.96
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	13.00	42⅞–43⅝
† 90 days.	‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03		10.30-10.40	13.00
to 100kr.	* Nominal.			10.30-10.40

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100				
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	99 17 6	99 3 6	98 12 6	97 18 6
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 0 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates		
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	99 7 6	99 15 0
South Africa	98 15 0	99 0 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £402,223 in BAR GOLD and the setting aside of £20,833 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £23,249, as shown below :—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
July 10	Nil	July 10—	
		Bar gold ..	201,129
July 11—		Sovs. ..	2,000
Sovs. released	600,000	July 11—	
		Bar gold ..	113,626
July 12 ..	Nil	Sovs. ..	4,000
July 14—		July 12—	
Sovs. ..	250,000	Bar gold ..	75,215
July 15 ..	Nil	July 15—	
		Bar gold ..	402,223
		Sovs. set aside	20,833
Total ..	£873,249	Total ..	£873,249

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,093,980; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £754,000 of BAR GOLD was available and was sold at 85s. 1½d. per oz. France obtained £658,000, India £60,000, the home trade £21,000 and the Continental trade £21,000. A sum of £137,000 in sovereigns left Durban for India in the steamer which sailed from Durban on Monday, while over £100,000 in sovereigns has been engaged for shipment by next Saturday's steamer.

The silver market was dull, the price declining 1/32d., to 15¹⁵/₁₆d. per oz. for cash and 15¹⁹/₁₆d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from mid-day on July 10 to mid-day on July 14 were £35, while exports were £1,141,975, including £1,114,460 to France. Silver imports were £51,221 and silver exports £95,517.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½–2⅝	1¼–2
New York	2½	2–1½	2
Paris	2½	2¼	2
Berlin	4	3½	2½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½–1	4–6
Milan	5	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	2½	—
Brussels	3	2½–1	1¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	July 15	July 14
Atchison, Pref.	105	105¼
Lehigh Valley	62	66
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	42	39⅞
New York, Ontario, and Western	11	11¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	116
National Lead	132	134

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

The money market was easy, call loans opening at 2¼ per cent. and declining to 2 per cent., at which the last loan was arranged.

(Continued at foot of next column)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR MARKET

NEW YORK, July 15.—Buying orders were encouraged to-day by unexpectedly good earnings' statements, but fears of "bear" operations checked price advances, and, despite easy money, the early improvement was not fully maintained. Sales were returned at 3,085,000 shares.

Firmness prevailed at the opening, there being an accumulation of overnight buying orders, as earning statements for the second quarter of a number of leading corporations, notably American Telephone and Telegraph and the General Electric Company, proved more favourable than expected. This strengthened "bullish" sentiment, which has been growing progressively more cheerful owing to the recent sustained recovery. Later the market eased on realizing, professionals exercising circumspection on the "bull" side owing to knowledge of a considerable short interest. Many anticipate a concerted attempt to depress prices shortly. The market, however, soon rallied, as offerings were well absorbed on declines, and when it was found that further offerings made on the upgrade were also absorbed, active buying was encouraged. This centred in Steel Common, which reached 164⅛. General Electric earned $1.01 per share for the first half of the year, compared with $1.07 for the corresponding period of 1929. As regards American Telephone and Telegraph, while earnings for the first half of the year are $5.71 per share, compared with $6.15 in 1929, the net income has gained $1,570,000. Subsequently realizing lowered prices, it being noted that industrial averages were only 20 points over the lowest June level, and professional operators considered that the technical position of the market had been temporarily impaired.

Prices rallied in the afternoon, offerings being well absorbed, and the easiness of money prompted a renewal of speculative buying and covering. Money rates, after opening at 2½ per cent., fell to 2 per cent., while drives failed to result in further liquidation and the firmness of wheat and bonds encouraged "bull" support. Steel Common benefited from reports that the corporation's production for the past week was 63 per cent. of capacity compared with 55 per cent. in the preceding week. Towards the close, however, support wavered and there was realizing in some sections, there being fears that overnight developments may precipitate the expected technical reaction. This made the close irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 15	July 14
			Last sight	Last sight
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.862	4.865⅛	4.865⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	4.86⅔	4.865⅛	4.865/32
Cables	£1		4.865/16	4.861/32
10 days' sight	£1		4.854⅜	4.841/32
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.861/4	4.861/32
Seven days	£1		4.851/16	4.851/16
Paris, short sight	100fr.	3.91¾	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19¾	40.18⅝
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅜	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87⅛	23.86⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97⅛	13.97
Madrid, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43⅞	19.44
Vienna, cables	100s.	13.30	11.59	11.60
Budapest, cables	100sch.	17.50	14.13	14.13
Belgrade, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.53¾	17.53¾
Athens, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
B. Aires ..	1 peso	Cents 42.54	Cents 36.48	Cents 36.36
Rio, cables ..	1 mil	32.45	11.30	11.25

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices			Closing Prices		
	July 15	July 14		July 15	July 14
Atchison ..	224	224½	Int. C. Amer	20	19
Atl. Coast L	150	150	Kansas City	63	62½
B. & O. ..	106½	107¼	Louisville	132	132½
Do., Pref.	80½	80½	Minn. S. P.	204	204
Brooklyn M. Trait	64¼	64	Miss., Pac.	68¼	65
Can. Pac. ..	187¾	187½	Do., Pref.	124½	124¼
Cent. N.J.	241	242	N.Mex.1.Pf.		
Ches. & O.	187¾	187½	Do., 2 Pf.	54	54
Ch. G. W.	11⅜	10⅝	N.Y. Cent.	167	166½
Do., Pref.	36⅝	35⅝	Nflk. & W.	227	229½
Chi. N. W.	75½	75½	N. Pacific	74⅞	74
Ch.Mil St.P.	17½	17½	Pennsylv'a	75½	76
Ch.Rock Is.	105¼	105	Reading ..	108	108
Del.& Hud.	158¾	160	S.L. & S.F.	94	93
Del., Lack.	116½	116	Do., 2nd Pf.	64½	60½
Erie	45¼	42½	S. Pacific	118	116
Do., 1st Pf	57½	56	Do., Pref.	99	96
G.N., Pref.	81	80½	Southern Pac.	93¾	92¾
Int. Cement	116½	116	U. Pacific	220	224
Interboro'			Do., Pref.	85	85
Rapid Tr.	25	25	Wabash ..	36	34½
			Do., Pf. A	75½	73

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	114¼	116½	Int. Paper	20¼	20½
Allied Chem	267	270	Int. Tel. ..	47⅞	46⅞
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	25½	25	Kennecott	38¼	38¼
Am. and F. Pow.	69⅞	69¼	Kresge S.S.	28⅛	28¼
Am. Can.	126	126¼	Kroger ..	29	29
Am. Loco.	44¼	47	Liggett & M.	93	93
Am. Rolling Mills	54¾	55⅛	Loose Wile	55	55¼
Am. Smelt.	63½	63⅝	Mack Teks.	57	57
Am. Sug. R.	53	52½	Monty'g W.	35⅞	35⅜
Am. Tob. ..	220½	222	Nash Mtrs.	35¼	34⅜
Am. Wool'n	10	10	Nat. Biscuit	67	67¼
Anaconda	49⅜	49⅝	Nat. Cash R.	46¾	46¾
Armour D.	80	80	Nat. Dairy	52½	52½
Ar. Dry Gds	37¾	37¼	N. Amer. ..	99⅜	99¾
Atl. Ref.	37⅝	37	Packard ..	14¾	15
Baldwins	24⅜	24¼	Pan.A.Pet.	58½	58½
Barnsdall A	23¼	23¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	99⅛	98¼
Beth. Steel	84	85⅛	Pullman ..	67¼	65¾
Cde Pascoe	49	49	RadioCorp.	40¼	41
Chile Copp.	48	48	R'm'g'n Rd	27½	27⅝
Chrysler ..	29	28⅞	Ryl. Dutch	54¼	54¼
Col. Fuel	50⅝	50⅝	Sears R'b'k	67	68¼
Colum. Gas	65¾	65⅝	Shell Trans	46	46
Col. Graph.	17⅝	17⅜	Shell Un.	19	19
Com. Gas	111¼	111	Sinclair ..	25	25
Cont. Can.	57½	58¼	Std. Brands	20¼	20
Cont. Oil	20¾	20¾	Std. Gas ..	94¼	94
Corn Prod.	95½	96¼	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	62½	62½
Crucible ..	77¾	77¾	Do., N.J.	72⅝	72⅛
DavisonCh.	28⅛	28	Do., N.Y.	32½	32¼
Drug, Inc.	75¼	75	Studebaker	33½	32¾
Du Pont ..	105	106¾	TexasCorp.	53	52⅞
Eastman K.	206	208½	Tex. G.Sul.	55	55
Elec.P.&L.	71⅛	72⅛	Tidewater	14⅝	14⅝
Electric Storage	64	64½	Tri-Cont'p	13½	12½
Ford, Filma	44	45	Un. Carbide	72¼	72
Gen. Elect.	71¼	72	United Corp.	34¼	34¼
Gen. Foods	55⅞	56⅝	Un. Fruit	95	92
Gen. Motors	43⅜	43⅝	U.S. Ind. Alc.	37¾	37¾
Gillette ..	75	74½	U.S. Rubr.	10	9⅛
Goodrich	26	25	U.S. Steel	221¼	221¼
Goodyear	63	64	Do., Pref.	163¼	163¼
Hou.Oil Tx.	84⅛	83	W.Un. Tel.	145¼	145½
Hud. Mtrs.	33⅞	33	Whse Mfg.	168	167
Ind. Rayon	86	89	Woolworth	163¼	1455/8
Int. Harv'r	82	83¾	Worth'n Pump	56¼	58
Int. Match	77	76¼	Youngst'n Sheet	136	139
Int. Nickel	25	24¼		112	112

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am.Oil	18⅞	—	Mid West Utilities	29¼	29⅛
Assoc. Gas	34⅞	34¼	Pennroad	12⅛	12⅛
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25⅛	26	Silica Gel	19	18
Celanese ..	17¼	17¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	50⅝	50½
Elec. Bond	82⅝	82¼	Swift. Int.	34	34
Gulf Oil ..	125½	126¾	VacuumOil	88	87½
HydroElec.	39⅞	39			
Int. Pet. ..	18⅞	18⅞			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100³²/₃₂	100³⁰/₃₂	Finl. 6% 1945		
Do. 4¼% (4th)	102⁶/₃₂	102³²/₃₂	Fren. 7½% 1941	92½	92½
U.K. 5½% 1937			Ger. 7% 1949	118⅛	118⅛
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek 7% 1964	106⅝	106
Arg. 6% 1959	98⅞	99¼	Hamb'g. S. 6% 1946	102⅞	100½
Aust. 5% 1957	88⅝	87¾	Hungary, 7½% 1944	97	97¼
Aust. 7% 1943	103	103¼	Ital. 7% 1951	100	100
Belg. 6% 1955	104¼	104	Jap. 6½% 1954	99	98⅞
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105⅛	105	Nord Ely. 6½% '50	104¾	104¾
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102¼	100½	Norway 6% 1952	105½	105½
Bulg. 7·5% 1967	80	80	P.L.M. 6% 1958	103	103
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	101¼	Do. 7% 1958	104¼	104¼
Chile, 7·42 1947	102	102	Poland, 7% 1947	105⅝	105⅝
Do. 6·60 1961	90	90	Do. 8% 1950	84	84⅛
Czech. 8% 1951	110	110	Rio do Sul 8% '46	94¾	94¾
Denm'k 5% 1942	105¼	105¼	San F. 6% 1950	98½	98
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Seine, 7% 1942	94	94
Do. 5½% 1953			Swed. 5½% 1954	108	108
Est. Rlty. 7% '54	105⅜	105¼	Tokyo Cit. 5½% '61	105¾	105¾

	July 15	July 14
Commercial paper ranged from 3 to 3½ per cent. for prime names.		
Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for six-months' bills.		
Sterling exchange rose 1-16c. to 4.86 9-16 for cable transfers.		
Silver declined ⅛c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.		

According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,530,800 barrels, against 2,581,500 barrels in the previous week and 2,891,800 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

A syndicate has offered $15,000,000 Five per Cent. Convertible Debentures of the California Packing Corporation (of New York) at 100.

BONDS closed steady, sales reaching $7,740,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 15.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm, and ½c. to 1½c. dearer. No 2 red winter, 100½c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 95½c.; No. 2 Manitoba unquoted. MAIZE firm and 2½c. up. No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady and ½c. higher. White clipped, 45c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm and ½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 57½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to "Bradstreets" the visible supply of wheat is 182,000 bushels higher on the week at 243,990,000 bushels, which compares with 215,043,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 1,699,000 bushels down at 4,665,000 bushels, against 13,376,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,233,000 bushels lower on the week at 18,337,000 bushels, compared with 24,607,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR closed steady and 5c. dearer for spring clears and Kansas straights at $5.20 and $4.80 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $5.30 and $4.70. Rye flour quoted $4.10 to $4.45.

LARD closed firmer and 5c. dearer. Prime Western steam, $10.00 ; Middle West, spot, $9.85 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady at 15 to 30 points loss. Sales were estimated at 17,000 bags. July, 6.70; Sept., 6.66; Dec., 6.40; Jan., 6.32; March, 6.25; May, 6.04. SANTOS.—No. 4 futures closed steady at 2 points advance to 37 points decline. Sales, 50,000 bags. July, 12.94; Sept., 11.76; Dec., 10.52; Jan., 10.47; March, 9.80; May, 9.55. Cash coffee firmer. Rio No. 7, 8c. to 8⅛c.; Santos No. 4, 13⅛c. to 13¼c.

The week's deliveries of Brazilian coffee amount to 141,000 bags, which compares with 118,000 bags last week and 132,000 bags for the corresponding week last year. Stocks at New York total 318,000 bags, against 344,000 bags and 228,000 bags, while the stock of Brazilian at New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore totals 492,000 bags, against 542,000 bags and 285,000 bags. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee is returned at 808,000 bags, compared with 828,000 bags last week and 719,000 bags a year ago.

COCOA futures closed steady at 4 points to 1 point advance. Sales, 20,000 bags. July, 8.31 ; Sept., 8.42 ; Dec., 8.36 ; Jan., 8.44 ; March, 8.64 ; May., 8.80.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed barely steady and unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales, 50,000 tons. Closing prices :—July, 1.18; Sept., 1.22; Dec., 1.31; Jan., 1.33; March, 1.40; May, 1.47. No. 4 contract, duty free :—July, 3.08; Sept., 3.12; Dec., 3.23.

Cuban centrifugals, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.26c. per lb. Sales comprise 20,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.28c. per lb., c.i.f., and 23,000 bags Cuba, ex store, at 3.26c. per lb.

According to Messrs. Willett and Gray the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 20,000 tons, against 25,000 tons last year, and stocks to 1,555,000 tons, against 1,179,000 tons a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed with a rise of 10 points at 13.20c. The futures market at the Cotton Exchange declined 6 to 11 points under selling by Wall Street and foreign houses, influenced by reports of lower temperatures and rains in the Eastern sections of the belt. A rally afterwards took place on covering by shorts and buying by trade and Western operators, due to unfavourable weather advices. Towards the end, realizing caused a partial setback, but the market closed steady at 3 to 10 points advance on the day. New Orleans spot middling advanced 10 points to 12.69c., and the futures market closed 9 to 11 points higher on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
July	12.93	12.93	12.90	12.90
August	12.95	12.95	12.90	12.90
September	12.95	12.95	12.90	12.90
October	13.03	13.03	12.95	12.95
November	13.11	13.11	13.02	13.02
December	13.20	13.20	13.10	13.10
January	13.22	13.22	13.12	13.12
	New Contract			
October	12.77	12.76	12.68	12.68
November	12.85	12.85	12.77	12.77
December	12.96	12.95	12.87	12.86
January	13.01	13.01	12.91	12.91
February	13.03	13.03	12.93	12.93
March	13.21	13.21	13.01	13.01
April	13.30	13.30	13.20	13.11
May	13.39	13.39	13.32	13.30

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	3,000	10,000	8,809,000	9,391,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	3,000	2,000	1,260,000	1,848,000
Exports Cont., &c.	3,000	13,000	5,512,000	6,256,000

COPPER steady. Electrolytic sellers unaltered for domestic spot and export spot and Aug. delivery at 11.50c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices :—Aug., Sept. and Oct., 10.50. TIN steady at ¼c. advance for both Straits spot and Aug. delivery at 29¼c. and 29½c. per lb. respectively. National Metal Exchange closing prices :—July, 29.30; Sept., 29.60; Oct., 29.75. Sales, 13 lots. SPELTER steady at 2½ points advance for East St. Louis spot and Aug. delivery at 4.12½c. per lb., asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.25c. per lb. PIG-IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet, sellers, were ⅛c. higher. Spot and July, 11¼c.; July-Aug., 11⅛c. per lb. First latex crêpe, sellers, were also ⅛c. up. Spot and July, 11¼c.; July-Aug., 11⅛c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 10 points dearer. July, 10.90; Sept., 11.20; Dec., 11.60 ; March, 12.10; May, 12.40. Sales, 159 contracts.

COTTON OIL futures closed firm and 10 points lower to 6 points higher. Crude, spot, unquoted. Yellow, spot, 8.00 bid. Futures.—July, 8.00 ; Sept., 8.44 ; Oct., 8.47 ; Dec., 8.33.

TALLOW was steady without change. Extra, loose, 5½c. ; in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b., New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unaltered at $2.00 to $2.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE closed barely steady and ½c. lower at 41½c. to 42½c.

JACKSONVILLE, July 15.—TURPENTINE firm at 36c. bid.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—TURPENTINE firm at 36c. to 36½c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.45; grade K, $4.45; grade W.W., $6.47½.

DULUTH, July 15.—LINSEED closed firm and 5c. dearer. Sept., 203½c. ; Oct., 2.01½c.

TOLEDO, July 15.—CLOVERSEED closed steady without change. Cash, 13.25c. ; Oct., 14.00c.

WINNIPEG, July 15.—Winnipeg markets were closed to-day for the Dominion Jubilee celebrations.

CHICAGO, July 15.—WHEAT opened steady at ½c. to ¾c. advance, sentiment being more bullish, as the spring wheat situation is attracting increased outside interest. Crop damage reports came from Saskatchewan, and there were cable advices of unfavourable weather conditions in Northern Europe, while yields in Italy and France were reported to be below last year's outturn. Later the market eased with commission houses selling, but a further rally developed on the outlook for fair and warm weather in Canada, while rumours were current that export business was in excess of what had been reported. The tendency was bullish in the afternoon, with exporters buying, so that offerings, occasioned by professional selling and hedging pressure, were readily absorbed. This, with the uncertainty regarding the crop situation in the North-west, led to a firm close with prices 1½c. to 1¾c. higher on the day. July, 88¾c.; Sept., 91½c.; Dec., 97½c.

MAIZE closed firm with rises on the day amounting to 2½c. to 1½c. July, 81¼c.; Sept., 78½c.; Dec., 71½c. OATS closed firm with a gain on the day of ½c. to ¾c. July, 34½c.; Sept., 27c.; Dec., 40½c. RYE.—No. 2 cash, nominal. Futures steady at an advance of 1½c. to ¾c. July, 49½c.; Sept., 52½c.; Dec., 58c.

PROVISIONS closed firm, with lard 7½ to 5 points higher, and pork unchanged. Closing prices :—Lard, July, 9.45; Sept., 9.52½; Dec., 9.07½. pork (drysalted clear bellies), July, 14.02½; Sept., 13.05.

BACON steady without change. Hogs easier, with light descriptions 10 to 5 points and heavy sorts 20 to 25 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 10,066,000, against 10,349,000 for the same time last year.

Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	10.00	9.50 to 9.75
Previous day	10.00	9.60 to 9.80
Last year ..	12.75	11.75 to 12.40
Receipts—		Chicago
To-day		100,000
Previous day ..		155,000
Last year		120,000

Hogs	
8.40 to 8.85	
8.60 to 9.10	
11.15 to 11.95	
27,000	
55,000	
25,000	

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN LOWER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 15.—WHEAT, except that 6d. advance was asked by sellers for hard winter. White Pacific, June to Aug., 34s. ; sellers ; No. 1 sellers asked 33s. 6d. West and South Australian quoted 33s. 9d. quoted. Russian is not offered at the moment, but a North Russian cargo, 5,340 tons, just sailed, sold yesterday at 33s. 3d. per qr. Parcels were in active demand for London and outports at generally 3d. to 4½d advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Aurania (s.), sailing July 18, 36s. 10½d. paid ; No. 6 Manitoba, on passage, 35s. 9d. paid ; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, 33s. 10½d. paid and for No. 2 33s. 6d. was taken. South Australian Choice white Karachi, July and Sept., 33s. 9d. paid. Barusso, 62½lb., on passage, 33s. 9d. asked.

Wheat futures improved in sympathy with Liverpool. At the close Manitoba grade was 3½d. to 4d. up on the day, and London

COMPANY MEETINGS

CABLES AND WIRELESS LIMITED

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR

THE MERGER SITUATION

CAPITALIZATION AND NET ASSETS

THE COMMUNICATIONS BUSINESS

REASONS FOR DECLINE IN TELEGRAPH REVENUE

"REVIVAL CERTAIN WITH A REVIVAL IN TRADE"

THE PREFERENCE STOCK SECURITY

MR. J. C. DENISON-PENDER ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Cables and Wireless Limited was held yesterday in the Great Hall at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C. There was a very large attendance of stockholders.

Mr. J. C. DENISON-PENDER (governor and one of the managing directors) presided.

The GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. Edward Wilshaw, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The GOVERNOR said:—My Lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—This meeting affords me my first opportunity of addressing you as stockholders in an enterprise that embraces the combined forces of practically all the British organizations that were engaged in the common service of the world's telegraphic communications. At the outset I should like to make clear what I conceive to be the relations that should properly exist between the general body of stockholders and anyone occupying this chair. I am happy to recall that at the general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company in May of last year I was able to use words that admirably serve my purpose now. I said on that occasion:—

> "You have in the past placed great reliance upon the statements made from this chair by my predecessors, and there has always been a most valuable feeling of mutual trust and confidence between the stockholders and the board of management during the whole history of these companies, which I sincerely hope may prevail in the new conditions."

That hope is still present in my mind to-day, when, in addition to the old stockholders in the cable companies, I am also addressing our partners in this undertaking who were formerly shareholders in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, as well as those who may have acquired their interests in Cables and Wireless since the formation of the company.

INTRODUCTORY

This company came into being in April, 1929, as the holding company which brings together the traffic business of the Cable Companies and the Marconi Company (now operated by Imperial and International Communications, Limited) the non-traffic interests of the Cable Companies (in effect a big investment trust business) and the research, manufacturing and licensing interests of the Marconi Company.

To some extent the statement I have to make to you to-day has been anticipated in the report of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, in the speech of Lord Inverforth at the Marconi Company meeting yesterday, and at the meetings of the various cable companies also held yesterday, but I shall not hesitate to repeat what has been said elsewhere, if repetition appears to me to be necessary to a clear and comprehensive survey of the position.

As stockholders of Cables and Wireless, whose fortunes depend on the working of all the companies included in the merger, you will expect me to sum up and bring together the outcome of these separate activities.

WHY THE MERGER WAS FORMED

The calling of the Imperial Wireless and Cable conference, which resulted in the formation of the merger companies, was not, as is sometimes suggested, due to the initiative of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies. It arose from the fact that the Post Office, as a result of its purchase from the Marconi Company of the beam stations, was fast destroying the revenue of its own cables and of the Pacific Cable Board, whose capital was held by the British Government and the Governments of Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. These Dominion Governments had made it clear that they were not prepared to see their property ruined by the competition of one of their partners on the Pacific Cable Board. It was obvious to them, as it was to us, that the only solution of the problem was the bringing together under one control of all the telegraphic circuits of the Empire, whether cable or wireless.

While the Imperial Wireless and Cable conference was sitting, my father and Lord Inverforth had agreed in principle that the two groups of companies should be merged if a fair basis for the allocation of interests could be worked out, and provided the Government was prepared to hand over the Marconi Beam Stations which the Post Office was working. I must emphasize this because the original proposition made to us was that the Post Office should sell us the Imperial cables, and the Home Government and the Dominion Governments should part with the Pacific Cable Board's cables to the merger, while the Post Office retained under its own control the Marconi Beam Stations which were working with Canada, South Africa, India, and Australia.

AN UNACCEPTABLE SOLUTION

We were not prepared to accept this solution, which would have meant that we should have been left with the Government cables which were showing a diminishing revenue, while the Post Office would have retained in its own hands the beam stations, whose activities were the cause of those reductions in revenue. It was therefore made clear to the Governments that unless the Post Office handed over the beam stations, there was no possibility of arriving at an agreement, and the conference finally recommended that the merger should have transferred to it all the telegraph services operating from this country, with the exception of a few wireless and line services which the Post Office conducts with European countries.

On the subject of overseas telephony, the Imperial Conference said:—

> "The Post Office in London will reserve the right to conduct the external telephonic services of Great Britain; but will agree with the company the terms on which it will have the right to use the company's wireless stations or portions thereof for telegraphic purposes."

As you all know, in spite of this report of the Imperial Conference, the Post Office refused to allow us to take any part in wireless telephony. In this connexion the Postmaster-General explained in the House of Commons:—

> "There is certainly no intention to override Recommendation No. 8 of the Imperial Conference Report, which, I may say, as far as I recollect, merely laid it down that the Government should have the right, if it wished, to use the beam stations, but imposed no obligation upon it."

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

It was one of the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable conference that there should be set up an Imperial Communications Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of all the Governments of the Empire. This Committee has specified powers in regard to all such matters as the increase or reduction of rates and the maintenance of strategic cables. Constituted as it is of representatives appointed by the different Governments of the Empire, such a Committee should be of the utmost value and assistance. We are confident that this combination of representatives in one body will ensure that it will bring to the consideration of the problems confronting us in which it may be concerned, or in which its advice may be sought, the wide outlook which is so necessary to counteract the tendency of the separate communities to regard matters from a local, rather than from an imperial, point of view.

ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION

I can understand stockholders who find they are securing a smaller return on their investment in Cables and Wireless than they were from the old cable companies and the Marconi Company expressing the opinion that the directors of both groups of companies were wrong in advising them to make the exchange. At the Marconi meeting yesterday Lord Inverforth referred to the circumstances which prompted the Marconi directors to advise their shareholders to exchange their Marconi shares into Cables and Wireless shares. The considerations with the cable companies were somewhat different, but I should like to ask this question of any shareholders on either side who doubt the wisdom of the advice they received from their directors: What would have been the position of the two groups of companies if, instead of coming together, they had continued in competition with one another, with the Post Office operating the Beam system and with the depressed economic conditions throughout the world which have been experienced since the merger? Is it not obvious that the position would have been much more serious?

Lord Inverforth told the shareholders of the Marconi Company that in the circumstances prevailing at the time no other advice was possible in the shareholders' interests than the advice the directors gave, and I can repeat his words so far as the directors of the old cable companies were concerned. Had we continued in competition with one another, and with the Government-operated Beam services, I do not think it is too much to say that the communications profits of both groups of companies would have been wiped out.

How beneficial the merging can be is well illustrated by the figures of the Post Office Beam services. For the first 18 months of the period under review, when the services were being operated on our account by the Post Office, we lost £82,880, while for the last three months there was a small profit. The figures in both cases include the rental to the Post Office.

CENTRALIZED CONTROL OF ALL THE COMPANIES

I understand, and to some extent sympathize with, the point of view of the stockholder who complains of the apparent complexity of our accounts. We have endeavoured to simplify the position by issuing a consolidated balance-sheet, but I think it is right that I should point out that the necessity for two separate balance-sheets—or three balance-sheets, if we include the Marconi Company—is due to the fact that the original idea of the merger had to be departed from as a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference.

The original idea was a simple merger of the two groups of companies into one organization which would carry on the whole of the business previously conducted by the Cable Companies and the Marconi Company. For reasons which are explained in the report of the Communications Company, the Imperial Conference took the view that it was necessary to isolate the traffic side of the business of the two groups of companies, and to operate that business by a separate company.

But I wish to make it clear that, while there are several different companies each presenting its own balance-sheet, they are all controlled by the same court of directors and the same management committee, the latter consisting of Lord Inverforth, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Kellaway, and myself, together with the general manager and secretary. This committee sits daily, in addition to committees for investment and other purposes, and there is a rota, on which the other directors attend in turn daily.

The chief officials of the various companies are not only highly efficient and well qualified to occupy the position they hold, but practically all of them have spent their lives in the telegraph industry, which, as you know, is a highly technical and specialized business. I count your undertaking second to none in the qualification of those who administer its affairs, and in their enthusiasm and determination to do all that is humanly possible to make this company the successful enterprise which it deserves to be. (Cheers.)

PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

I realize, of course, how difficult it is for anyone not actually engaged in it to appreciate fully all that was involved in the formation and launching of this undertaking. Thirty-two companies and four Government undertakings, whose activities cover nearly all the countries of the world, were merged in the Communications Company. The collection and collation of accurate traffic returns throughout the whole of its system is, under normal circumstances, a task of considerable magnitude. And while this was among the first of our preoccupations it was clearly impossible to give effect to it until the other and more urgent task of establishing the company as a single operating unit had been completed. That task was pushed on with vigour, and pursued unremittingly. The Communications Company only took over on September 29 last, so that work which has all the appearance of having occupied 21 months has, in reality, been compressed into three months. So soon as it was possible to provide accurate traffic returns they were made available, and we had already decided that returns of this nature should be issued regularly for the information of the stockholders. (Hear, hear.)

DELAY IN PRESENTING ACCOUNTS

The compilation of the accounts now before you was dependent, either directly or indirectly, on the completion of the accounts of no less than 33 other companies, including the Communications Company, and this latter company has to wait not only for the accounts of its stations in all parts of the world, situated some of them on remote islands having infrequent postal communication, but has also to exchange accounts with the Governments of most of the countries of the world, as well as to agree and settle joint purse payments where these still exist.

The abnormal circumstances affecting the period with which we are now dealing, during the greater part of which the various constituent companies met the expenditure and handled the receipts of the services they were operating, will not recur, but apart from this the production of your accounts remains a lengthy, arduous and complicated task. And in the present instance there was added the necessity which must arise at the inception of a new undertaking of introducing and laying down for future years a lasting basis of form and policy in regard to their preparation and production.

I think I may claim, and in view of the extent and complexity of the task I am sure you will agree, that the production of the accounts at the beginning of July is something of an achievement, nor can I hold out any hope that the presentation of the annual accounts will be substantially earlier in the future, though the management fully shares the anxiety of the stockholders that the meeting should be held each year at the earliest date possible. I may perhaps remark in this connexion that the Cable Companies' accounts were never presented earlier than May.

CHART

On the last page, inside the cover, of the Cables and Wireless report and on the inside front page of the Communications Company's report you will find a chart showing the way in which the earnings of the various constituent companies pass up in the form of dividends to Cables and Wireless and thence to our stockholders. If you first allow for the fact that prior dividends have to be paid on the Eastern Preference stock, and that all the three Cable Companies have to pay their Debenture interest, I think the matter is fairly clear.

The source from which Cables and Wireless derives its income, and from which it pays dividends, is the dividends it receives from the Cable and Marconi Companies. The Cable Companies have investment reserves from which they derive interest, and the Marconi Company has manufacturing and other interests from which it derives profits. To these are added the dividends these four companies receive from Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

You will see, therefore, that our income is derived from three sources:—

The traffic business of Imperial and International Communications;

The interest on the investments of the Cable Companies; and

The profits from the manufacturing and other non-traffic interests of the Marconi Company.

If you will refer to pages 4 and 5 of the directors' report you will see that the income of the company for the 21 months now in question is set out in accordance with its sources.

The figures are complicated owing to the period being one of 21 months, a complication which will not recur. The position is further complicated by the fact that we came into being only in April, 1929, and it was not till the end of September, 1929, that the Communications Company took over the control of the various telegraph services, while the traffic results are for a period of 21 months from April 1, 1928. During the first 18 months they were under different control—namely, that of the Cable Companies, the Marconi Company, the Pacific Cable Board, the British Post Office, and so on.

THE COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

I come now to our communications business. The results are frankly disappointing. It is the usual experience that big results and increased revenue cannot be looked for in the first year or two of the working of a rationalized business.

I may remind you that at the general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company as long ago as May of last year, to which I have already referred, I said:—

> "It must not be anticipated that the full dividends on the 'A' Ordinary shares or a dividend on the 'B' Ordinary shares will be paid at the outset, for while we are confident as regards the future of these new undertakings, it must be some time before complete co-ordination, with its resulting economies, can be effected, and before the other benefits which should flow from the combined undertakings can be achieved."

At the same time we certainly did not look for so large a gap between the standard revenue and the actual figure for the first year. As against £1,865,000, the revenue actually secured during the 21 months was at the rate of £1,156,000 per annum only, and, as already indicated, we cannot safely reckon on more than £600,000 from this source in the year 1930. The reasons for this big fall in revenue are set out at length in the Communications Company's report. We have had the misfortune to run up against an unprecedented period of trade depression just at the moment when we are reorganizing these world-wide telegraphic services.

GRAPH—TRADE AND TRAFFIC

If I am to help you to understand the principal cause of the reduction in our telegraph revenues, I am bound to emphasize the intimate relationship between trade and telegraphic traffic. You must remember that 80 per cent. of our telegraph revenue is in respect of commercial traffic. The graph on page 12 of the Communications Company's report shows at a glance how our message receipts have moved with the import and export trade of the country. But a general statement of this kind hardly brings out so vividly the association of trade and telegraphs, as do individual instances such as must be within the knowledge of any of you who are engaged in the export trade of the country. One important customer has told us that in normal times he was sending 40 telegrams a day to Asia over our system. He now finds that he only requires to send six a day. A member of an important firm on the Stock Exchange reported that until within the last few months he was sending 100 telegrams a day to America. His requirements are now fully covered by six telegrams a day. There are in Lancashire over 100 businesses principally concerned with dealings in India, China, and Japan. That business has had a remarkable fall in recent months. If there is no business to telegraph about, telegrams are not sent, and you can readily imagine what a difference this has made to the telegraph traffic originating in Lancashire. A member of a firm of bankers, having large interests in the Far East, has reported that his telegrams to that area have fallen to a negligible figure. When trade was good they were considerable customers. The experience of these firms is being repeated with every firm in this country engaged in the export trade.

It is certain that with a revival in trade there will be a revival in telegraph revenues, and the more rapid the trade revival the more rapid will be the improvement in our position. But until that revival takes place, I should be misleading you if I held out any hope of real improvement. The Communications Company could carry two or three times the existing traffic without any appreciable increase of working expenses.

INVESTMENTS

A committee of directors deals with all the investments, and has met regularly for the purpose. Its policy has been to widen the field of investment and gradually to obtain an increased yield without impairing safety.

The average yield on the securities sold up to December 31, 1929, was £4 15s. 5d. The average yield on the securities purchased during the period was £6 1s. 2d., showing a difference of £1 5s. 9d. per cent., or an increase in income at the rate of £31,817 per annum. (Cheers.)

I may add that in the six months that have elapsed since the end of the financial year there has been a further increase in the interest yield. The depreciation of £390,187 has been reduced to £197,851; there has been no loss on sales, on the contrary there is a profit of £46,000.

I should here explain that, after taking into account the investments held by the subsidiary companies of Imperial and International Communications, Limited, the figure appearing in the consolidated balance-sheet of £14,029,058 for investments in British Government and other securities is increased to £16,171,682.

For a review of the activities of the Marconi Company, I would refer you to Lord Inverforth's speech which is reported in this morning's papers.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR

I will now proceed to deal with the accounts, and in the first place desire to direct your attention to the fact that the fullest possible data have been given to you, including a consolidated balance-sheet.

If you will refer to page 7 you will see that there is a gross revenue of £1,449,105. The administration and general expenses and the directors' fees amount to £61,002, and a provision of £60,791 is required for income-tax. This leaves a balance, being profit, of £1,327,311, out of which the directors have paid the dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Cumulative Preference stock, absorbing £1,263,053, and leaving £64,257 to be carried forward to next year.

You will find the balance-sheet set out on pages 8 and 9. I will deal presently with the question of the capital issued.

Sundry creditors stand at £1,360,142, of which £1,322,341 is due to companies within our own group. It was necessary to borrow money for the payment of the stamp duty and for the other current purposes of the company. The greater part of this sum will be repaid as soon as the Cable Companies and the Marconi Company pay the dividends due to the company.

With regard to the £37,801 due to other creditors, the largest amount outstanding was £34,666, which was due to the Bank of England for out-of-pocket expenses in connexion with the issue of the company's shares.

On the right-hand side of the balance-sheet the first heading is "Shareholdings in Subsidiary Companies," which stands at £52,033,993. This is referred to in paragraph 4 of the directors' report accompanying the accounts. As there explained, it represents the nominal value of the stock issued by this company in exchange for the stock and shares acquired, the difference between the issued capital at £51,977,996 and the shareholdings acquired at £52,033,993 being payments for fractions. Sundry debtors stand at £1,104,040, as detailed in the balance-sheet.

The formation expenses at £540,099 will be reduced over a period of years as soon as the income at the disposal of the company permits. Of this sum £464,999 was paid to the Inland Revenue for stamp duty.

CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of Cables and Wireless Limited and Imperial and International Communications Limited was not fixed carelessly or without regard to the conditions then existing and the potentialities of the different groups of companies which were being welded together. It was arrived at after prolonged negotiations between Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., representing the Cable Companies, and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., representing the Marconi Company. I think it will be agreed that no better authorities could have been chosen for this purpose.

Full particulars of the assets and of the estimated earnings were prepared by the companies' staffs and laid before the boards of the respective companies, who discussed with the accountants the proposed capitalization. In addition, the boards were kept constantly and fully informed of the progress of the negotiations and unanimously accepted the capitalization eventually agreed upon.

The capitalization was based upon the total earning capacity of the various undertakings proposed to be amalgamated so far as it could be estimated by the companies at that time.

The figures contained in these estimates of earning capacity, so far as they related to the Communications revenue, were later fully investigated by Sir Otto Niemeyer and Sir William McLintock, the experts appointed to advise the Imperial Cables and Wireless Conference on the scheme for merging of the Communications businesses and on the transfer of the Imperial and Pacific Cables and of the Post Office beam services.

After a detailed inquiry and prolonged examination of the accounts of all the companies by these two experts, the standard revenue for the Communications Company was agreed, and represented the estimated earning capacity of the services to be merged. The capitalization of the Communications Company was also agreed by them.

The standard revenue of the Communications Company when added to the large revenue derived from the investments of the Cable Companies and to the estimated income from manufacturing and other activities of the Marconi Company, showed that the dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference stock and the Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Ordinary stock would be fully earned, as well as a small dividend on the "B" stock. Any substantial dividend on the "B" stock would, however, be largely dependent on an improvement in net earnings which was anticipated to arise from economies and from expansion in the earnings from the services, &c.

THE TOTAL NET ASSETS

Although, as I have said, the capitalization of your company was based on estimated earning capacity, it is of interest to note that without taking into account goodwill or other intangible items, and taking the Cable assets, which had been fully maintained out of revenue, at cost, the total net assets of the combined undertakings, which included over £22,000,000 of net liquid resources (of which over £18,000,000 represented marketable investments) exceeded by over two million pounds the total capitalization of £53,700,000.

The capital allotted to the Cable shareholders represented, however, a liberal depreciation of no less than £16,000,000 of the Cable Companies' assets, and those assets have been introduced into the books of the Communications Company and, consequently, into the consolidated balance-sheet at these lower figures. On the other hand, the Marconi shareholders were given additional shares in the company largely in excess of the value of their tangible assets, to make allowance for the relative position of their company from the point of view of estimated earning capacity.

In arriving at the consolidated position of all the companies, the net result is that an item now appears on the asset side of the consolidated balance-sheet described as "Amount of the nominal value of the shares issued by Cables and Wireless Limited which represents goodwill and other intangible assets."

It is a matter of regret that the standard revenue has not been reached and that for the current year we have told stockholders that the revenue of Imperial and International Communications Limited will not exceed £600,000, or one-third of the figure of the standard revenue.

The report of the Communications Company gives in detail the explanation of this unsatisfactory state of things. The principal cause is the heavy fall in traffic revenue due to the deplorable economic conditions prevailing through the world. You have been told in the Communications Company's report of the substantial reductions in expenditure which are in process of being realized. Unfortunately, the full benefits of these have not yet been felt, but they will accrue at a steadily increasing rate.

SECURITY OF PREFERENCE STOCK

You will expect me to say something here about the Preference stock, since some doubt was expressed as to whether the Preference dividend for 1930 would be secure. We have already issued a statement giving a definite assurance that this dividend is secure, but it appears to be suggested that the margin is so narrow that there is still some doubt whether by the end of the year our assurance will prove to have been justified. There is no room for such anxiety.

The position of the Preference stockholders as to capital can be made clear by reference to the consolidated balance-sheet, where, under item 1 on page 12, you will see that the Preference stock issued amounts to £22,964,611. The assets behind this stock comprise:—

First, land, buildings, cables, and ships;

Second, investments in traffic and other companies;

Third, British Government and other securities; and

Fourth, floating assets.

These are set out in the first four items on page 13 and after making the necessary deduction from them on account of creditors (which includes the dividend paid in March) and of the capital liabilities of the Cable and Marconi Companies outside the merger (that is, to Debenture, Preference and non-assenting stockholders), they provide a net amount of £41,211,997, of which no less than £14,029,000 is in British Government and other securities. As I have already mentioned, these securities amount to £16,171,682, if the investments held by the subsidiaries of the Communications Company are taken into account.

With regard to income, I confirm the statement already issued by the directors that they are satisfied that the company will be in a position to pay the full dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock for 1930 on the due dates.

The sources from which we expect to pay this dividend are:—The Communications Company; the Cable Companies' investment income, after allowing for their Debenture interest and Preference dividend; and the Marconi Company—profits other than traffic.

There is also available, if the necessity should arise, £200,000, placed to reserve in the Communications Company, plus £123,863, the aggregate carry forward shown in the consolidated balance-sheet.

REDUCTION OF RATES

In spite of the effects of trade depression, pressure is continually brought to bear on the Communications Company from all parts of the Empire and by commercial organizations in this country for further reductions in rates.

While anxious to reduce rates wherever it is possible, it cannot be expected that they should be reduced below the cost at which messages are transmitted.

The Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, having in mind the economies which the rationalization of the undertaking would effect, fixed a standard net revenue for the Communications Company which it considered would give a reasonable return on the money invested, and determined that of any profits earned beyond that sum half should be devoted to reductions of rates. Owing to the lower rates at which the Government Beam services had been operated, and to subsequent pressure from Dominion Governments, reductions of rates have been or will be brought into operation before the standard revenue is reached.

In these circumstances it appears to be reasonable and just that when the position arises, present losses under this head should be recoverable from any profits in excess of that standard revenue. The matter has been so represented to the Advisory Committee.

You will observe on the right-hand side of the Communications Company's revenue account, on page 39 of its report, an amount of over £600,000 for outpayments to Governments for taxes. This represents terminal and transit dues in various countries, and is an expense for which no service is rendered by the Governments concerned. The time appears certainly to have arrived when common action should be taken with a view to making some international arrangement to avoid the necessity for these heavy outpayments, which react both on the profits available for dividends to stockholders and on the resources available for reductions of rates. The insistent demand from many Governments for reduction in rates overlooks the fact that in so far as these taxes are concerned a considerable remedy lies in their own hands. (Hear, hear.)

DEVELOPMENT WORK NOT YET YIELDING REVENUE

It has also to be remembered that the Communications Company is now engaged in a good deal of development work from which it is not yet receiving any revenue: the agreement with the Southern Rhodesian Government under which it is to be given a wireless concession for 25 years; the proposition to the Greek and Turkish Governments that wireless should be substituted for certain cables in their areas; the substitution of wireless for cables on the East Coast of Africa; the agreement for the company to operate the wireless service with Nairobi and to lease the Government wireless station at Mombasa; the erection of a central wireless station at Lagos capable of communicating direct with Great Britain and being fed with traffic from wireless feeder stations at Bathurst, Sierra Leone and Accra; the proposition for erecting wireless stations at Singapore; the developments in the West Indies; the provision of telephony in Cyprus and in Malta, and the development of the telephony system already operated in Peru—all these and a number of others which it has in mind, will, when they are working and operated under normal conditions, we are satisfied lead to an improvement in our revenue. But, up to the present, you will readily see that they involve an expenditure from which we are not receiving a return.

RELATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS

In addition to the assistance afforded by the Advisory Committee we feel we should be entitled to rely upon the full encouragement and support of all the Governments of the Empire. Since the Communications Company was largely the result of an Imperial Conference and was formed under Government auspices, on lines which implied that it would be regarded as an imperial public utility company, we have no hesitation in appealing to those Governments to give us such cooperation and assistance as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking.

There are areas in the Empire where the maintenance of cable circuits is no longer justified on commercial grounds. It is desired to substitute wireless services in these areas, where this could be done at lower cost, and representations to this effect will be made to the Advisory Committee and to the Governments concerned. Apart from this, it is felt that it is not reasonable to expect that expensive commitments should be entered into in regard to the provision of extensive facilities all over the Empire, some of which would be likely to remain unremunerative for a considerable time, without any guarantee that the Communications Company would not be called upon to face unforeseen competition as soon as such services were on a paying basis. A proposal has been submitted through the Advisory Committee for such a guarantee to be given to the Communications Company for the Colonial Empire as a whole.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN COMPANIES

The Communications Company is taking active steps to maintain its position throughout the world, and in this connexion I should mention especially the development of the wireless service with New York, by means of which it has entered into active competition for the valuable traffic between this country and the United States. I am glad to say this service continues to develop satisfactorily, the traffic for 1929 showing an increase of no less than 54.95 per cent. over that of 1928. This service is being further extended by the provision of two additional short-wave beam transmitters, which are now under construction for installation at the Ongar transmitting centre.

This is our answer to those who ask why it is that while the American telegraph companies did well in 1929 we did badly. The American companies have a different story to tell for the first three months of this year.

The president of the Western Union Telegraph Company of America is reported in the Press to have stated that the revenue of his company for the first three months of 1930 is the worst experienced for 15 years. The published estimated net revenue of that company for the first quarter showed a decrease of 45 per cent.

The figures given in the *Telegraph and Telephone Age* in respect of another important American company, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporations, shows the experience of that company to be similar.

A UNITED COURT OF DIRECTORS

When two groups of companies, which for years have been in keen competition with one another, are placed under one control, it would not be surprising if at the outset there was a conflict of judgment between those who had been responsible for the administration of the older companies. I am glad to be able to assure you that from the beginning the directors of the Marconi Company and of the Cable Companies have worked together as one body. I do not mean to say we have never had our differences of opinion, but those differences of opinion have always been settled in a reasonable spirit. On any matter of large principle there has never been any division between the cable side and the wireless side. Indeed, there is no longer a cable side and a wireless side on the court of directors.

On such a question, for example, as the substitution of wireless circuits for cable circuits, we have always been in complete agreement wherever it could be shown to be economically advantageous. We all desire to take the fullest advantage of the new form of communication whose success led to the merging of the two organizations.

There is no hesitancy on my part, or on the part of the directors who were directors of the Cable Companies, to adopt any scheme of wireless development which holds out the hope of increasing the revenues of your company, although it may mean the scrapping of cables which have done good service.

CABLES STILL ESSENTIAL

Cables played and, so far as we can see, will continue to play an important part in world communications. Even to-day the great bulk of our revenue is derived from cable traffic. This is not only our own experience, but the experience of the United States and every other country. But there are cases, and those not a few, where all commercial requirements can be met more economically by the substitution of wireless for cables. In all these cases it is proposed to ask the Government concerned, through the Advisory Committee, to agree to the substitution. Representations have already been made in respect of certain East and West African cables, and a more comprehensive scheme is now being prepared by the technical staff.

LORD CLARENDON'S RESIGNATION

On the subject of directors, I would remind you that by the terms of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference Report it was laid down as a condition that vacancies arising in the 22 directors should not be filled until the number had been reduced to 12 (two of these being Government directors). You will have noticed in the Press that our distinguished colleague Lord Clarendon has been appointed by his Majesty to be Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and we tender him our very sincere congratulations on the appointment. This will, however, necessitate his resignation from your court of directors, and I understand that his Majesty's Government, instead of appointing an additional director in his stead, will favourably consider the nomination of one of your existing directors, the effect of which will be a commencement of the reduction in the number of directors on your court. (Hear, hear.)

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

In regard to traffic revenue, on which the prosperity of our company must principally depend, we also look forward with confidence, because we have faith in the future of the British export trade and the prosperity of the British Empire. Almost every one of the great exporting undertakings of this country is going through a bad time, probably the worst time within the memory of anyone living. I refuse to believe for a moment that the present conditions are permanent. While it is impossible to prophesy how soon the export trade of this country will turn the corner, I am certain that it will be turned. The energy and skill of our exporting manufacturers, the unsurpassed quality of their products, must reap their reward as soon as world economic conditions show an improvement.

The process may be a long one, but when the revival comes, as come it must, the first business to benefit from it will be the telegraph business. Now that all the telegraph services of the Empire have been brought under one control we have as good an instrument as any in the world for meeting the telegraph needs of international trade.

Remember, both in your criticisms of to-day, and in your thoughts of to-morrow, that those of us who have been in this business all our lives know full well that it has always been the barometer of the world's trade.

What we are doing now is concentrating our efforts, backed by a loyal and efficient staff, to put this business in a position to deal with improved trade and, when it comes, to drive our vast enterprise to success. (Cheers.)

The Governor concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the confirmation of the payment of the dividend on the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock.

The RIGHT HON. LORD INVERFORTH, P.C. (president of the company) seconded the resolution.

MR. BURNE'S REMARKS

Mr. EDWARD H. BURNE said that he and his colleagues represented the Irish Shareholders' Association of Cables and Wireless Limited an organization which, in view of the report of the company, which to their Irish minds and pockets was absolutely disastrous, had again come into being. They were originally the old Marconi Shareholders' Association of Ireland, a body which did some useful work, and perhaps, in getting the Irish shareholders to back the Marconi board in coming into the merger, did some harm. On behalf of his Association he proposed that the meeting should be adjourned and the report and accounts not adopted, and, further, that a conference should be called immediately between representatives of the Irish, English, and Welsh Shareholders' Associations, the directors, and the Imperial and International Communications Advisory Committee to remedy and remove the cause of the present appalling financial position of the company. The one keynote in the speech of the Governor which had struck home to him was that there was absolutely no hope in the immediate future.

He did not believe that the meeting would be adjourned, but he appealed to the stockholders to compel the directors to use their proxies in order to pass the accounts. All three of the shareholders' associations were unanimous in calling for a conference between the directors, the shareholders' associations, and the Advisory Committee. There should be some way of letting it be known that, if the cables had to be kept up for strategic purposes, this should be done at the expense of the Government, who benefited, and not at the expense of their company. (Hear, hear.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The Governor said that he had received a number of written questions from Mr. Burne, and, with the approval of the meeting, he would save time by answering those immediately. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Burne asked whether the directors had made any effort to obtain a review of the rent of over £250,000 per annum for 25 years payable to the Government, having regard to the fact that the Beam system was sold so recently for £160,000. In reply to this, said the Governor, he would say that questions with the Government could only be taken as a whole, and this would be one of several questions which would have to be taken up with the Advisory Committee. Mr. Burne further asked whether the directors had considered reducing their fees for the period during which the company was unable to make a profit sufficient to pay dividends on each class of its shares. The answer to this was that under the Articles of Association the directors might not receive fees from any of the subsidiary companies, and that the total fees which they received from Cables and Wireless and the Communications Company were as follows:—Twenty-one directors at £1,500 a year each; one president, £6,500; one governor, £1,500; one deputy governor, £1,500; one deputy-governor, £1,000; one chairman, £6,500; and two managing directors at £5,000 each. He must remind the meeting that the directors were responsible for no fewer than 14 companies, including the two he had already mentioned, and, in addition to this, they had to administer the affairs of the Pacific Cable Board, the board's wireless and cable system in the West Indies, Imperial Cables, and the Beam wireless. The total amount received worked out at £148 a year per director per company.

As to the question of whether the directors were aware that there had never been a representative of Cables and Wireless sent to the Irish Free State, he could only say that he was afraid that this suggestion was incorrect. The Free State had a company of its own.

Mr. Burne also wished to know whether the Advisory Committee ever met the entire board of either Imperial and International Communications or Cables and Wireless. The answer was: "No," as that would be rather a clumsy way of dealing with the matter. Sir Basil Blackett attended every meeting of the Advisory Committee and brought the case of the company before them. In reply to another question regarding changes in the shareholdings of directors he would say that he had examined the records, and that in 10 cases out of their 22 directors there had been no change whatever and the differences compared with the original holdings were a mere pittance of 3,500 for the whole of the 22 directors. He had no more idea than any other member of the company who had been selling stock.

Another question put was within what period did the directors consider it possible to change over from cables to wireless completely. (Laughter.) It seemed rather hard that that should be put to a cable man. It was impossible to prophesy, but as he had already said he was one of the first to seize the opportunity of employing wireless where cables were expensive and did not pay.

POST OFFICE AND AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS

Mr. Burne also wished to know whether the directors were aware that while the Government were using the Post Office as a service in competition with Cables and Wireless, and were treating the company unfairly in the use of wireless telephony, they were using instruments of American pattern and manufacture in preference to Marconi instruments. The directors were aware of that, and it had been the subject of repeated representations to His Majesty's Government.

A shareholder said that if they were having men who were doing good work for them they must be prepared to pay them properly. He complained that during the whole of the time that the stocks of the company had been falling there had been no statement issued by the directors and that someone who apparently had inside information had been selling. He suggested that the sensible thing to do would be not to work at a loss, but to increase their rates to such an extent that there would be a storm of protest which would cause the Government to take them over.

The GOVERNOR, in reply, said that in future the stockholders would receive monthly statements. He was as much puzzled as any one else and knew of no leakage whatever.

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES, K.C., in seconding Mr. Burne's amendment, said that something should be done to restore public confidence, and that the only way this could be brought about would be by appointing a committee of stockholders to confer with the directors.

The GOVERNOR, in reply to a question by Mr. ROSS MCMAHON, who asked whether a lean year could be made up for by a good year, said that in his speech he had pointed out that they were asking the Government to allow them credit for reductions in rates made prior to the company's reaching the standard revenue. No arrangement for this was made in the first place. At the conference it was fought for very hard, but was not allowed by the Government representatives.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

He was in the hands of the meeting with regard to the motion moved by Mr. Burne, but he would appeal to him to withdraw that motion. The directors, of course, would be only too delighted to confer with Mr. Burne and his colleagues, but it would be rather difficult, and, he thought, irksome, for members of the Stockholders' Association to accompany the directors into consultation with the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee might not even accept such a suggestion, but a very strong recommendation would be made on behalf of the stockholders to the Advisory Committee by the directors.

Mr. BURNE said that his suggestion was that the meeting should adjourn until October 15, which would give an opportunity for a conference with the advisory committee.

The GOVERNOR said he was sorry he could not accept that proposal. It must be obvious to every business man that the report had to be adopted if the board was to continue its labours. The whole organization could not be upset so as to prepare more figures by October 15. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BURNE said he would not press his proposal for an adjournment, but he asked the Governor to accept his motion for a conference.

The GOVERNOR said he could not accept that, but he would make representations to Sir Basil Blackett that the whole of the court of directors should meet the advisory committee.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put to the meeting and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The GOVERNOR proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G., Mr. Frederick Robert Stephen Balfour, D.L., J.P., and Sir Charles Coupar Barrie, K.B.E., D.L.

LORD INVERFORTH seconded the resolution, and it was adopted.

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. were reappointed auditors.

A resolution was also adopted ratifying and confirming the conversion into stock of the shares of the company already issued and fully paid up, and agreeing that all further shares in the company which were from time to time issued, after they were fully paid up, be converted into stock.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor.

Other COMPANY MEETING reports will be found on page 22

PETTERS LIMITED

REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

SIR ERNEST PETTER ON EMPIRE POSSIBILITIES

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Petters, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the company at Yeovil.

SIR ERNEST W. PETTER (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. M. Benjamin, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. R. W. RUTLEDGE, of Felton and Co., having read the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—In presenting the directors' report and accounts of this company I would like to say that we are very pleased, at the end of a difficult year, to be able to show what I feel sure the shareholders will regard as a satisfactory result.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Dealing with the balance-sheet, it will be observed that our creditors show a considerable increase, which is due principally to the large amount of work on hand at March 31. On the other hand, our bank overdraft is reduced by over £50,000, which more than balances the difference in creditors.

Depreciation of land and buildings and machinery has

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

YEAR'S PROFITS AND DISTRIBUTION

POSITION AND OUTLOOK IN THE DOMINION

FALL IN PRODUCE PRICES

INCREASED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

NEED OF RETRENCHMENT

ADVERSE TARIFFS IN U.S. AND CANADA

THE HON. PEMBER REEVES'S SPEECH

The FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, was held yesterday at 17, Moorgate, London, E.C.

The HON. WILLIAM PEMBER REEVES, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY and LONDON MANAGER (Mr. Arthur Willis) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and balance-sheet have been in your hands for some time, and doubtless you will take the report as read. (Agreed.)

I will now deal with the more important items in the balance-sheet. Our paid-up capital remains unchanged at £2,000,000, and our reserve fund stands at the same figure. Note circulation at £1,116,000 is normal, and has ruled so throughout the year, the average being £1,112,600. The average note circulation of all the banks in New Zealand during the year was, say, £6,442,200, and they had the right of issue up to £11,855,000. Deposit and current accounts are £12,166,000 as compared with £10,567,000 for the previous year—an increase of £1,599,000. On the other hand, bills payable and other liabilities have decreased £980,000.

THE ASSETS

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, coin, bullion and cash at bankers are £169,000 higher than at March 31, 1929, and investments now stand at £2,450,000, an increase of £220,000 over last year. Bills receivable show a decrease of £526,000, wholly accounted for in wool bills; the lower prices for this commodity have much reduced the return.

Advances stand at £11,248,000, as compared with £10,362,000 at March 31, 1929—an increase of £886,000; they are well spread and a high proportion is in liquid accounts. In common with other banks we have had to meet heavy demands brought about by increased imports, the fall in prices of our main exports, and the holding back of large quantities of wool from sale. Provision has been made out of profits for the year for bad and doubtful debts, and I am pleased to assure you again that all contingencies have been fully provided for.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Coming to our profits and their distribution, I feel that some explanation is due to you. I hinted to you last year that we had the question of continuing to pay the bonus under consideration, and that if we thought it necessary in the future we should not hesitate to withhold or reduce it. You may ask, however, why we have done so, for, though our net profit shows a slight reduction of £7,700, our actual trading profits for the 12 months have been larger and not smaller, so that, had we wished, we could have paid the bonus. The answer is found in the general position of markets throughout the world. New Zealand is a producing country, the whole of whose export trade consists of food, raw materials, and minerals. The almost universal fall in the prices of these commodities is bound to be severely felt, and its duration cannot at present be gauged with any accuracy. We may hope for better things, but we must prepare for a dull period. Moreover, we are faced by an almost certain increase of taxation, both in the Dominion and in England.

OUTLOOK IN NEW ZEALAND

The outlook in New Zealand, while neither unsound nor alarming, is one of difficulty, and our position at the moment is complicated by the demoralization for some months past of the Australian exchange rates. You have probably noticed that between July last year and April of this year there were no fewer than seven changes of these rates, resulting in a movement beyond all precedent in our New Zealand rates. Only in March did the New Zealand banks feel justified in ceasing to move their rates *pari passu* with the Australian, and since then the rates between New Zealand and London have remained considerably lower than those quoted in Australia. The net outcome of the exchange trouble to our company has been a considerable hampering of our operations between London and New Zealand. We have, however, been able to avoid imposing restrictions on our customers' requirements. Australia's enormous recuperative powers require no emphasizing by me, and I hope that the worst is now past; but I must say candidly that I cannot pretend to speak with any certainty.

THE TRADE BALANCE

During the first half of this calendar year New Zealand exports were £29,780,691, and, compared with the January-June figures of 1929, show a decrease of about £8,000,000, while the imports are virtually the same as those of the six months ended June 30, 1929. This means that the imports are still too heavy, while the fall in the value of exports was serious. The ease or otherwise of our exchange business turns largely upon the favourable balance of exports, so that you will see at a glance that the position is not comfortable.

I have now told you why we are withholding the bonus. We have had no particular losses and there need be no mystery about what we are doing with the £40,000 thus retained: about half of it has gone to the amount carried forward, which now stands at £174,171; the other half has gone to increase the amount which we are putting to the fund kept as a reserve for contingencies. Our main duty to you is to preserve the strength of the bank, and we feel that in times like this the wisdom of conserving resources will be obvious to you and that we shall have your approval. (Hear, hear.)

COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING PROGRAMME

Turning to our premises account, I told you last July that at the end of the current year we should have overtaken the arrears in our building programme. I can now say that we have done this, and that the 10 years' heavy expenditure under this heading may now be regarded as at an end. For some time to come the outlay should be very light, and we have the assurance of the general manager that it will be kept down to the lowest possible figure.

The money we have spent this year was almost entirely on the new buildings at Courtenay-place, Wellington, and in the town of Wanganui. There was also some final spending, amounting to a few thousands, on the central offices at Wellington. The premises account has had the benefit this year of the sum of £8,000 received from the sale of a section of land adjoining our site at Palmerston North. We did not require it, and its sale will relieve us from the payment of rates and taxes on it.

We have been satisfied to place £10,000 to premises account this year. As you know, they are valued greatly in excess of the amount shown in our balance-sheet, and the outlay under this heading will for some years be light. We have not opened any fresh branches since I last met you: the only changes are that we have established an agency at Karori, an outlying residential suburb of Wellington, and that our agency at Ruawai, in the Dargaville district, now opens on five days a week instead of two only.

MARCH QUARTER'S BANKING FIGURES

The commercial position of the Dominion at the end of the year is closely reflected in the banking figures for the March quarter. These show deposits at £54,004,000 and advances at £53,677,000, so that the excess of deposits was only £327,000. As compared with the position 12 months earlier, deposits have decreased by £1,342,000 and advances have been swelled by £7,317,000. This large change in deposits was entirely brought about by the shrinkage of those not bearing interest. These diminished by £1,829,000. Interest-bearing deposits, on the contrary, increased by £487,000.

To stimulate deposits, rates for those fixed for 12 and 24 months were raised on February 1 last by ½ per cent. and ¼ per cent. to 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. Since then the rate for six months deposits has been increased from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent.

I would point out that another factor affecting the bank's deposit business has been the Government local borrowing at 5½ per cent., which began on January 9 last.

Unsatisfactory as the banking figures for the March quarter were, they were better than those for the December quarter, which showed an excess of advances over deposits of £452,000. The moderate improvement secured in the March quarter was partly, at any rate, due to the raising of the overdraft rate by ½ per cent., making the minimum rate for best accounts 7 per cent.

PUBLIC FINANCE OUTLOOK

The outlook of the public finance is not good. Last year the Government were faced with a deficit of over half a million, and in order to find revenue they increased the land and income-tax on the larger properties and imposed a primage duty on imports generally. By these means they obtained an increase of £1,750,000 in the revenue. Unfortunately, they did not keep expenditure down: it increased by more than a million, and the result was that the surplus on the general revenue, instead of being large, was slightly less than £150,000. So far this was not unsatisfactory. But the account of the State Railways, which is kept separately from that of the general revenue, shows, according to report, figures which are still worse than those of last year. A Royal Commission was appointed to examine into the cause of railway losses, and a drastic curtailing of their services has already been announced. It seems pretty generally agreed that the position is mainly due to two causes: first, to the construction during the last 16 years of various lines which do not pay full interest on the cost of construction, and are not likely to do so for years to come; and next to the competition of motor-vehicles. Of these there is now one to every eight human beings in New Zealand, and the effect on both passenger and goods railway traffic is undoubtedly severe.

I have not yet the figures of the Post and Telegraph Department. It is only fair to point out that they usually show an excess of receipts over working expenses more than sufficient to pay interest on the cost. In the case of these departments any margin above what is required for interest is placed to renewals.

PROSPECTS OF AN UNPALATABLE BUDGET

The Government had promised to remove or reduce some of the new Customs duties, and, at the end of the financial year, were taking steps to do so. The reduction of taxation, however, will not go very far; quite the other way in fact. Following on the resignation of Sir Joseph Ward, whose lamented death at the end of a long and most courageous struggle with a fatal illness will be deplored by you all, the new Prime Minister, Mr. George Forbes, has issued a statement of the finances, in which he indicates that he expects a deficiency of about £3,000,000 in the amount required to balance expenditure and public income at the end of the current year. He promises drastic retrenchment—which, indeed, will be needful—and indicates that there will have to be yet further taxation. Such a policy cannot be popular, and no one will envy the new Finance Minister his undoubtedly difficult task. At the same time there appears to be a general admission that, in view of shrinking revenue and heavy expenditure on providing work for the unemployed—under which heading the Government seem to have spent £1,400,000 last year—it will be impossible to avoid passing an unpalatable Budget. The House of Representatives is divided into three unequal parties, all of which have shared—although not equally—in contributing to bring the finances of the country into their present condition. And whatever Government should hold office during the next two years, the country will probably prefer to see as much cooperation and as few recriminations in Parliament as possible.

HIGH STANDING OF NEW ZEALAND CREDIT

The Five per Cent. New Zealand Loan of £5,500,000 was floated in London at a very satisfactory figure of 99. The issue was extremely well timed and was quickly taken up. The conversion operations in London have met with complete success, one result being the transfer of over £6,000,000 of the Public Debt from London to New Zealand. All the same, the new Prime Minister of New Zealand will be well advised to put as little strain on the friendliness of the London market to New Zealand stocks as the financial position of his Treasury will admit. New Zealand newspapers and public men are wont to dwell with legitimate pride on the high standing of the Dominion's credit in London. If this is to be preserved there can be no better way of doing so than for the New Zealand Government to make some approach to the dim and distant ideal of living upon its ordinary revenue. For 20 years past this ideal has rather receded than come nearer, except in 1927-28, during what I may term—I hope without offence—the death-bed repentance of the Reform Party. (Laughter.) A contraction of borrowing and spending may be unpleasant, but it is overdue and clearly should be faced.

THE YEAR'S TRADING

Passing to the trade for the year ending with last March, its course may be divided into two parts. For the first six months there was nothing abnormal to note. Business, though not lively, was by no means bad, and the general tone, though cautious, was not apprehensive. But with the beginning of the export season in October and November, and especially with the opening of the wool auctions in the latter month, a change for the bad set in and continued throughout the second six months. The chief feature, of course, was the heavy fall in all classes of wool, which in the latter part of January fell to something like 40 per cent. below the prices ruling in January, 1928. Since January there has been a welcome recovery, but it can hardly exceed 7 or 8 per cent. on the average. The result of this, so far as the portion of the season included in the 12 months with which I am dealing is concerned, is that the wool export declined in value nearly £5,000,000—to be exact £4,965,000, the figures being £15,576,000 for the year ended March 31, 1929, and £10,611,000 for the year ended March 31, 1930. Wool is our second most important export. Even at the heavily reduced figure just mentioned, it amounted to 21.6 per cent. of the country's exports, dairy produce being an easy first, with 38.2 per cent., and frozen meat a close third with 20.4 per cent. No other branch of exports comes anywhere near these in importance.

HEAVY FALL IN VALUE OF WOOL EXPORTS

The fall in the value of exports of dairy produce, though much less than that of wool, was also very heavy, for it amounted to nearly £2,117,000. The figures in this case were £20,854,785 for the year ended March 31, 1929, and £18,738,568 for the year ended March 31, 1930. The price of butter had fallen in April last to 120s. a cwt., compared with 164s. a year before. Owing almost entirely to the drop in prices under these two headings, the total exports for the 12 months were down by not less than £8,100,000. Imports, on the other hand, showed an increase of £4,062,000. The external trade, therefore, had gone the wrong way by not less than £12,171,000.

The total exports were £49,045,000; the total imports £49,168,000. There was, therefore, an excess of imports of £123,000. This contrasted very badly with the figures for the two previous years. In the year ended March, 1929, there had been an excess of exports of £12,048,000; in the year before that one of £10,543,000. In other words, in the two years there had been a favourable trade balance of nearly £22,600,000. The outlook for the present year shows very little hope of improvement so far as exports are concerned. On the other hand, the excessive imports may disappear—at any rate, they ought to do so, and the figures for this calendar year, so far as we have them, show that they tend to do so.

EFFECT OF WORLD TRADE FLUCTUATIONS

Unfavourable as the trade balance is, I may point out that in two of the last 10 years this was very much worse, and in both cases was rectified after a little delay. In 1926 the excess of imports was £4,328,000, and in 1921 it was no less than £19,243,000. The truth is that for nine years past the fluctuations of the world's trade have been very trying indeed to a producing country like New Zealand, which is also an indebted country. How hardly they have hit production and business in the Dominion may be judged by comparing the total number of bankruptcies in the nine years ending 1920 with the total for the nine years ending 1929. The number for the first period is 2,358; that for the second is 6,135. Moreover, in the second division the bankruptcies coming under the heading of agricultural, pastoral, and mining exceed in most years those in the division headed commerce and finance.

WOOL STOCKS HELD FOR BETTER PRICES

To return for a moment to the year's trade it is only right to point out that part of the shrinkage in the value of the wool export was undoubtedly due to the withholding from sale of many clips whose owners hoped for better prices later on. It seems expected also that when the detailed figures for the June quarter of this year are available, they will show a considerable increase in the shipments of butter and cheese. It is obvious that the production of wool in New Zealand is not decreasing, for this year's return of the number of sheep in the country shows that they number more than 30,000,000, which is easily a record for our islands. There is also some slight consolation to be found in the fact that the average weight of New Zealand fleeces for last season was 8.03lb., compared with 7.84 the previous year. I may add that a cable from New Zealand received yesterday tells me that seasonal conditions are generally good, though the rainfall is rather lighter than usual, and it is anticipated that there will be larger quantities of butter and cheese, meat, and wool in the coming season than in the last.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

I have little to say about other branches of production except to note that that of coal shows a satisfactory increase. It is now more than 2,500,000 tons, and is about equal to the local demand, for the imports and exports of coal—both quite small—about balance each other. The export of fruit (apples and pears) goes on increasing, as also does the cultivation of tobacco. On the other hand, the estimate for this season's wheat crop is somewhat below that of last year, although with the aid of stocks on hand it should about suffice for local consumption. Our wheat farmers are protected by a Customs tariff and are, therefore, spared some of the anxiety of wheat farmers elsewhere.

One of the brighter features of the New Zealand year has been the continuance of almost complete industrial peace. The number of working days lost in 1929 owing to disputes was 27,000, which is about the average for the last four years. If we compare this with the state of things in the Mother Country, and make full allowance for the great difference in the population of the two countries, then the time lost in New Zealand would be equal to about 800,000 days here: the time actually lost here was more than 8,000,000 days.

ADVERSE TARIFFS

I am sorry to say that the sweeping tariff changes which have just been made by the United States and Canada are in both cases adverse to New Zealand trade. In the United States there is a heavy increase of duties on our primary products sent there. It will be waste of time to indulge in lamentations over this. It has always been the settled policy of Congress to make their trade with us as one-sided as possible, and, so long as we continue to buy about twice as much from the States as they take from us, so long are they likely to treat our views on the subject with the sovereign indifference which they have always shown. (Hear, hear.)

In Canada the treatment we receive under the Dunning tariff is a matter for regret. For some time past New Zealand butter has entered that country on the payment of a duty of one cent per lb., and our exporters have in quite a few years built up a trade to the value, last year, of £2,700,000. That duty is to be trebled in October unless some agreement can be arrived at between the two Governments.

A QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY

The incident is an almost exact repetition of what happened to our butter trade with Australia a few years ago. There, under our trade agreement with the Commonwealth, we had been able to export to them a fair amount of dairy produce. No sooner had the amount grown substantial than the Australian dairy farmers called for a heavier duty upon our butter. In both cases the general balance of trade had been against New Zealand, but the farming interest was not moved by that. I note that the New Zealand Dairy Association has passed a resolution urging its members to buy British goods rather than those from countries that exclude New Zealand produce. As the association comprises many thousand farmers something may come of this.

PRESENT PLIGHT OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCERS

In passing from the position of the New Zealand producers, it is impossible to avoid expressing sympathy with their present plight. Twelve years ago, and for years afterwards, they, in common with producers in other countries, were told by economists, statesmen, and financiers of all kinds that their duty was to take their coats off, toil steadfastly in the production of wealth, and by so doing make up the waste of the War and restore prosperity. They have toiled and produced wealth, with the result that they are confronted with one of the most appalling collapses in world markets that I can remember. When they ask for reasons they are told by authorities, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer downwards, that there has been excessive production of food and raw materials. They may be pardoned if they ask whether this is a fair reward for their exertions.

BANK OF ENGLAND AND DOMINION FINANCES

One is glad to see, in view of the general financial problem, that a well-known representative of the Bank of England has gone to Australia to confer with the Government there on the financial position. I should imagine that this gentleman may be asked by the New Zealand Government to extend his journey as far as Wellington, and it is much to be hoped that he may find it possible to do so. He will no doubt meet leading men of the Commonwealth of various classes, and it would be well that the information that he will be able to give them should reach the general public and be circulated as widely as possible.

This is all the more desirable because the masters of British finance are wont to veil their policy in the darkness of reticence. They decree, but seldom explain. If silence were gold, as the proverb assures us, the metallic holding of London might be greater than that of Paris and New York combined. But silence is not a metal, it is a mask.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

I wish here to refer to a matter rather outside our normal affairs. You are aware that one of the few constitutional links still binding the self-governing Dominions to the Mother Country is the right to carry legal appeals from the Dominions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. I notice that the Chief Justice of New Zealand and the legal profession there have expressed the strong opinion that it is very desirable that nothing should be done at the Autumnal Imperial Conference to diminish this right. There are special reasons why a company like ours should sympathize with this protest. We occupy a dual position. Here we are an English joint stock company: in New Zealand we are a chartered bank, working under a special Act of the New Zealand Legislature. Our shares are held partly in New Zealand and partly in Great Britain, and our business is conducted in both countries. The right of appeal to the Privy Council is obviously a privilege which we should by no means wish to lose. I express a respectful hope that the view of the Bench and Bar in New Zealand will not be ignored in Downing-street.

CHANGES IN THE DIRECTORATE

To pass from public matters—you will have seen with great regret the sudden death of our esteemed colleague Mr. J. B. Reid. We have felt this unexpected loss all the more because we had real regard for him as a man as well as an appreciation of the value to the board which his knowledge of New Zealand, and especially of its great producing industries, gave him.

Shortly before his death a vacancy already existing on the board had been filled by the election of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, whose name is so well known in the City and elsewhere that I do not think I need say more than to express the opinion that we have been fortunate to secure his help.

The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Reid we have just filled by the election of Viscount Hampden, the chairman of the National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand, Limited, whose connexion with this bank is of many years standing. Lord Hampden is well acquainted with New Zealand, to which he recently paid a long visit, and I feel certain that he will be able to render your board most welcome and useful assistance.

I am sorry to say that we are on the eve of losing a colleague of very long standing, for whom we have the highest regard, Mr. Lindsay Eric Smith, who is retiring under the provision for an age limit. Mr. Smith joined the board in 1903 and for the past 27 years his wide knowledge of London affairs and very sound judgment in business matters have been placed without stint at the service of your bank. I desire on the part of my colleagues, and I am sure on your behalf also, to thank him cordially for his services, to record our regret at his retirement, and to tender him our warmest good wishes for the future. (Cheers.)

GENERAL MANAGER'S VISIT TO LONDON

I told you last year that we were to ask Mr. Grose, our general manager, to visit London in order to confer with us on matters of policy. Mr. Grose landed here last autumn and remained until the latter part of December. He went very fully into all parts of our business with the board collectively and individually, with myself, and with the London manager, and we came to a complete understanding with him on the lines of policy to be followed for some time to come in New Zealand. I feel sure that our many conferences will be as helpful to him as to us. In times like this the position of our general manager is one of special responsibility and the closest understanding between him and the board is altogether necessary.

TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICERS AND STAFF

In conclusion I must again record our best thanks to the general manager, our inspectors, managers, and staff in New Zealand, and to Mr. Willis and the staff at the head office in London. We are fortunate in possessing a loyal and efficient staff, and it is a pleasure to me to acknowledge their unsparing efforts in the bank's service.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is now my duty to move:—"That the report and accounts be adopted and entered on the minutes; that a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the six months ended March 31 last be now declared, free of income-tax: and that the balance of profit and loss account amounting to £174,171 3s. 1d. be carried forward." (Cheers.)

The RIGHT HON. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the confirmation of the election of Lord Balfour as a director, said that his business interests were not confined to the Mother Country. He was a director of the very well known Australian Mutual Provident Society, and of that very important oversea bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa.

SIR AUSTIN E. HARRIS, K.B.E., seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the confirmation of the election of the Right Hon. Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., as a director, said that in addition to being chairman of the National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand he was a director of the County Fire Office, chairman of the Star Board of the Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, and chairman of the South London Dwellings Company.

Mr. HENRY F. FRESHWATER seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. L. ERIC SMITH, Mr. R. D. Trotter was re-elected a director.

The auditors, Messrs Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the directors, general manager, and officers of the bank in London and New Zealand for their services the proceedings terminated.

LOVERING CHINA CLAYS

"A SATISFACTORY BEGINNING"

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Lovering China Clays, Limited, was held yesterday at 140, Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHN LAWSON, who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—Before asking your adoption of the accounts, I would like to amplify a few of the main items. The profit for the period of eleven months is £24,914, after providing for debenture interest, and reflects, I think, a satisfactory beginning. In addition to this profit there is, of course, the capital reserve of £17,579, the net result of trading prior to the commencement of your company's activities. This sum, however, cannot be made available for dividend purposes, and the directors propose to appropriate to preliminary expenses account the sum remaining after the undetermined income-tax liability has been ascertained. A very material step towards the liquidation of this intangible asset will in this way be accomplished.

PROFIT FIGURES

You may desire to know how the profits compare with the prospectus, the average of which, over the six years mentioned, was £49,482. The directors have now analysed the relative results, and, after allowing for the broken period of the accounts under discussion and making the required adjustments to effect a comparable basis, it has been found that the present profits fall short by only approximately £1,100. This, I trust, will not be unsatisfactory to you, but perhaps I might indicate two important considerations bearing on the accounts to 31st March. I refer to the inclement weather conditions during the months of December, January, and February, which checked production and added to working costs, and to the fact that the company was under the obligation to pay interest at 8 per cent. to the vendors for the first two months of its existence, during which period neither the capital nor the debentures were fully paid up.

I turn now to the balance-sheet, in which really no unusual features are presented. The company's works, buildings, and plant are as taken over from the vendors, although in the period of our ownership improvements in equipment have been made. Cash funds amount to £70,178 of our total assets, while our working capital provides us amply with the necessary resources out of which, even in the present state of trade, to meet the company's contemplated commitments.

PRODUCTION FULLY MAINTAINED

Production has been fully maintained, and the reports of the general manager and the works manager to the board show that adequate attention is being directed to the reduction of working costs per ton of clay raised by utilizing to the full the benefits derived from the use of electrical equipment and from greater economy in coal through the adoption of better drying methods.

Under present depressed trade conditions the world over, the company is devoting its attention to the development of those markets likely to give the highest margins of profit on the particular types of clay produced.

In regard to leases, the directors are pleased to report that notwithstanding the favourable terms under which these were taken over, and referred to in the prospectus at the time the company was formed, they have been successful in securing new leases, for still longer periods, of the principal works your company operates.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the company was afterwards held to consider a resolution increasing the capital of the company. Mr. LAWSON, who again presided, said:—I beg to propose: "That the capital of the company be increased from £400,000, divided into 400,000 shares of £1 each, to £500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of £1 each." Before I put that to the meeting I would like to explain that the purpose of this issue, in the first instance, is to acquire the West Carclaze China Clays Works and merchanting organization, the value of which has been agreed as £24,000, to be satisfied by the issue of 24,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. The balance will be held for use in a similar way should the directors deem it desirable to acquire further properties.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING

CONDITIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH

AN ABNORMAL PERIOD

POSITION OF COMPANY'S LEASES

MR. C. GIPPS HAMILTON'S SPEECH

The 107TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Australian Agricultural Company was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. CHARLES GIPPS HAMILTON (governor of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Hubert Douglas Smith) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report as read. (Agreed.) Before dealing with the accounts I wish to express regret that two of our directors, Mr. John Sanderson and Mr. Lancelot Hugh Smith, are unable to be present to-day. Mr. Sanderson has gone abroad on important business, and Mr. Smith, I am sorry to say, is seriously ill, although the last reports of him were quite satisfactory.

As the report admits, the result of last year's working was not satisfactory. We suffered from droughts in Queensland, coal strikes in New South Wales, and low prices for wool. Full details are given in the report about these misfortunes, so I will not dwell further on them. Against these misfortunes we got no relief in the shape of lower wages or taxation. On the other hand, as mentioned in the report, the drought expenses were considerably reduced. The death rate at Corona and Bladensburg was a very moderate one, a great improvement on the death rates of the preceding years. The number of lambs marked on our stations showed a substantial increase over the figures of the preceding year, and the demand for land at Newcastle was good.

BENEFIT OF GOOD RESERVES

Coming to the actual figures for the year you will notice that we have utilized the £5,000 standing to the credit of the stock renewal account to reduce the drought expenses. It was for such a purpose as this that the fund was set aside, and, in order to help further the revenue, we have brought in £20,000 from the published reserve account.

I have always been a strong advocate of the policy of adding to your reserves, and when I first addressed you as governor I spoke of the advisability of good reserves at some length, but I finished my remarks by saying:—"While I advocate adding to our reserves in a good year I see no reason why in abnormal years, when our profits are much reduced by abnormal causes, we should not use some part of the reserves to assist the dividend."

Now the year under review was unquestionably an abnormal year. The failure to receive any income from our colliery investment is a very abnormal feature. I don't think it has ever happened before, and the long duration of the drought in Queensland is, I hope, another abnormal feature. The directors, therefore, had no hesitation in utilizing £20,000 of the reserve fund to help the revenue. The reserve fund still remains at £100,000, which is a substantial reserve, but I hope the time may come when we shall be able to replace the £20,000 now taken from the reserve.

AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

With this £20,000, and the amount brought forward of £2,285, we have available for distribution £38,824. The interim dividend absorbed £16,000, and we now recommend a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, which absorbs £20,000, and gives a total dividend for the year of 4s. 6d. per share, free of tax, which is rather more than 5s. 8d., subject to tax, or over 5¼ per cent. on the capital of the company. In these times, when one constantly reads of powerful concerns which paid good dividends in the past being now unable to pay any dividend or greatly reduced dividends, I think the shareholders should not be dissatisfied at getting about 5¼ per cent., although naturally no one likes to get a reduced dividend.

You will notice that the auditors give their certificate subject to the value of the shares in Hebburn Colliery. That reservation is quite a reasonable one. It is difficult to put an immediate value on the Hebburn shares. The colliery has in the past paid good dividends, but when a total strike takes place naturally these shares are almost unsaleable. Now that work has been resumed there seems no reason why Hebburn should not again make good profits and the shares become a valuable asset.

It should be borne in mind that against any depreciation in the Hebburn shares we have a very substantial surplus value over the book value in our estates and properties account, and though there was at the date of the balance-sheet some depreciation in our other investments there has been a subsequent appreciation which, I think, wipes out that depreciation. I have nothing further to say about the results of last year.

CURRENT YEAR

Now I am not going to make any prophecies about the current year. I can give you some satisfactory facts and you must draw your own inferences. The rainfall up to the end of May for the Queensland stations is set out in the report and is an excellent rainfall. Since the date of the report we have had news of good rains at Warrah and that is very satisfactory.

The wool clip at Corona and Bladensburg shows an increase of nearly 1,000 bales. We don't yet know the amount of the wool clip at Warrah, but we have no reason to suppose it will be less. Unfortunately the price of wool is still very low.

At Headingly we shall have to spend a considerable sum in purchasing cattle, which we hope will prove a remunerative expenditure. Cattle should do well, as there is said to be a shortage of beef in the world. Unfortunately, owing to the world-wide depression, the purchasing power of the consumer has decreased greatly, and this has affected the demand for beef. I am glad to say that there has been a substantial reduction of wages in Queensland, and I see in *The Times* this morning that shearers' wages have been reduced by arbitration by 20 per cent. all over Australia other than Queensland. That is a material relief.

The colliery has commenced working again, but I do not anticipate much from the six months' working which remains in the current year.

COMPANY'S LEASES

Nothing further has transpired about the resumption by the Government of part of Warrah. I imagine that no State in Australia is at the moment keen to find the funds necessary to buy a large block of land, but I believe that, having given notice to resume, the Government is bound to purchase.

Our leases of Corona and Bladensburg are running out, the lease of Highfields, whose area was about 38,400 acres, and which was worked with Corona, ran out in June, 1928, but we have been granted a pastoral lease of Highfields for 10 years from October 1, 1929. I may add that the total capital expenditure on Highfields had been provided and was written off at the expiration of the lease.

The lease of Buruda, part of the Bladensburg holding, expired in December, 1929, and the capital expenditure on this block was then entirely written off. An extension of the lease of this holding of 154,560 acres has been given to June 30, 1933.

We have got an extension of the Headingly leases, which expire in 1947 and 1948, until the end of 1949. This sounds like a very short extension, but it is the longest period that can be given in 1929.

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

You will all have read of the financial difficulties under which Australia is suffering at present. Most of you know the causes of these difficulties. I referred to them and the possible remedies at some length when addressing the shareholders of the Bank of Australasia some weeks ago, and I don't think you will want me to repeat myself. These difficulties will, I hope, be surmounted, and they may prove a blessing in the long run if they teach Australia to be less extravagant in her public expenditure, and to reduce her costs of production. A serious difficulty at present is the exchange difficulty, which makes it very expensive to transfer funds from Australia to London. Fortunately the Australian Agricultural Company is not hit by the exchange difficulties. We remit our funds in the shape of bales of wool, which are sold and paid for in London.

Mr. Holloway, who has been in charge of our Warrah Estate since July, 1919, has resigned to take up another appointment. We were sorry to lose him, but, if the Government resumes a large part of Warrah, the balance of the estate would not be large enough to require the services of a man of Mr. Holloway's experience and capacity.

I don't think, ladies and gentlemen, that there is anything else to mention to-day, and I now move the adoption of the report.

Mr. FREDERICK LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDEND AND INCOME-TAX

The CHAIRMAN moved "That a dividend of 2s. 6d. a share, free of income-tax, be declared and that the same be made payable on Friday, July 18, 1930."

Mr. FREDERICK LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that he would like to mention that when shareholders received their dividend warrants they would notice on the counterfoils that income-tax was deducted at the full rate of 4s. 6d. There might be some Dominion income-tax relief which had not been agreed with the authorities yet. If they did obtain that relief shareholders would receive a new counterfoil which they could substitute for the old one.

The retiring members of the court, Mr. Frederick Livingstone-Learmonth and Mr. John Sanderson, were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Whinney, Smith and Whinney, were reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. James Henry and his staff in Australia, and to Mr. Smith and his staff in London, for their services during the past year, said he was sure that the sympathies of shareholders would go out to Mr. Henry and his staff on having to contend with the difficulties experienced during the past few years which were absolutely out of their power to prevent. He hoped in the future there would be some ray of sunshine for them—not too much sun, of course. They would appreciate very much a vote of thanks from the meeting.

Mr. WYNDHAM GIBBES seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. F. HAWKINS, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his interesting speech, said that it showed that he understood the company's position thoroughly and could explain it to the shareholders in a very able way. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said he and his colleagues appreciated the vote very much, especially as it came at a time when they had to report a reduced dividend, but in a company like theirs the causes that affected their profits were quite out of the control of the management or directors.

The proceedings then terminated.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

SUBDIVISION OF SHARES APPROVED

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Insurance Office, Limited, was held yesterday at 63, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., to consider resolutions subdividing the issued shares of £10 each, paid up to the extent of £2 10s., into £1 shares paid up to the extent of 5s.; subdividing the unissued shares of £10 into shares of £1, and making consequential alterations in the Articles.

The HON. SIR WILLIAM H. GOSCHEN, K.B.E. (the chairman), in moving the resolutions for the subdivision of shares, said:—Gentlemen,—For some time past we have felt that the high market value of the shares tended to restrict active dealings in them, and we hold the view that the freer the market for the shares the greater will be the advantage both to the office and to the shareholders. In these circumstances, after mature consideration, we have decided to submit to you the resolutions set out in the notice convening the meeting.

Certain of our shareholders have for some time past been urging us to take this step, and there is no doubt that our proposals have the approval of many of our larger shareholders. One shareholder, it is true, has expressed himself as unfavourable to any subdivision of the shares, and two shareholders have intimated to us the view that the subdivision suggested goes too far. But while it is, of course, the desire of the board to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, I can assure you that the proposals before you have the unanimous recommendation of the members of your board.

Mr. F. CHAPLIN (deputy-chairman) seconded the resolutions, and they were carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in next moving a resolution to alter Articles 58 and 60 respectively by substituting the words "one hundred" for the word "ten" where it occurs, said:—This will mean that every member present at a general meeting in person or by proxy shall have at a poll one vote for every 100 shares held instead of for every 10 shares as at present, and that a member holding less than 100 shares is not entitled to vote at a poll. The amendment to Article No. 68 will provide that the qualification for a director shall be the holding of at least 1,000 shares instead of 100 shares as hitherto.

This resolution was duly seconded and also unanimously carried.

BERTAM CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY

HELPFUL FORWARD CONTRACTS

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Bertam Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, London.

Mr. A. P. HADOW (the chairman and managing director) said that the production of rubber showed a substantial increase as compared with previous years, but it would have been all the more gratifying if it had been accompanied by some stability in the price of the raw material. The larger production had had the effect of reducing the cost per lb., which was satisfactory, but the position in regard to realization of the crop was not so satisfactory. The year under review had shown a fairly regular fall in the price of rubber, and, in the circumstances, he thought they might congratulate themselves on having secured the fairly good average price for all grades of rubber of 8¾d. per lb. This was to some extent due to forward contracts, under which about one-quarter of the crop was sold.

Dealing with the financial results, the chairman said that they had an available balance of £45,841, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. had already been paid, and a final distribution at the same rate was now recommended. The amount carried forward was increased by about £4,000. In normal times, and in view of the company's satisfactory financial position, they might perhaps have felt justified in recommending a larger final dividend, encroaching somewhat on the amount brought forward for that purpose, but in view of the difficult conditions with which the industry was now faced shareholders would realize that it would not have been prudent to recommend a larger dividend. As to the future, the profits for the current year were, of course, dependent upon the average price they would be able to get for their rubber. On this point shareholders would be glad to hear that they had sold about 300 tons of rubber (about one-fifth of the estimated crop for the year) at an average price of about 8¾d. per lb. for delivery over the next six months. Those contracts would be of some assistance in keeping up the average sale price.

The report was unanimously adopted.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 15.—The market opened firm at an advance of 1 to 1½, gave way slightly during the day, and closed with all positions 1 higher. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 38 (37); Dec., 35 (34); March, 34 (33); May, 33¼ (32½). Yesterday's sales, nil.

SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES

ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR

The THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the South African Breweries, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Jul 22	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day	July 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Price	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	53⅝ 56	.. ..
89⅝ 81⅞	Do. 4%	88⅛ 89⅝	.. ..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	103⅞ 104⅛	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4½%	101¼ 102⅛	+⅛
91⅝ 82½	Funding Loan, 4%	91¼ 91⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	91¼ 91⅜	+⅛
95½ 90	Do., 5m. Bds.	95⅛ 95⅜	.. ..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	79¼ 79⅝	.. ..
100 93	Do., 4½%	99⅛ 99½	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 4%	99¼ 99⅝	+⅛
101⅜ 97⅜	Treas. Bds., 5% 39-85	101¼ 101⅜	.. ..
100 96½	Do., 4½% 30-92	100¼ 100⅜	.. ..
98⅝ 94⅞	Do., 4% 32-44	100⅛ 100⅜	.. ..
97⅛ 93⅛	Do., 4% 31-33	100 100¼	.. ..
60¼ 56	Irish Land, 2½%	58⅛ 59¼	.. ..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	63¼ 64	.. ..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	63¼ 64⅜	.. ..
64¼ 60	Do., 2½%	63¼ 63⅝	.. ..
266 239	Bank of England	257 259	.. ..
80⅞ 77¼	Bank of England, 3%	82 84	.. ..
71⅛ 60	Bank of Ireland	257 259	+1
61¼ 50½	Do., 5%	61½ 62½	-¼
61½ 54	Do., 4%	52½ 53½	-¼
101⅞ 94	Do., 3½%	43 45	.. ..
92¾ 80¼	Do., 3%	100 100¼	.. ..
109 103⅞	Do., 2½%	55 56	.. ..
66⅜ 60	Sudan, 6% 39-73	85 86	.. ..
76¼ 70	Ldn. City 3%	107 108	.. ..
76¼ 70	Do., 2½%	63½ 64½	.. ..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5%	76 ..	.. ..
104¼ 100	Do., 4% 40-60	102½ 103½	.. ..
63¼ 59	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½ 103½	.. ..
67 58¾	Met. Water, "B"	66¼ 67¼	.. ..
85⅛ 81	Do., A	84 ..	.. ..
73½ 67½	Met. Cons., 3%	66 66	.. ..
64 58	Do., 2½%	86 87	.. ..
.. ..	Pr. of Lond., 3%	73 74	.. ..
85¼ 76¼	Do., A	80½ 81⅜	.. ..
100⅜ 93	Do., 4% "B"	80¾ 81⅜	.. ..
.. ..	Do., 4½%	96 97	.. ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% 31-41	99¼ 100¼	.. ..
99¼ 90⅛	Do., 5% 45-75	89¼ 89¾	.. ..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% 40-60	91 91½	.. ..
85¼ 78¾	Do., 3½% 30-50	85⅛ 85⅝	.. ..
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4% 16-36	95⅜ 95⅝	.. ..
91⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% 29-49	83¼ 83¾	.. ..
91⅜ 108½	G.Cst., 3½% 33-13	82¼ 82¾	.. ..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% 45-75	101⅛ 101⅜	.. ..
85¼ 81⅜	N.S.W., 5% 45-65	86¼ 86⅝	.. ..
76¼ 72⅛	Do., 4% 34-44	84⅛ 85	.. ..
88 83½	N.S.W., 3½% 20-49	76¼ 76¾	.. ..
77 69¼	Do., 3% 03-53	86¼ 86¾	.. ..
94¾ 90⅛	Do., 4% 1935-45	67½ 67⅞	.. ..
92¾ 88¼	Do., 3½% 47-57	90¾ 91¼	.. ..
102 ..	Do., 3% 45-65	84¼ 84¾	.. ..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% 45-65	101¼ 101⅝	.. ..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% 45-65	96 96½	.. ..
88¾ 82¼	Do., 4% 43-63	94½ 95	.. ..
88¾ 82¼	Do., 3½% 43-63	84½ 85	.. ..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	80⅛ 81	.. ..
104⅛ 99⅛	Nig., 5% 47-57	102⅛ 103	.. ..
100 85	Qd. 5% 40-60	87¼ 88¼	.. ..
84 75¾	Do., 4% 40-60	87¼ 87¾	.. ..
104¼ 98¼	Do., 4% 40-50	75¼ 75¾	.. ..
90 81½	S. Aust., 5% 45-75	99½ 100	.. ..
93⅜ 89	Do., 4% 43-63	86½ 87	.. ..
102¾ 97¼	S.Aust.5% 45-75	87½ 88¼	.. ..
85⅛ 79½	S.Rd., 5% 34-49	101¼ 101¾	.. ..
99⅛ 89	Tasm., 3½% 1940	79 80	.. ..
79¼ 70	Vict., 5% 45-75	87¾ 88¼	.. ..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% 20-45	87¾ 88¼	.. ..
81¾ 72	Do., 4% 42-62	70⅛ 71	.. ..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up price July 7	Name of Security	Closing Price	Rise or Fall
87 ..	Arg., 4% Rescission	85½ 86½	.. ..
91¾ ..	Do., 4% 1900	60 61	.. ..
92¾ ..	Do. Port Cap. 5%	92½ 93¼	.. ..
101 ..	Austrian, 4%	100½ 101⅜	.. ..
102¼ ..	Belgian, 7%	110½ 111¼	-¼
92¼ ..	Berlin (City of) 6%	92 93	.. ..
57 ..	Brazil, 4% 1889	45½ 47½	+½
61½ ..	Do., 4% Rescission	38 ..	.. ..
74½ ..	Do., 5% 1913	57½ 58½	.. ..
85 ..	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	72 73	.. ..
57¼ ..	Do., 6½% 1927	80 81	.. ..
80 ..	Buenos Aires 3½%	55¾ 57¾	.. ..
95⅛ ..	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	.. ..
88⅛ ..	Chile, 6% 1926	95½ 97½	.. ..
105 ..	Do., 5% 1911	88 90	.. ..
97½ ..	Do., 5% 1922	104 106	.. ..
81½ ..	Chinese, 5% 1896	97 98	.. ..
50 ..	Do., 4½% 1898	81 82	.. ..
59 ..	Do., 5% 1912	57 59	.. ..
50 ..	Do., 5% 1913	57½ 58½	.. ..
21 ..	Do., Shanghai-Nan., 5%	47 50	.. ..
27 ..	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	17 22	.. ..
27 ..	Do., Hukuang 5%	17 22	.. ..
1101⅛ ..	Czechoslovakia, 8%	107½ 108½	.. ..
79¼ ..	Egyptian Unified	75 77	+½
26⅛ ..	French, 4%	72½ 73	.. ..
20¾ ..	Do., 4% 1925	20¾ 21¼	.. ..
105¾ ..	Midl. 6%	20¾ 20⅞	.. ..
106¼ ..	Nord, 5%	105¼ 106¼	.. ..
106¼ ..	Orleans, 5%	105¼ 106¼	.. ..
107¼ ..	P.L.M., 6%	107¼ 108¼	.. ..
107¼ ..	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106 107	.. ..
106 ..	German, 7%	106 109	+¼
59 ..	Greek Monopoly, 4%	57 60	.. ..
79 ..	Do., 5% 1914	78 80	.. ..
92¾ ..	Do., Refugee	101½ 102½	.. ..
102¾ ..	Do., 6% Stabilisation	91¼ 92¼	.. ..
18 ..	Hungarian, 7½%	103 103	.. ..
101¼ ..	Italian, 3½%	37¾ ..	.. ..
74 ..	Do., Old Consol. "B"	18 ..	.. ..
91 ..	Japan, 4½%	101 102	.. ..
101½ ..	Do., 5% 1907	74 75	.. ..
90¼ ..	Do., 6% 1924	91 92	-¼
18¼ ..	Mexican, 5%	100* ..	.. ..
77 ..	Do., 4%	77 77	.. ..
90 ..	Polish, 8% 1928	89 91	.. ..
45½ ..	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	-½
45¼ ..	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	43½ 44½	.. ..
2¾ ..	Russian, 4% 1889	2¾ 3	.. ..
3 ..	Do., 5% 1906	2½ 3	.. ..
102½ ..	Siamese, 6%	5 4	.. ..
17 ..	Turkish, 4% Unified	10 11	.. ..
65½ ..	Uruguay, 5½%	65½ 66½	.. ..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

81½ ..	Great Western	80¾ 81½	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	87¼ 81¼*	-¼
— ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	99 100	.. ..
— ..	Do., 5% Pref.	96 97	.. ..
45¼ ..	L. Mid. and Scottish	44¼ 45	-¼
— ..	Do., 4% Deb.	79¼ 80¼	.. ..
— ..	Do., 4% Gtd.	76 77	.. ..
— ..	Do., 4% Pref.	76 77	.. ..
8½ ..	L. and N. East., Def.	8 8⅛	.. ..
25¼ ..	Do., Pref.	23½ 24½	-⅛
— ..	Do., 5% Deb.	56 57	.. ..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	71¼ 72¼	.. ..
— ..	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	62¼ 63¼	.. ..
— ..	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	49¼ 50¼	.. ..
65 ..	Metropolitan	65½ 66½	.. ..
77 ..	Met., Dist.	77½ 78½	.. ..
28 ..	Southern, Def.	27¾ 28¾	.. ..
70 ..	Do., Pref.	67¾ 68¾	.. ..
.. ..	Do., 4% Deb.	79¾ 80¾	.. ..
.. ..	Do., 5% Gtd.	98½ 99½	+½
.. ..	Do., 5% Pref.	91 92	.. ..
24/3 ..	Underground, 4%	24½ 24¾	.. ..
.. ..	Do., Income	104½ 106	.. ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

76 ..	Antofagasta, Cons.	74 76	.. ..
— ..	Argentine Gt. West.	74½ 76½	.. ..
— ..	Argentine N. Eastn.	28½ 30½	.. ..
89 ..	B.A. Gt. Southern	87¼ 89¼	+1
79½ ..	B.A. and Pacific	77¾ 79¼	+1
69 ..	B.A. Western	65½ 67½	+1
193 ..	Canadian Pacific	192½ 193½	.. ..
70 ..	Central Argentine	68½ 69½	+1
76½ ..	Central Uruguay	75½ 77½	.. ..
16 ..	Cordoba Central	17¼ 18¼	.. ..
37 ..	Do., 2nd Pref.	22 24	.. ..
78 ..	Costa Rica	31½ 32½	.. ..
.. ..	Entre Rios	76½ 78½	.. ..
.. ..	Int. Cent. America	16 22	.. ..
41½ ..	Leopoldina	40½ 41½	+½
7½ ..	Mexican, 1st Pref.	4 8	.. ..
4 ..	Nitrate (Bearer)	7 8	.. ..
168 ..	San Paulo	163 165	+2
12 ..	United of Havana	8½ 10½	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7	-1/16	Lloyds, A.	62/41/2*	-11d
Alexanders	51/6*	.. ..	Martins	61/6	.. ..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	.. ..	Mers. Ind. C.	17/3	-1/16
Ch. of Aust.	11⅜	-1/16	Midland, £1	74/6*	.. ..
B. Ld.&S.A.	9/6	.. ..	Do., £12	..	.. ..
Bk. of Mtl.	60	.. ..	(£2 10s. Pd.)	91*	.. ..
Bk.of N.S.W.	55	.. ..	National	37*	.. ..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6	.. ..	Nat. Dis. B	37*	.. ..
Barclays, A.	71/8*	.. ..	Nat. Egypt	29¾	.. ..
Do., B.	55/6*	.. ..	Nat. India	42 ..	.. ..
B. Overseas	27/6*	.. ..	Nat.Prov.£4	15¾*	.. ..
Can. Cons.	50	.. ..	Nat. Prov.	60	.. ..
Char. India	17½	.. ..	Do., A.	15¼	.. ..
District	8¾	.. ..	Un. of Aust.	10½	.. ..
Eng. S. & A.	3*	.. ..	Un. Discount	9¼*	+⅛
Hambros	35¾	-⅛	Westminster	78/6*	.. ..
Hongkong	107	-½	Do., £1	50/0*	.. ..
			Wms.Dens.A	38/0*	-3d

INSURANCE

Alliance New	18¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	18¼	+⅛
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phœnix, f.p.	13¾	.. ..
Britannic	42¾	..	Prudential	22	.. ..
Com. Un.	22⅛	..	Do., "B"	38/6	.. ..
Eagle Star	10⅞	-⅛	Royal	77⅛	.. ..
Empl'rs Liab.	71/0	.. ..	R. Exchange	57⅛	.. ..
Gen. Accdt.	14¼	.. ..	Scottish, "A"	15⅜	.. ..
Guardian	10	.. ..	Sun ..	70/6	.. ..
Ldn. and L.	27½	.. ..	Sun Insur.	38⅛	.. ..
Ldn. Assur.	9½	.. ..	Sun Life	52¼	.. ..
N. Brit.& M.	32½	-⅛	Y'sh'r(50/-)	61¼	.. ..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	16/6*	-6d	Engl. Cotton	1¼	.. ..
Bleachers	16/6*	.. ..	Fine Spinners	22/6	.. ..
Borax, Def.	10/0	.. ..	Hoyle, J.	3/6	.. ..
Brad. Dyers	22/5	-3d	Impl. Chem.	21/10½	+1½d
Brit.Celanese	12/9	.. ..	Do., Deld.	6/6	.. ..
Do. 2nd Pf.	10/0	.. ..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	.. ..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	.. ..	Linen Thread	11/6*	.. ..
Brit. Extn.	4/6	.. ..	Lister	13/6	.. ..
Calico Print.	8/9	-3d	Patons & B.	20/9	+3d
Cas. Celanese	2	.. ..	Pryland	16/3	+3d
C'tw'e Amer.	2¼	-⅛	Sals. Union	1⅛	.. ..
Coats	60/6	.. ..	Salts (S'th'rn)	2/6	.. ..
Cook, Son	8/3	-3d	Snia Viscosa	17½	+1½d
Courtaulds	2⅛	.. ..	Wardle&Dav	1⅝	.. ..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	25/0	.. ..	Hydro Elec.	4¾	+¼
Atlas	25/9	.. ..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	.. ..
BarcelonaTn	54½	+½	Metro. Elec.	40/6	.. ..
B'mouth&Pl.	41⅝	+⅝	Mex. Lt.Com.	71	-1
Braz. Tract.	41⅜	+⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76	.. ..
Brit. Insuld.	75/6	+6d	Mid.Countie	27/6	.. ..
Brush Elec.	117	.. ..	N'ton&Kbo.	22/0	-3d
Calender's	99/0	-1/0	Perak River	10/0	.. ..
City of Lond.	3/3	.. ..	Siemens	22/0	.. ..
County Lond	45/6	.. ..	Tyneg. Const.	18	.. ..
English Elec.	16/0	+1/0	Vic. Falls	3⅛	+⅛
Elec. Rly.	50/9	+3d	Whitehall,Pf.	24 4/2	-11d
Mexico Tram.	9/9	.. ..	Yorkshire	51/9	.. ..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/0	.. ..	Hydro Elec.	4¾	+¼
Atlas	25/9	.. ..	Johnson&Ph.	36/0	.. ..
BarcelonaTn	54½	+½	Metro. Elec.	40/6	.. ..
B'mouth&Pl.	41⅝	+⅝	Mex. Lt.Com.	71	-1
Braz. Tract.	41⅜	+⅜	Do., 1st Pf.	76	.. ..
Brit. Insuld.	75/6	+6d	Mid.Countie	27/6	.. ..
Brush Elec.	117	.. ..	N'ton&Kbo.	22/0	-3d
Calender's	99/0	-1/0	Perak River	10/0	.. ..
City of Lond.	3/3	.. ..	Siemens	22/0	.. ..
County Lond	45/6	.. ..	Tyneg. Const.	18	.. ..
English Elec.	16/0	+1/0	Vic. Falls	3⅛	+⅛
Elec. Rly.	50/9	+3d	Whitehall,Pf.	24 4/2	-11d
Mexico Tram.	9/9	.. ..	Yorkshire	51/9	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & F. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob.	41⅝	-1/32
Ass.Dent.Dr.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0	.. ..
Appollinaris	8/0	..	Int. Nickel	25¾	+⅜
Asd. Cement	24/0	..	Kreuger & T.	28⅞	.. ..
Bovril, Def.	39/0	-11d	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅞	.. ..
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do., Def'rre	6⅛	-⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅞	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/0	.. ..
Brit.& S.Pac.	14/0	-1/0	Liverpool Nit.	8/0	.. ..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/6	.. ..
Brit. Oil Cake	30/6	..	Manbré&G.Df.	15/0	.. ..
Brit. Port.Can	2¾	..	Marconi Mar.	11⅝	+1/32
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can.	2⅛	.. ..
Cash&W. "B"	11	-⅛	Mather & P.	2⅛	.. ..
Do., 7½% "A"	25	..	Nairn, M.& O.	2⅜	+1/16
Do. 5½% Pf.	77	..	New Tam'g'l	19/6	-6d
Carreras "A"	89⅛	+⅛	P. & O., Def.	45/3	+3d
Col. Graph.	3¾	+⅛	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	.. ..
Crittall	24/0	..	Pinchin, J'son	43/3	.. ..
Cr.&Bl., Pf.	11/0	..	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	.. ..
Cunard St'm'p	19/6	+1d	Royal Mail	22½	.. ..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/9	..	Sm.&Airy Mf.	6/6	.. ..
E.Readyfit. B.	15/7½	-3d	Sth. Met. Gas	105	.. ..
Finlay, Jas.	4	..	Spillers	19/0	.. ..
Furness, W.	33/3	+3d	Swed.Match. B	15¼	.. ..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/3	..	Tarapaca&Nit.	7/6	.. ..
Gaumont Pr.	12/3	-1d	Turner & N'll.	31½	-1d
Globe Tel.	15⅛	-1	Utd. Dairies	31 1/2	-11d
Gramophone	31½	-1/32	Un. Molasses	2⅝	.. ..
Harrisons&C.	5⅝	..	Unilever	21⅜	-3d
Imp.Con.Gas	345	+5	Utd. Tob.(8.)	31⅝	.. ..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	-6d	Wall Paper D.	47/3	.. ..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	4/3	..	Howard & B.	1½	.. ..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert	32/6	.. ..
Baldwins	2/6	-3d	Pease & Ptns	2/4½	.. ..
Bentall	8/0	-1d	Platt Bros.	9/0	.. ..
B.S.A.	9/3	..	Powell, Duff	9/0	.. ..
Bolsover	14/9	..	Richds, West	2/9	-1d
Brown(John)	3/6	..	Ruston & H.	5/9	+3d
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	S. Spekman	3/0	.. ..
Consett	1/3	..	Staveley	19/0	.. ..
Cory (Wm.)	56/6	-3d	Stew.&L.Def.	24/1½	+1d
Dorman Long	4 4½	-1d	S. Durham	21/3	.. ..
Ebbw Vale	1/0	..	Swan, Hunter	19/9	.. ..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Tata, Deb.	67½	.. ..
Hadfields	27/9	..	Thomas, R.	2 4½	.. ..
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½	..	Vickers	7/6	.. ..
Hopkinson	31/3	..	Weardale, Df.	17/6	-6d
			Yk.Am.A&D	7/0	.. ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5-)	24/3	..	National Bus	24/3	.. ..
Dennis Bros.	40/6	-6d	Rolls-Royce	43/3	.. ..
Ford	65/0	+1/0	Rover	8/0	.. ..
Guy Motors	15/3	..	Singer	25/9	-6d
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0	.. ..
Imp.Airways	24/0	+3d	Smith, S.,Df.	3/6	.. ..
Leyland	70/9	-3d	Thornycroft	60/6	-3d
Lucas, J.	70/0	..	Till. & Brit.	42/6	.. ..
Morris, Pf.	21/9	-1/0	Till. Stevens	10/3	.. ..
Napier, D.	11/3	-1d	Tilling, T.	4⅝	+1/16

BREWERIES

Ind. Coope	65/6	+1/3	Mysore	10/0	.. ..
Mnux	37/0	+3d	Nat. Mining	0/6	.. ..
Mitch's & B.	57/6	+6d	Nundydroog	15/3	.. ..
S. African	62/0	+6d	Oorgum	5/3	.. ..
Taylor Wlkr.	37/3	+6d	Patino	4	.. ..
Threlfalls	55/6	..	Rio Tinto	34⅝	+⅛
Walker P.&C	16/0	-6d	Rus. A.Cons.	0/4½	.. ..
Watney, Def.	65/6	+3d	Sudan Gov't.	7/9*	.. ..
			St. J. Del Rey	16/9	.. ..
			San Francisco	14/6	+6d
			S.Amer. Cpr.	1/3	.. ..
			Sulphide	10/6	.. ..
			Tharsis	5⅛	.. ..
			Tiptond	5/3	.. ..
			Wilfina	17/6	.. ..
			Zinc Corp.	17⅛	.. ..
			Do., Pref.	24⅛	.. ..

* Ex dividend

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	18/0	..	Lewis, Ptd.	46/3	.. ..
Army & N.	38/9	..	Lipton	6/7½	.. ..
Barker	60/0	..	Lyons, "A"	41⅝	+1/16
Boots Pure D	9/6*	-1/16	Maple	28½	.. ..
Carlton	51/6	-6d	Map.& Webb	11⅜	+3d
Debenhams	8/0	..	Mayfair Def.	5 7½	.. ..
Frodk. Hotels	11 4½	..	Savoy Hotel	31/6	+3d
Gordon Hths.	12 10½	+1d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	.. ..
Harrods	60/0	-3d	Smart Bros.	11¼	.. ..
Hart'ds(B.A.)	15/0	-1d	Sotcher&P10/0	16/6	.. ..
Home&C.A'd	15/0	-1d	Waring & G.	22/6	.. ..
Internat. Tea	24/0	-1d	Whiteley	49/6	.. ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv	54/0	-1/0	Balgety	9½	.. ..
Arg.Sthn.Ld	20/0	..	Forrestal	14/0	.. ..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr. Mt.	28/3	.. ..
Aust.Mercf.p	6½	..	Hudsons B.	31/6*	.. ..
B. N. Borneo	6/6	..	Kasala Cot.	6/6	.. ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	95	.. ..
Co.dova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2⅜	.. ..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	11/9	-3d	L. Asiatic	3/9	.. ..
An.-Dut.-th.	26/6	-3d	Lanadron	1	.. ..
An.-Java	2/1½	..	Malacca	1	.. ..
An.-Malay	1	-⅛	Malayalam	20/0	.. ..
Bah Lias	1/16	..	Mendaris	1	.. ..
Bajoe Kikkel	1/16	..	Merlimau	1/1	-1/64
Batu Tiga	18/9	..	Pataling	1/1	-1/64
Bertam Cons.	3/3	..	Perak	2/1½	-1d
Bukit Mert'm	2/1½	-1d	Rembah Jebel	20/0	.. ..
Castlefield	4/7½	..	Rubber Tst.	30/3	-6d
Cons. Malay	4/0	..	Sarawak	1/16	.. ..
Duff Devt.	1	..	Selangor Un.	1/6	.. ..
E. Asiatic	1/7½	-1d	Semnah	1⅛	.. ..
Grand Cent.	13/6	-3d	Sialang	1	.. ..
Guis Kaiump	15/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1	.. ..
Highlands	1⅛	-1/16	Sum. Para	2/3	.. ..
Java United	2/6	..	Tandjong	3/6	.. ..
Jugra&Carey	13/0	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	.. ..
Kapar Para	1	..	Telogerreh	1/16	.. ..
Kuala Lump.	1/16	..	Serdang	3/0	-1d
Lahu	30/0	-1/3	U. Sim. B'l'y	2⅜	.. ..
Lanadron	1/16	..	U. Sumatra	1/7½	.. ..
Linggi	15/16	-1/32	U. Tennang	1/4½	-1d
			Vallambrosa	9/9	-3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	19¼	-¼	East'n Prod.	3/3	.. ..
An.-Ceylon	1⅜	..	Empire	11/16*	.. ..
Assam Co.	1⅜	..	Gairlia	44/0	.. ..
Assam Frost.	1⅜	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜	-1/32
Bagaw'tawa	2½	..	Jhanzie	2½	.. ..
Brahmap'tra	2⅝	..	Jokai	2½	-⅛
Brit. Indian	2⅝	..	Jorehaut	3⅜	.. ..
Budla Beta	3⅝	..	Lanka Plant.	3/6	.. ..
Carolina	2/6*	..	Lebanon	4	.. ..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜	-1/32	Lungia	10/9	-1/0
Chargola	8/4½	..	Makum	1⅜	.. ..
Chubwa	2⅜	..	Nedeem	1¾	+1/16
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/16	..	New Dimbula	5⅛	.. ..
Darjeeling	2⅛	..	NuwaraEliya	5¼	.. ..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜	..	Pabokgas	4⅛	.. ..
Deundi	14/9	..	Scot. T. & T.	57/0	-3d
Dooars	2⅜	..	singlo	43/3*	.. ..
Doom Dooma	3⅛	..	Travancore	2⅛	.. ..
East'n Assam	3⅜	..	Upper Assam	1¾	.. ..

OIL

Lobitos	1¼	..	Mex. Eagle	12/0*	-11d
Do., Def.	6/3	..	Do., Pf.	12/6*	.. ..
Rhod. Cons. B	13	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1½	+1/16
Rhod. Tr. Cos.	1½	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1½	.. ..
Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1½	..	Roan Antel.	1½	.. ..
Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1½	..	Selukwe	3/0	.. ..
Roan Antel.	1½	..	Shamva	1/0	-9d
Selukwe	3/0	..	Tanganyika Con.	11/16	+⅛
Shamva	1/0	-9d	Wankie Col.	21/0	+1d
Tanganyika Con.	11/16	+⅛	Zambesia Ex.	11/2	.. ..
Wankie Col.	21/0	+1d			
Zambesia Ex.	11/2	.. ..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/4½	..	Pahang	7/3	+3d
Bangrin	1⅛	..	Petaling	10/0	.. ..
Gopeng	2*	..	Renong	20/0	.. ..
Hong-kong	15/3*	..	Siamese	9/9	.. ..
Idris	6/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	11/6	.. ..
Ipoh	16/9	..	Sthn. Perak	11/16	.. ..
Kampar Mal.	14/0	..	Sungei Best	8/3	.. ..
Kamunting	9/9	..	Tavoy	5/1½	-11d
London Tin	15/0	-3d	Tekka Taip.	16/3	.. ..
Malayan	18/6	..	Tronoh	15/6*	.. ..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅛	-⅛	Nat. Mining	0/6	.. ..
Balaghât	2/0	..	Nundydroog	15/3	.. ..
BaseMet. Min	9/0	..	Oorgum	5/3	.. ..
Bkn. H. Prop.	15/7½	+1d	Patino	4	.. ..
Do., North	2⅜	..	Rio Tinto	34⅝	+⅛
Do., South	1 1/16	-⅛	Rus. A.Cons.	0/4½	.. ..
Burma Corp.	10/9	..	Sn.&Afr.Mf.	6/6	.. ..
Cent. P. Mng.	2⅜	..	Sta G'tridis	7/9*	.. ..
Champion R.	6/9	..	St. J. Del Rey	16/9	.. ..
East Pool. Pf.	1/9	..	San Francisco	14/6	+6d
Ele. Rhos.	2⅜	..	S.Amer. Cpr.	1/3	.. ..
Ele. Rhos. P.	1 1/16	..	Sulphide	10/6	.. ..
L'ves, & Star	12/0	..	Tharsis	5⅛	.. ..
Min. Sepn.	6½	..	Tiptond	5/3	.. ..
Mining Corp.	4/6	..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

North Brit. and Mercantile, £32/8/2A 32½ ½ ¼
Northern, 125
Prudential, "A," 22½
Do., "B," 88/6 /3 /4½ -/9½ /3 9/-
Royal Exchange, 5/7½ £5/16/6 £5/15/10½
Royal, 75½††† 6/-
Scottish Un. and Nat., "A," 15¼
Trade Indemnity, 12½ ½
Victory, 3/32
Yorkshire, partly pd., 6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. and Manchester, £13.6/6 £13/6/6
Prudential, New "A," fully-pd., 21¾ 11½

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alliance Invest., Defd., 201
American Inv. and Gen., Defd., 232
Anglo-American Deb. Corp., 316
Anglo-Celtic, 153½ ½
Do., 5% Pref., 85¼
Atlas Elect. and Gen., 26/- 5/6 -/10½ -/10½ 6/- -/1½ 6/-
9/9
Bankers' Invest., Defd., 216
British Assets, 21/6
Capital and Natl., 5% Deb., 92 ¼
Continental and Industl., 243 1
Do., 5½% Pref., 96½
Debenture Corpn., 5% Pref., 88½
Foreign, Amer. and Gen. Inv., 5% Deb., 96½ 7½††
Foreign and Colonial Invest., 200
Do., 5% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Forgn. Rlys. Invest., 92 90 87
Do., 5% Pref., 76¾ ½
Friars Invest., 20/-
General Investors, 317½
Globe Telegraph, 6% Pref., 10⅞ ⅛ ⅜
Govmts. Sec. and other Sec. Inv., 4½% Deb., 83¾
Industrial and Genl., 347 9
Investment Trust Corp., 4% Prefd., 74⅜ 5 3
Do., Defd., 46½
London and Colonial Invst., 5% Prefd., 83½
London and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 88
London Scottish Amer., 4% Deb., 74
London Trust Co., 76¼
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 331 3
Do., 5% Pref., 95
Merchants', 397 6
Do., 4% Pref., 71
New York and Genl., 5% Pref., 84½
Ottoman, 5% Pref., 85¼
Premier, 4½% Deb., 83½
Rubber and Tropical, 6/-
Scott. American, 4% Pref., 75
Scott. Invest., 4½% Deb., 80
Second British, 5% Deb., 94½ 2 ½
Second Consolidated, 143
Do., 5% Deb., 95½ ⅞ 96½ ⅜††
Second Lond. Scott. Amer., 108½
Second Mercantile, 157 9
Do., 5% Pref., 89½
Second Scott. Invst., 6% Pref., 103
Sthrn. Stockholders, 17/6 18/-
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 82½
U.S. and S. Amer., 250
United States Deb., 257†† 4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Deb., "A," 1970-80 (ins. at 95, pdly.-pd.), 1††† 10-4¼ dis
Monks Invest., 17/- 16/3 -/6 -/3 15/8½
Second Anglo-Celtic, 109
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Standard, 5% Pref., 19/8½
Traction and Gen. Invest., New, 25/- pm
Ud. Discount and Secs., 5% Pref., 71½†††

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/-
Babcock and Wilcox, 56/††† 5/6 -/3 -/3 -/11½ 5/-
Baldwins, 2/6
Do., 6% Pref., 94⅞
Bankers' Iron Corp., 8/- 4/-
British Assets, 21/6
Capital and Natl., 5% Deb., 92 ¼
Continental and Industl., 243 1
Do., 5½% Pref., 96½
Debenture Corpn., 5% Pref., 88½
Foreign, Amer. and Gen. Inv., 5% Deb., 96½ 7½††
Foreign and Colonial Invest., 200
Do., 5% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Forgn. Rlys. Invest., 92 90 87
Do., 5% Pref., 76¾ ½
Friars Invest., 20/-
General Investors, 317½
Globe Telegraph, 6% Pref., 10⅞ ⅛ ⅜
Govmts. Sec. and other Sec. Inv., 4½% Deb., 83¾
Industrial and Genl., 347 9
Investment Trust Corp., 4% Prefd., 74⅜ 5 3
Do., Defd., 46½
London and Colonial Invst., 5% Prefd., 83½
London and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 88
London Scottish Amer., 4% Deb., 74
London Trust Co., 76¼
Mercantile Invest. and Gen., 331 3
Do., 5% Pref., 95
Merchants', 397 6
Do., 4% Pref., 71
New York and Genl., 5% Pref., 84½
Ottoman, 5% Pref., 85¼
Premier, 4½% Deb., 83½
Rubber and Tropical, 6/-
Scott. American, 4% Pref., 75
Scott. Invest., 4½% Deb., 80
Second British, 5% Deb., 94½ 2 ½
Second Consolidated, 143
Do., 5% Deb., 95½ ⅞ 96½ ⅜††
Second Lond. Scott. Amer., 108½
Second Mercantile, 157 9
Do., 5% Pref., 89½
Second Scott. Invst., 6% Pref., 103
Sthrn. Stockholders, 17/6 18/-
Trust Union, 4½% Pref., 82½
U.S. and S. Amer., 250
United States Deb., 257†† 4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Deb., "A," 1970-80 (ins. at 95, pdly.-pd.), 1††† 10-4¼ dis
Monks Invest., 17/- 16/3 -/6 -/3 15/8½
Second Anglo-Celtic, 109
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Standard, 5% Pref., 19/8½
Traction and Gen. Invest., New, 25/- pm
Ud. Discount and Secs., 5% Pref., 71½†††

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/6
Do., 7% Pref., 20/-
Babcock and Wilcox, 56/††† 5/6 -/3 -/3 -/11½ 5/-
Baldwins, 2/6
Do., 6% Pref., 94⅞
Bankers' Invest., Defd., 216

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CONCERT FROM FRANKFURT

A concert of British music by the Frankfurt Wireless Symphony Orchestra, augmented by the Bad Homburg Kur-Orchestra conducted by Mr. Constant Lambert, will be relayed this evening from Frankfurt and broadcast from the London Regional transmitter. Miss Harriet Cohen will be the solo pianist, and the programme will consist of Boyce's Symphony No. 4 in F, Idyll, by Arthur Bliss, and Arnold Bax's Symphonic Variations for pianoforte and orchestra. At 9.40 p.m. there will be broadcast from the National station a performance of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, to be produced by Mr. Cecil Lewis. The cast will include Miss Laura Cowie, Mr. Cecil Ramage, Mr. Douglas Burbidge, Mr. Leslie Perrins, Mr. Harman Grisewood, Miss Jessie Tandy, Mr. Marcus Barron, Mr. Philip Wade, and Miss Esther Coleman.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, July 16, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—This Week in Westminster, by Lady Iveagh. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.30** :—Josephine Tucker (contralto); John Collett (tenor). **4** :—The New London Trio. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: Squire Wuncle presents A Village Hall and Institute to Little Rhubarb Green. **6** :—The Care of Dogs, 3—by Captain Cannon. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.40** :—Mozart String Quartets, played by the Kutcher String Quartet. **7-7.20** :—Impressions of Farming in New Zealand, by Mr. S. R. Whitley (Ministry of Agriculture talk). **7.25** :—Digging up the Past, 6—by Mr. Leonard Woolley.

7.45 :—The Bayan Singers (Russian folk-songs); Florence Marks, in Tenement Window, by Winifred Letts; Billy Mayerl (syncopated piano solos); Gillie Potter, comedian; Vivienne Chatterton (old English songs, with Harpsichord accompaniment, by Doris Arnold); Claude Hulbert and Enid Trevor, in some more nonsense; the J. H. Squire Celeste Octet will play without the programme. **8** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25** :—The Arctic Highway, by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. **9.40** :—Antony and Cleopatra, by William Shakespeare; arranged and produced by Cecil Lewis, with Laura Cowie, Cecil Ramage, Douglas Burbidge, Leslie Perrins, Andrew Churchman, George Ide, Cyril Nash, Harman Grisewood, Philip Cuningham, Philip Wade, Marcus Barron, Esther Coleman, Jessie Tandy, Herbert Lugg, Harald Colonna, Ben Webster, Hilda Bruce-Potter, Wilfrid Babbage, Ernest Digges, V. C. Clinton Baddeley (speaker), Special String Orchestra, conducted by Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **11.10-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Orchestra, from the Ambassador Club.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Organ Recital, by Walter S. Vale, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Margaret Lewys (contralto). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Reginald King's Orchestra; Olive Kavann (contralto); Russell Owen (tenor). **8** :—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.35** :—A Concert of British Music: The Frankfurt Wireless Symphony Orchestra, augmented by the Bad Homburg Kur-Orchestra, conducted by Constant Lambert; Harriet Cohen (pianoforte), relayed from Homburg, broadcast from Frankfurt. **9.30** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Isabella Vass (soprano). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Orchestra from the Ambassador Club.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **1.30** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Samuel Saul (baritone); Haydn Heard (violin). **4.10**:—Speech by Lord Ilkeston, followed by a commentary on The Pageant of Warwickshire, produced by Gwen Lally, devised by R. Crompton Rhodes; lyrics, Frederick C. Palmer; prologue and epilogue, John Drinkwater; director of music, Allen K. Blackall, relayed from the Grounds of Warwick Castle. **5.15** :—Children: Old Bells, a Talk, by Barbara Williams; Songs by Mary Pollock (soprano); Henry Bentley (violoncello); The Mystery of Benstone Manor, a Holiday Adventure, by Arthur Lumley. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Marian Smith (contralto); Norton Wilward (entertainer). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—News. **8.35** :—London Regional programme. **9.30** :—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin), relayed from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—See Glasgow. **4.5** :—See Glasgow. **5** :—See Gleneagles. **6** :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1-2** :—Orchestra. **4** :—Dance Music. **5** :—George Harrison White (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Captain Cannon, The Care of Dogs—3. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-4.10** :—Time Signal. **6.15** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levinson), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-2.20** :—National programme. **3.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Dorothy Bennett (soprano), relayed from the Garden Fête, in aid of the Royal Infirmary, at the Within a Nicholls Convalescent House, St. Mellons. **5.15** :—Children: Cousin Nan. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Records. **3.15** :—Gramophone Records. **4.30** :—Time. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.2** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Concert from the Works of Sullivan and Elgar. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—See Glasgow. **4.5** :—See Gleneagles. **5** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—The Octet, from Glasgow; W. M. Johnston (tenor) from Aberdeen. **5** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **6** :—Herring Fishing Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. J. S. Chisholm—Some Common Pests and Diseases. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1** :—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders' Band, conducted by Mr. Charles W. Grigg, relayed from the West End Bandstand, Morecambe. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—See Cardiff. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **3.45** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11.10** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349.8m.).

7 :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes; Weather; Exchange and Report of the Municipal Institute of Hygiene. **10.5** :—Orchestral Selections. **10.20** :—Dance Music.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—Choral Selections. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Quartet Concert.

BERLIN (Lokalzweisender) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4 :—Programme from Hamburg. **4.30** :—Recital of Schumann Songs. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Song Recital. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Light Programme—Brothers of the Hish Trio. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Talk. **8.40** :—Soprano Song Recital. **9** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6.50 :—Discussion. **7.30** :—Programme from Leipzig. **8.40** :—Reading. **9** :—A Summer Night's Dream by the Comedian Harmonists, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Gramophone Concert. **10.50** :—Tripoe Music from Hamburg.

BERNE (484m.), 1kw.—7.50 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.30** :—Time, News and Weather. **9.45** :—Reading and at 10 :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35 :—Programme from Prague. **8.50** :—See Prague. **9.30** :—Programme from Brno. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5 :—Weather, followed by Military Band Concert. **8.45** :—Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Kammerspiele:—Wireless Scenes (Frau Joseph Engel; music by Karl Scruka). **10.10** :—Time; Weather; Press Review; Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **10.40** :—Answers to Wireless Legal Questions.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Orchestral Concert. **8.30** :—See Prague. **9.30** :—Violin Concerto in G minor (Mozart). **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5 m., 1kw.—6.30 :—Trio Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Concert of Light Music:—Overture, Poet and Peasant (Suppe); Selection from Le Grand Mogol (Audran); Overture, Veronique, and Selection and Ballet Music from Veronique (Messager); Selection from Hans the Flute Player (Gaune). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7.50 :—Cabaret Concert. **9.45** :—Military Band Concert. **10.50** :—Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Hotel Royal.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7.5kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.16** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Operatic Concert:—Selection from The Girl from the Golden West (Puccini); Aria from I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); Selection from Thirteen (d'Albert); Aria from La Tosca (Puccini); Waltz from Der Rosenkavalier (R. Strauss). **9.30** :—Reading. **10** :—News and Report of the Non-Political Danish Radio Clubs. **10.20** :—Concert from the Works of Jensen.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, News and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report and Time Signal from the Warsaw Observatory. **8** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert. **10** :—Talk. **10.15** :—News. **11** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw. and CASSEL (246m., 7 :—Time and Economic Notes. **7.5** :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Dialect Programme—Frankfurt and Stuttgart. **8.15** :—From the Kurhaus, Bad Hoenburg: English Concert; Constant Lambert, London, conducting; Soloist: Harriet Cohen (Pianoforte): Symphony No. 4 in F (William Boyce, 1710-79, arr. Constant Lambert); Idyll (Arthur Bliss); The Serenade (Arthur Bliss); Symphonic Variations for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Arnold Bax); Interval; Music for Orchestra (Constant Lambert); In the Mountain Country (Moeran); Sinfonia concertante for Pianoforte and Orchestra (William Walton). **10** :—Gramophone Records. **11** :—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Metz) (372m.), 1.5kw and BREMEN (315.8m.) ; **FLENSBURG (218m.), 1.5kw and HANOVER (360m.)** ; **KIEL (232.2m.)**.—4 :—Concert. **5.30** :—Programme. **5.55** :—Talk. **6.20** :—Variety Concert. **7** :—Talks. **7.50** :—Exchange, Fruit and Vegetable Prices and Weather. **8** :—Recital from the Works of Hermann Unger. **9** :—Concert of Dances, Songs and Serenades. **10.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.50** :—Concert from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw.—After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.—7.55 a.m.** :—Time and Concert. **10.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **1.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Reading. **6.50** :—Gramophone Records. **7.10** :—Concert. **8.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **8.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7**:—Talk on Fishing. **7.5** :—Talk on Science. **7.30** :—Talk on D'Annunzio. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Orchestral Concert—Symphony in E flat (Chausson); Spring Song from Die Walkure (Wagner); Prelude and Death of Isolde from Tristan und Isolde (Wagner); Final Scene from Siegfried (Wagner). In the Intervals, at **8.45** :—Sports Review, and at **9.30** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.20 :—News. **7.35** :—Talk. **8** :—Pianoforte Recital. **8.30** :—Choral Concert. **9** :—Old Czech Music. **9.30** :—Violin Recital. **10** :—Time, News and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw. Programme relayed from Naples (**322m.**).—**8.15** :—Announcements; Sports Bulletin. **8.30** :—Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, German, and Spanish), followed by Exchange, Weather, News, Stock Exchange, and Time Signal. **9.2** :—Concert of Hungarian Music—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 (Liszt); Allegro barbaro (Bela-Bartok); Hungarian Folk Songs, by Mme. Olga Kallwoda (soprano); Introduction to The Queen of Sheba (Goldmark); Hungarian March from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz); Concerto in E flat major for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Liszt); Hungarian Songs by Mme. Olga Kallwoda (soprano); Serenade (Bela Bela-Hubay); Selections from Schwanda the Piper (Weinberger); News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM — Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVAAL (542m.).—4 :—Schools Concert. **6.30** :—Talk. **7**:—Popular Orchestral Concert. **8.55** :—Agricultural Report. **9.40** :—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m., 7:—Time Signal. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30-10** :—See Frankfurt. **10** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 6kw.—7 :—Jazz and Trio Music. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Transmission of Pictures. **7.40** :—'Cello Recital. **8** :—Exclusive Quotations. **8.15** :—Operetta Music. **9** :—Time and Concert, from the Grand Café des Américains. In the interval, at **10.15** :—North African News. **11** :—Special Weekly Transmission of Pictures.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-12 (midnight) :—Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m). INNSBRUCK (383.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (344.8m.).—7 :—Talks. **8** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **8.5** :—Talk. **9.10** :—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital, followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (600m., 1.5kw.—6.35 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programmes relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
RADIO-COLONIAL, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by ZKAD on 19.56m. from 9 p.m. to 12 (midnight).
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—12.30 p.m.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

COMMDR.—H. F. B. HANDLEY, to Victory, and in charge of Admiralty London quarters (Aug. 6); J. W. DUNFORD, to President, for duty in Operations Divn., Admiralty (Sept. 8); and H. R. SANDWICH, to President, for duty in Signal Divn., Admiralty (Sept. 15).

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—W. L. PROCTOR, to Courageous (July 16); E. M. WALKER, to Suffolk (July 20); F. W. S. GLEED, to Greenwich, and as Asst. K.H.M., Rosyth (June 30); E. C. RAYNE, to London (Aug. 11); A. M. KNAPP, to Coventry (Aug. 1), and as Flag Lieut.-Commr. to R/A. C.M. Forbes (Aug. 25); and E. H. T. HUBBARD and G. N. GRAHAM, to Canterbury (Aug. 18).

LIEUTS.—W. L. MURMANN, to Vernon (July 27), and to Dolphin (Sept. 1); G. D. ST. Q. MAREScAUX, to Resolution (Jan. 21, 1930); B. E. W. LOGAN, to Courageous (July 31); J. S. GAMON, to Curlew; M. B. LOMAS, to Stumrt; and J. NEWSHAM, to Eagle (Aug. 1); J. G. P. D. LONG, to Pembroke; V. G. D. MANSELL, to Pigmy; C. J. BLAKE, to S/M H 32; J. M. CARLESS, to S/M L 55; I. M. NICHOLAS, to S/M R 4; and J. G. D. HILL, to S/M H 44 (July 28); C. A. C. MONTGOMERY, to Danae; and J. F. C. BARKER-HAHLO, to Warspite (Aug. 6); and J. W. LINTON, to Warspite (Sept. 1).

LIEUTS. (P.O., R.A.F.).—D. R. C. HODSON, to Victory (June 17); M. T. CAWIN, to Glorious (July 14); and D. J. MARGETTS and J. BRETT, to Pembroke (July 28); and M. CURNOW, to Courageous (July 21).

SUB-LIEUTS.—D. Z. MANSFIELD, to Caledon (July 26); L. ST. G. RICH, to S/M L 25 (July 28); N. E. G. ROPER, to Ramillies; J. BOWMAN-MANIFOLD, to Wren; P. J. MILNER-BARRY, to Vega; T. H. B. SHAW, to Venetia; H. W. PARKINSON, to Curlew; A. KENNETT, to Acasta; and G. A. HELPS, to Curacoa (Aug. 1); HON. D. EDWARDES, to Effingham; and A. H. F. HUNT, to Emerald (Aug. 9); A. F. HALL, to Adventure; J. M. G. COX, to Nelson; R. F. WHINNEY, to Rodney; J. D. CLARKE, to Malaya; and J. W. S. CORBETT, to Renown (Aug. 14); and R. J. A. SARELL, to Barham (Sept. 2).

MIDSHIPMEN.—H. C. MARTELL, E. G. SAVAGE, D. F. TOWNSEND, A. DAVIES, J. G. T. WESTERN, and J. R. CARR, to Danae (Aug. 12); and A. R. CHEYNE, R. A. F. HEAD, J. P. MOSSE, P. H. WORMELL, F. C. GOODENOUGH, and P. C. HOPKINS, to Barham (Sept. 2).

ENGR. LIEUT.-COMMS.—W. A. HOWARTH, to Iron Duke (July 28).

LIEUTS. (E.).—J. G. HILL, to President, as Asst. Engnr. Overseer, Midland District (July 16); J. G. TAITE, to Barham (July 22); and E. J. PARISH, to Pembroke (Aug. 1).

CHAPLAIN.—REV. NOEL CYRIL JONES, B.A., to Glorious (Aug. 11).

SURGN. COMMRS.—E. ST. G. S. GOODWIN, M.D., to Suffolk; and P. L. GIBSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Malabar, for R.N. Hospital, Bermuda (July 21); A. H. MALABAR, for R.N. Infirmary, Chatham (July 24); E. H. M. GUNLESTTE, M.B., to Dolphin (July 30); and R. A. W. FORD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Coventry (Aug. 2).

SURGN. LIEUTS.—T. B. LYNAGH, M.B., to Nelson (July 29); W. D. M. SIM, M.B., to Cambrian (Aug. 1); W. V. BEACH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Adamant (Aug. 28); R. L. C. PROCTOR, M.B., to Vivid, for R.N. Hospital, Plymouth (Aug. 30); and T. A. COCHRANE, M.B., to Greenwich (Sept. 1).

(Cp. GUNNER.—T. A. READ, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (July 21).

GUNNERS.—C. G. A. MURPHY and J. G. R. TITHERIDGE, to Excellent (Aug. 18).

PROMOTIONS.

SUB-LIEUTS.—T. P. COOPE, W. D. DUNKERLEY, and C. O. GODSON, to rank of Lieut (seny. July 1).

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMRS.—H. H. SIMPSON, N. H. BEALL, O.B.E., H. A. THOMPSON, and J. R. CUNDALL, to rank of Paymr. Lieut.-Commr. (seny. July 15).

PAYMR. LIEUTS.—W. YATES and E. S. SATTERTHWAITE, to rank of Paymr. Lieut.-Commr. (seny. July 15).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—H. L. SHEWELL, to rank of Paymr. Lieut. (seny. July 15).

RETIREMENT

CAPT.—P. R. STEVENS, placed on the Retired List, at own request (July 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—J. V. LOCKE, to Carysfort (July 19).

LIEUT.—G. C. FORREST, to Westcott (July 19).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—K. R. DOLLINS, to Vivid (July 19) and to Iron Duke (Aug. 20).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—W. A. STEWART, to Constance (July 19).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUT.—H. ROBINSON, to Versatile (July 19).

SUB-LIEUT.—A. T. WILSON, to Vortigern (May 30).

SURGN. LIEUT.—W. MCG. MACGREGOR, to Victory, for R.N. Hospital, Haslar (July 15).

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JULY 15

ADMIRALTY, JULY 9

R.N.V.R.

Probs. Surg. Sub-Lieut. J. D. Lendrum to be Surg. Sub-Lieut. with seny of June 18, 1929. Act. Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts. with seny. stated:—J. C. Rigby (Dec. 19, 1929); A. H. Dixon (March 29).

JULY 10

Comdr. F. A. H. Russel placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Capt. (July 7); Lieut.-Comdr. (E) C. E. P. Hall placed on Retd. List (July 10).

Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) L. B. Watts, R.D., to be Comdr. (Retd.) (June 12).

JULY 11

R.N.

Eng. Capt. T. Gurnell to be Eng. Rear-Admiral (July 11).

JULY 12

R.N.

Surg.-Comdr. E. B. Kenny, M.B., B.Ch., placed on Retd. List (July 12).

JULY 14

R.N.

Comdr.-Gunner (T) H. J. Jennings placed on Retd. List with rank of Lieut. (July 13).

JULY 15

R.N.R.

Lieut. R. Norman, M.B.E., placed on Retd. List (July 15).

WAR OFFICE, JULY 15

REGULAR ARMY

Col. (temp. Brig.) H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., to be Maj.-Gen. (June 14).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The following relinquish their appts.:—Col. G. T. Brierley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Prov. Marshal, Comdt., and Offr. i/c. of Records (Cl. V), Corps of Mil. Police (July 14); Bt. Maj. C. Grenfell, O.B.E., R. Stafford R., G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (July 10).

The following appts. are made:—Col. J. H. Robinson, from Chief Inspr. (Cl. V), Small Arms, Enfield Lock, to be Asst. Dir. (Small Arms), War Office (July 7); Maj. G. C. Shipster, M.C., R. Tank Corps, to be Dep. Asst. Dir. (Small Arms), War Office (July 7); Capt. H. FitzM. Stacke, M.C., Worc. R., from Staff Capt. to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, War Office (July 10); Capt. H. P. Gardiner, Suffolk R., to be Staff Capt., War Office (July 10).

CAVALRY

7TH H.—Lt. R. E. Sheppard remains secd., whilst holding the appt. of Instr., Equitn. Sch. (June 21).

10TH/5TH L.—Sec. Lt. F. E. Adams resigns his commn. (July 16); Sec. Lt. R. O. Shuttleworth, from Supp. Res. of Off., 16th/5th L., to be Sec. Lt. (July 16).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. R. Nicholson, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (June 22); Capt. (D.O.) G. Coombes to be Maj. (D.O.) (July 16).

The following are secd.:—Capt. G. G. Templer, whilst holding the appt. of Instr., Ordl. Inspn. Sec., India (March 1); Capt. J. S. Elliot, M.C., for duty with the Sudan Def. Force (June 6); Lt. J. H. Tanner retires, receiving a gratuity (June 10); Lt. H. R. Elliott, M.C., retires in ret. pay (July 16); Lt. R. D. G. Johnstone resigns his commn. (July 16).

INFANTRY

R. Scots.—Capt. A. G. Turner, M.M., to be Adjt., vice Capt. A. Gordon, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. (July 15).

R. Fus.—Capt. F. W. C. Woods, M.C., is restd. to the establt. (June 26).

K.O.S.B.—Maj. R. H. Crake, D.S.O., to be Lt.-Col. (July 4).

E. Lan. R.—Lt. G. Y. Cant to be Capt. (June 11).

Hampshire R.—Lt. G. O. H. Sergeant, M.C., to be Capt. (June 18).

Essex R.—Capt. R. V. Read, D.S.O., M.C., to be Maj. (June 1).

L.N.L.—Lt. S. F. Saville is secd for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (July 15); Lt. J. N. Jaques retires, receiving a gratuity (July 16).

K.R.R.C.—Capt. L. A. N. Morris retires on ret. pay (July 15); Maj. G. P. R. Hind (Grmr.) H. Mdsx. retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (July 16); Regtl. Sgt.-Maj. G. P. R. Hind to be Lt. (Grmr. (July 16).

CAMERONS.—Capt. A. P. C. Hannay, M.C., is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (June 11).

R. Rrr.—Lt. N. S. R. Adamson resigns his commn. (July 16).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. H. C. Costobadie, M.C., is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (June 28).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Maj. (Mdsn.) C. Harker retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (July 13); Mech. Sergt.-Maj. F. Collinson to be Lt. (Mech. Offr.) (July 13).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. M. J. Perry, O.B.E., from the secd. list, is restd. to the establt. (July 1).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Capt. P. E. Brown to be Maj. (July 14).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

Capt. (O.M.E., 3rd Cl.) H. D. Fry, A.M.I.Mech.E., retires on ret. pay (July 16).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. J. W. H. Toynbee, M.C., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., resigns his temp. commn. (July 15).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The follg. Staff Nurses to be Sisters:—Miss O. B. Jacubs (Jan. 3); Miss R. M. Belton (May 9); Miss L. V. Woolfenden to be Staff Nurse (Nov. 23).

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

The follg. Capts. to be Majs. (Asst. Paymrs.) (July 14):—C. J. Stait; W. P. Neilson; J. M. Macnamara.

HALF-YEARLY BREVETS

The follg. promotions are made (July 1):—To be Bt. Majs.—Capt. D. F. McConnel, D.S.O., R.A.; Capt. F. G. Harvey, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., A.E.C.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Maj.-Gen. H. D. de Pree, C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. of Comdt. (Maj.-Gen., Gen. Staff), R. Mil. Academy (July 16); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. M. J. Perry, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., to be a Professor at the R.A. Med. Coll. (July 1).

MEMORANDA

The follg. Lt.-Cols., h.p. list, retire on ret. pay (July 16):—I. Picton-Warlow, late Gordon Highrs.; W. Ford; T. C. Greenway, D.S.O., late S. Wales Bord.

Maj. B. G. Atkin, D.S.O., M.C., Manch. R., relinquishes the appt. of Comdt. (Maj.-Gen., Gen. Staff), R. Mil. Academy (July 16); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. M. J. Perry, O.B.E., R.A.M.C., to be a Professor at the R.A. Med. Coll. (July 1).

MEMORANDA

The follg. Lt.-Cols., h.p. list, retire on ret. pay (July 16):—I. Picton-Warlow, late Gordon Highrs.; W. Ford; T. C. Greenway, D.S.O., late S. Wales Bord.

Maj. B. G. Atkin, D.S.O., M.C., Manch. R., relinquishes the appt. of Comdt., Jun. Div., with pay and allows. of a Lt.-Col. (Jan. 20). Lt. R. G. Aitken (late Indian Army) to be Lt. for serv. with Merchiston Castle Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (June 19).

King's Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Maj. C. H. Dann receives pay and allows. of a Capt. on ceasing to comd. the Contgt. (April 24); Capt. E. C. Clark to comd. the Contgt. (April 24).

St. Edward's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Lt. G. H. Segar to be Capt., with seniority May 1, 1927 (July 1).

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

The following to be Sec. Lts.:—July 14.—J. Pitman, H. C. F. Harwood, A. J. E. Gordon, J. E. S. Chamberlayne, P. T. Bubbers, A. Abbott to be Lt. (July 14).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

52ND (MANCH.) FD. BDE.—Capt. H. Laing to be Maj. (June 22).

53RD (BOLTON) FD. BDE.—The date of appt. of Sec. Lt. W. R. Hall is June 24, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 27.

105TH (BEDFS. YEO.) FD. BDE.—G. R. Hall (late Cadet, Bedford Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 16).

107TH (ESSEX AND SUFFOLK) MED. BDE.—Capt. W. C. Church resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (May 31).

53RD (C. OF LOND.) A.A. BDE.—Sec. Lt. B. H. Jarvis to be Lt. (July 13). Sec. Lt. H. S. Young to be Lt. (July 13).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

53RD (WELSH) DIVL. ENGRS.—E. J. Davies to be Sec. Lt. (July 16).

EAST RIDING (FORTRESS).—Lt. A. B. Cannon resigns his commn. (July 16).

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT COMPANIES

ESSEX GROUP.—W. J. Scarff (late 3rd Cadet Bn., Essex R.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 16).

INFANTRY

7TH BN. THE KING'S R.—Capt. H. Wright to be Maj. (April 1).

5TH BN. SOMERSET L.I.—Sec. Lt. F. Moore to be Lt. (July 2).

6TH BN. THE SURREY R.—Lt. W. Fairley resigns his commn. (July 16).

5TH BN. WELCH R.—T. D. R. Osborne (late Cadet, Christ Coll. (Brecon) Cadet Corps) to be Sec. Lt. (July 16).

4TH R.W.K.—The date of appointment of Sec. Lt. J. E. Tasman is June 15, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 2.

5TH BN. K.O.Y.L.I.—Sec. Lt. N. F. McGrath to be Lt. (July 13).

13TH LOND. R.—Sec. Lt. C. D. Coldstream to be Lt. (July 2).

20TH LOND. R.—Capt. J. R. Le Gros, Lincoln R., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (July 15); Lt. S. F. Saville, R.W.K., to be Adjt. and is granted the temp rank of Capt. in the T.A. (with pay and allces. of a Lt.) whilst holding that appt. (July 15).

21ST LOND. R.—Sigmn. F. G. Watson, from 2nd Cav. (Midd'x. Yeo.) Divl. Sigs., R. Signals, to be Sec. Lt. (July 15).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

GENERAL LIST.—Capt. G. Williams resigns his commn. (July 16); Lt. J. B. Dedman, M.B., resigns his commn. (May 17).

GENERAL LIST

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Capt. L. Jacques, M.C., Res. of Off., is attd. for duty with Derby Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., with pay and allows. of a Lt. (Jan. 20). Lt. R. G. Aitken (late Indian Army) to be

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BERGEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
6 Per CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1930, to 15th August, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly warrants.
(Sgd.) JOHAN HEDE, Joint Registrar.
Offices, Bergen House, St. Mary-axe, E.C.
16th July, 1930.

DERENHAMS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative First Preference Shares and Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st July, both days inclusive, for preparation of Dividend Warrants due 1st August, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
91, Wimpole-street, London, W.1.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.
HENRY JUDE, Secretary.
73, King William-street, E.C.4.

WARING & GILLOW, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th July to the 31st July 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JOS. RITSON, Secretary.
164-182, Oxford-street, W.1. July 15th, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, 1862-1886).
NOTICE TO OUTSTANDING DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS.
In reference to the offer dated the 6th November, 1929, and made by Standard Oil Export Corporation to all the holders of shares, both voting and non-voting, of this Company, to exchange 5-5/9ths shares of this Company for one $100 5 per cent. non-voting redeemable guaranteed preferred share of Standard Oil Export Corporation in pursuance of the provisions of Section 155 of the Companies Act, 1929, to all dissenting shareholders, that they are desired to deliver to this Company held by them respectively, all of which were represented by bearer share warrants of this Company.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, 1930, Standard Oil Export Corporation, in further pursuance of Section 155 of the Companies Act 1929, transmitted to this Company a copy of their said notice, to dissenting shareholders, with a request to be registered as the holders of all voting and non-voting shares then outstanding in the hands of dissenting shareholders, and in accordance with such request, and pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, said Standard Oil Export Corporation were duly registered, on the 5th day of June, 1930, as the holders of all such shares, and in exchange therefor, and in compliance with the provisions of the said Act, said Standard Oil Export Corporation has issued to this Company bearer share warrants, and has paid an amount of cash, which shares and cash this Company now holds on trust for the several persons respectively entitled to same.
Notice is also hereby given that, as Standard Oil Export Corporation has now been duly registered as the holders of all such shares, the bearer share warrants representing the same, together with dividend coupons No. 39 and subsequent, attached thereto are of no value, other than for the purpose of exchanging for preferred shares of Standard Oil Export Corporation in accordance with the terms of the said offer, and the holders of said bearer share warrants of this Company are advised to forthwith deposit them with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York at their office 140, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., or at their London office 32, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, so that they may be exchanged for shares of said Standard Oil Export Corporation.
Dated this 27th day of June, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
R. A. CARDER, Secretary.
36, Queen Anne's-gate, London, S.W.1, England.

GOVERNMENT of NEWFOUNDLAND,
PUBLIC NOTICE.
TENDERS for GOVERNMENT of NEWFOUNDLAND BONDS.
Applications will be received at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle-street, London, England, New York, Montreal and St. John's, N.F., addressed to the undersigned, up to 13th July, 1930, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daylight saving time, for the purchase of Newfoundland Consolidated Bonds amounting to $2,500,000 or sterling equivalent at 4.86 2-3 per pound authorised by the Loan Act of 1930. Applications to be made in terms of United States dollars against delivery of interim bonded debenture or in terms of sterling against delivery of interim bonds in London, England. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July in each year, the Principal being repayable on the 30th day of June, 1955. Such sums and interest are payable at the office of the Minister of Finance and Customs, St. John's, N.F., or the Bank of Montreal, St. John's, N.F., or at par of exchange at the following places, viz.:—Bank of Montreal in the City of Montreal, Canada, Agency Bank of Montreal in the City of New York, U.S.A., Bank of Montreal in the City of London, England. These bonds will be free from all present and future taxes, including income-tax payable in the Dominion of Newfoundland. All tenders received up to date and time mentioned above will be opened on the 18th July, 1930.
Signed, PETER J. CASHIN, Minister of Finance and Customs.
St. John's, N.F., 7th July, 1930.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
WIDENING OF PUTNEY BRIDGE.
The London County Council invites TENDERS from contractors firms for the WIDENING OF PUTNEY BRIDGE by adding about 30 feet to the width of the existing structure. The arches of the bridge will be extended on the downstream side, in granite matching in hall respect the existing work of the bridge, and the piers in granite-faced concrete founded in concrete sunk in the river bed. The addition to the abutments will be carried out in granite-faced concrete matching the existing work. The contract will also include the formation of the roadway on the widened bridge and its approaches immediately adjacent and the relaying of the tramways in the centre of the widened carriageway.
The specification, bills of quantities, drawings, and form of tender may be obtained on and after 14th July, 1930, on application to the Chief Engineer, the Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1, upon payment of £10 by cheque, draft or money order to the order of the London County Council. This amount will be returnable only to bona fide tenderers who send in a bona fide tender and shall not have withdrawn the same. Full particulars of the work may be obtained on personal application and the contract documents may be inspected before payment of the fee.
Remittances by post should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, the Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Personal inquiries at Room 3a, No. 3, Warwick House-street, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
The contractor will be bound to observe the provisions of a fair wages clause, the terms of which are set out fully in the instructions for tender and form of contract and in the *London County Council Gazette*.
No tender received by the Clerk of the Council at The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after 4 p.m. on Monday, 1st September, 1930, will be considered.
The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for the supply of Mild Steel Beams, and Galvanized Angles, Plates and Sheets.
Tenders due 25th July, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s., which will not be returned.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A BUSINESS, with large clientele, mainly residential, with first-class Public School. Freehold house, cottage, and one acre. High, healthy situation, 20 miles North London; going concern to Oxford-circus in 30 minutes. Complete with furniture £2,750.—Eolfe, Springfield, Hertford Heath, Herts.

BUSINESS for SALE, COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT; old established contracts; lease, goodwill, plant; about 70 cars under cover; King's Cross district; low rent; make good coaching station; £2,250.—Write Box K.1,571, The Times, E.C.4.

BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, SOUTH KENSINGTON; 17 bed rooms, dining, lounge, private sitting room, two bath rooms. Lease 19 years. Takings £35 weekly. Splendidly furnished and decorated. Price only £1,600.—Sole Agents, LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

FOOD FREE. FREEHOLD, MUSHROOM FARM as a going concern with connected staff and all appliances; comfortable well-built residence; a profitable and very interesting business; would suit lady or gentleman. No agents.—Full particulars write Box K.1587, The Times, E.C.4.

HIGH-CLASS SMALL RESTAURANT suitable for a lady to run, situated in splendid position at KENSINGTON; takings £40-£50 per week. Lease for 21 years. Price, £600, includes equipment.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

LICENSED HOUSE.—ONE of the most attractive SMALL PRIVATE HOTELS available owing to ill-health, near Kensington Gardens; the property contains 10 letting rooms (some of which could be disposed of), and drawing and dining rooms, private and staff accommodation; perfect repair; extremely well furnished. Price £2,500, including good lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Exts. 6, 7).

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near Gardens).—Magnificently FURNISHED GUEST HOUSE; 14 beautiful rooms; fitted hot and cold basins; lease 30 years; rent £200; takings £40 per week. Price £2,500, part can remain.—Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W. Museum 0462.

MOTOR HIRE BUSINESS for SALE in large provincial town, including valuable central Garage Premises now in course of erection, long lease, large fleet of new cars, repair shops, and plant. An established and organised business of several years' standing, showing good profits. Price, including premises, stock, and goodwill, £10,000. No agents.—Particulars from J. L. MUDD, Incorporated Accountant, Norwich Union Chambers, Cosgrove-street, Birmingham.

MOTOR HIRE BUSINESS for SALE; turnover about £22,000; net profit about £1,000. Accountants' figures available; show room, garage 24 cars, 12 lock-up garages; Freehold and goodwill £4,000.—Sole Agents, GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion buildings, Brighton.

NET PROFIT £1,350 per annum.—High-class DAIRY; gentleman wishes an investment under manager; £3,650.—HOLLAND, 307, Grays Inn-road, W.C.1.

OWNER RETIRING.—BOURNEMOUTH.—The well-known PRIVATE HOTEL in this prosperous town, to be SOLD FREEHOLD. Equipped with every up-to-date improvement, including two electric lifts. Never before in the market; carried on successfully in the same family for over 30 years. Magnificent position with gorgeous sea views, in very choosing elevations. Valued at over £105,000, showing excellent and improving profits. Would be sold on favourable terms. Unique opportunity for company or private enterprise. Principals only.—C. RAWLEY CROSS and Co., 21, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1, or FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

PROFIT £25 PER WEEK. PRICE £1,000 ALL AT WEST END SOCIAL CLUB, hours 11 to 8. Easily managed by smart gentleman. Closed Sundays at Call or write COX and Co., 62, High Holborn.

S Hyde Park, for Sale; latest improvements; running water bed rooms; good clientele (full now); 20 years' lease.—Box C.684, The Times, E.C.4.

GUEST HOUSE in palatial position, Kensington; in splendid repair and beautifully furnished; hot and cold water all rooms; takings £40 per week, owner occupied; four best bed rooms. Price, including 21 years' lease, furniture, and sundries, £2,150.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HOME-MADE CAKES, light luncheons, and teas.—Charming old-world Georgian Cottage, gorgeous position amidst finest Sussex scenery and on main London-Worthing road; beautifully laid-out tea garden; car park and garage. Price for Freehold and contents, £5,000. Inspected.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the Front Page.

SPORT AND GARDEN

TOPIARY.—Perfectly clipped and trained specimens YEW and BOX, in all possible designs; largest collection in existence.—John Klinkert, Richmond, London.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

No. 00416 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett in the Matter of PEARKS DAIRIES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930, the Court has directed a Meeting of the holders of the Preference shares of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London on Tuesday the 29th day of July 1930 at the times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 6 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the 15 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the 15 per cent Cumulative Ordinary Shares at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded, and
(4) The Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares of 5s. each (excepting as aforesaid) at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat, either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the Company situate at 5-9 Bethnal Green Road, London E.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the Meetings of the different classes or such of them as members of the above-named Company are entitled to attend, can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31 Old Jewry, London E.C.2, the solicitors for the above named Company during usual business hours, on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Alexander Pures Esquire or failing him Alexander Greig Esquire to act as Chairman at the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS, New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

No. 00415 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of MEADOW DAIRY COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:—
(1) the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares
(2) the 15 per cent Cumulative Ordinary Shares
(3) the Ordinary Shares

respectively of the above named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London on Tuesday the 29th day of July 1930 at the times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 11 o'clock in the forenoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the Preferred Ordinary Shares at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares at 12 o'clock noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded.

at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat, either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the Company situate at 5-9 Bethnal Green Road, London E.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the Meetings of the different classes or such of them as members of the above-named Company are entitled to attend, can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31 Old Jewry, London E.C.2, the solicitors for the above named Company during usual business hours, on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Alexander Pures Esquire or failing him Alexander Greig Esquire to act as Chairman at the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

No. 00415 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Bennett In the Matter of MEADOW DAIRY COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:—
(1) the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares and
(2) the Preferred Ordinary Shares

respectively of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held on Monday the 28th day of July 1930 at Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, at the respective times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the Preferred Ordinary Shares at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the Deferred Ordinary Shares at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the above-named Company situate at 179/189 City Road, London, E.C.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the Meetings of the different classes or such of them as members of the above-named Company are entitled to attend, can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31 Old Jewry, London E.C.2, the solicitors for the above named Company during usual business hours, on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Alexander Pures Esquire or failing him Alexander Greig Esquire to act as Chairman at the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

No. 00413 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY, Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:—
(1) the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares
(2) the 20% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares, and
(3) the Deferred Ordinary Shares

respectively of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held on Monday the 28th day of July 1930 at Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, at the respective times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the 20% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the Deferred Ordinary Shares at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the above-named Company situate at 179/189 City Road, London, E.C.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
The said Scheme is one under which the undertakings of the above-named Company and of the four Companies known as The Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, and The International Tea Company's Stores Limited are proposed to be transferred by way of amalgamation to a new Company of which holders of Shares in the various companies will receive shares in exchange for the shares now held by them
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the meetings of the different classes and forms for depositing share warrants can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, the solicitors for the above named Company during usual business hours, on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Alexander Pures Esquire or failing him Alexander Greig Esquire to act as Chairman at the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

No. 00413 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett In the Matter of MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY, Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:—
(1) the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares
(2) the 20% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares, and
(3) the Deferred Ordinary Shares

respectively of the above-named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above-named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held on Monday the 28th day of July 1930 at Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, at the respective times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the 20% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares at 3.15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the Deferred Ordinary Shares at 4 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded

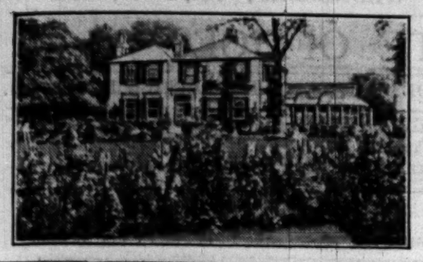
at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the above-named Company situate at 179/189 City Road, London, E.C.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
The said Scheme is one under which the undertakings of the above-named Company and of the four Companies known as The Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, and The International Tea Company's Stores Limited are proposed to be transferred by way of amalgamation to a new Company of which holders of Shares in the various companies will receive shares in exchange for the shares now held by them
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the meetings of the different classes and forms for depositing share warrants can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, the solicitors for the above named Company during usual business hours, on any week day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Alexander Pures Esquire or failing him Alexander Greig Esquire to act as Chairman at the said Meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the Meetings to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
FRESHFIELDS, LEESE & MUNNS New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Solicitors to the above-named Company.

No. 00415 of 1930
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Bennett In the Matter of MEADOW DAIRY COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929
Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 11th day of July 1930 the Court has directed SEPARATE MEETINGS of the holders of:—
(1) the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares
(2) the Preferred Ordinary Shares, and
(3) the Ordinary Shares

respectively of the above named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving with or without modification, a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the above named Company and the holders of such shares and that such Meetings will be held on Monday the 28th day of July 1930 at Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, at the respective times below mentioned namely:—
(1) The Meeting of the holders of the 7½ per Cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon
(2) The Meeting of the holders of the 15 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares at 11 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded
(3) The Meeting of the holders of the 15 per cent Cumulative Ordinary Shares at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding meeting shall have been concluded, and
(4) The Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares of 5s. each (excepting as aforesaid) at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all the said holders of shares are respectively requested to attend.
The respective holders of the said shares may attend such Meetings respectively and vote thereat, either in person or by proxy, but all forms appointing proxies must be lodged at the registered office of the above-named Company situate at 179/189 City Road, London, E.C.1, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday the 25th day of July 1930.
In the case of joint holders of any shares the vote of the Senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.
A copy of the said Scheme can be seen and Forms of Proxy applicable for the Meetings of the different classes or such of them as members of the above-named Company are entitled to attend, can be obtained at the registered office of the above-named Company aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Freshfields Leese & Munns of New Bank Buildings, 31 Old Jewry, London

This charming RESIDENCE, within 12 miles of City and yet in open country, with all the advantages of a City residence. Glorious views in every direction.



A Perfect Suntrap.
Comprising very attractive hall, two large reception rooms, billiard room, conservatory, butler's pantry; central heating, electric light, two bath rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room; two cottages, double garage; orchard and paddock, in all about 6¼ Acres; abundance of outbuildings; glorious garden. House is most artistically decorated. Both house and garden must be seen to be appreciated. View by appointment.
PRICE. FREEHOLD. £5,500
OR NEAR OFFER.
Apply T. G. GOLBY, Estate Offices, MILL HILL, N.W.7.
'Phones: Mill Hill 1458-9.

SUSSEX DOWNS, NEAR WORTHING.

400ft. above sea level. Sea views.

Exceptionally well appointed RESIDENCE, built under Architect's supervision.
Near Golf Links and three miles Railway (Main Line) Station.
Three reception rooms.
Billiard room.
Loggia, cloak room.
Heated conservatory.
Seven bed rooms.
Two bath rooms, &c.
Two balconies.
Together with five-roomed Bungalow.
Garage for two cars.
Greenhouse and outbuildings.
THREE ACRES
well-planned and cultivated gardens, including tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen gardens, orchard, rockeries, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000, INCLUDING EXCELLENT FITTINGS.
Inspected and recommended by JORDAN and COOK, Ltd., 39, South-street, Worthing.

GLORIOUS POSITION ON HOLMBURY HILL.

Picturesque long, low RESIDENCE containing entrance hall, lounge about 24ft. by 18ft. with oak beams, inglenook and canopy fireplace, oak-beamed dining room, five bed rooms, large tiled bath room, kitchen; oak floors and doors, and old-fashioned latches. Garage.
Company's water, electric light. Central heating. 'Phone. Garden designed by Gaze. Rose garden, putting lawn, flower beds and borders, fine trees and kitchen garden.
Strongly recommended by

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford. 'Phone 1307.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

HIGHGATE.—Small labour-saving HOUSE, well FURNISHED, cheerful; five bed rooms; two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room; garden; about 4gns. per week; to be LET for six months from October.—Box S. 76, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

KENT, near HAYES COMMON.—Well FURNISHED for a YEAR or LONGER, old-fashioned RESIDENCE; handsome reception rooms; 14 bed rooms, four baths; all modern comforts; garage, chauffeurs quarters and cottage; beautifully timbered grounds, spacious lawns, rose garden.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.14703.)

WINCHMORE HILL.—Charming HOUSE; three bed rooms, two reception; 2½ 3s.; plate, linen; five weeks.—SNEATH, 53, Broadway, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6s. 9d. (*minimum*)

WEST SUSSEX, Horsham 2½ miles. Just in the market.—For SALE, a lovely little WEEK-END COTTAGE, with old oak beams, containing two bed rooms, bath room and kitchen; excellent water; nice garden; £250 only.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

SURREY HILLS, occupying one of the finest positions, S. 300ft. above sea level, beautiful views to the South Downs, within easy motoring distance of London.—For SALE at the extremely low price of £3,500, an attractive MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms; stabling, garage; chauffeur's flat; charming gardens and grounds; SIX ACRES.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

WEST SUSSEX, Horsham 3½ miles.—A gentleman's small RESIDENTIAL ESTATE with well-planned MODERN RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, stable, garage and many outbuildings; exceptionally good cottage; in all about 23 ACRES; early sale imperative; £4,000.—KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

HUNTING AND GOLF.

AN Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE; high elevation in delightful part of Essex, close old-world village of Stock. Accommodation:—Six beds, bath, lounge hall, three reception rooms; garage for two cars, stabling for two ponies; own electric light; two cottages and two tennis courts; total about 14½ ACRES. PRICE £2,750.—Inspected and recommended by JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Telephone 100.

A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE SPORTING PROPERTY. A beautiful position, mountain and valley scenery; three entertaining rooms, seven-ten bed rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms; keeper's bungalow; 3,500 ACRES ROUGH SHOOTING, several miles of EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING. To be SOLD at moderate price.—Write, particulars and photos, HUGH V. C. WEBB, Chartered Surveyor, Dolgelley, N. Wales.

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.—Detached MODERN HOUSE, every convenience; four bed, two reception, and lounge; electric; gas; water; main drains; 40 mins. London; 10 mins. station; high position, sea overlooked. FREEHOLD £1,225; good mortgage can be arranged or good let entertained.—Write Owner, care of Box A.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

AN ARTIST'S COUNTRY HOUSE outside an old village; over FIVE ACRES. Large reception 400 Feet above sea. hall, five bed rooms, bath room, electric NEWBURY. light, central heating; garage, good cottage; prolific orchard. For SALE FREEHOLD. — Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

A BARGAIN IN SUSSEX.

A Charming Old-style HOUSE.
Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing, bath; electric light, main water, good drainage central heating; TWO GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Full particulars from the Sole Agents:
NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

BANSTEAD, SURREY.—Modern detached RESIDENCE, overlooking golf course; 3 reception, 5 bed, tiled bath; and kitchen; matured garden, 60ft. by 200ft. garage; all conveniences. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Agents, Banstead Station. Tele., Epsom 9276.

NEAR MAIDSTONE, KENT.

BEAUTIFUL TUDOR FARMHOUSE and small fruit farm for SALE; 300ft. up on a South slope, with extensive views over the Weald of Kent. Electric light and all modern conveniences. 15 acres of thriving fruit. Oast Cottage and other useful buildings; full particulars on application to C. WEBB and Co., 15, King-street, Maidstone.

AN EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.

BEAUTIFUL SURREY.

450ft. above sea level. Half-hour Town.
FACING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE.
Artistically designed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; hall, two reception, billiard room, five bed rooms, excellent offices; electric light; garage.
Choice gardens, fully stocked, covering about 1½ ACRE.
PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MID-BUCKS.

THROUGH TRAINS TO CITY.
BEAUTIFUL OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE (1651), now modernized; 550ft. up, lovely situation. 1½ mile station; oak-panelled hall and three sitting rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light and main water; two cottages; garage for four cars; really fine stabling and farmery; about 17 acres. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9936.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BEACONSFIELD, facing South. Charming COUNTRY HOUSE of CHARACTER, in ONE ACRE of exceptionally beautiful garden; four beds, bath room, two reception; electric light, gas, main drainage.—Frost, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

BETWEEN WOKINGHAM AND CAMBERLEY.
BEERKS.—Comfortable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing well; three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, good domestic offices; electric light, AUCTION, gas, co.'s water, garage; pretty garden with tennis lawn. To 1 ACRE. be Sold by Auction.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—For SALE, FREEHOLD, old-world GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE; three reception, six bed rooms; garage, stabling; tennis court; greenhouses; near sea, golf, hunting; extensive gardens, wonderful fruit; in all three acres, or less land.—Compton, Allington, Bridport.

BRIGHTON.—Nice RESIDENCE, 25 ACRES, £8,600; HOVE, six bed rooms, garage, tennis, £3,250; PALMEIRA AVENUE, £5,000; WORTHING, £750, £2,650; 500 best Hotels; 500 Farms; 2,000 Country Houses.—HADLEY, F.A.I., 45, Waterloo-street, Hove.

BROADSTAIRS.—GEORGIAN COTTAGE-TYPE RESIDENCE, three minutes shore, sea, easy reach five golf courses; sunny, secluded position; two reception, five bed rooms; garden, tennis lawn.—Write Box 4779, The Times, E.C.4.

BUCKS, 40 minutes Marylebone or Baker-street.—Picturesque pre-War HOUSE; hall, three reception, six bed; garage; electric light, gas, telephone; 1½ ACRES very pretty garden, tennis lawn; fruit; £3,250.—MELLERSH and HARDING, 7, Bennet-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HOUSE IN TWO ACRES—£3,000.
CANNON-STREET 20 minutes, lovely ELMSTEAD WOODS.—Pre-War HOUSE; three sitting, seven bed rooms, bath, &c.; in delightfully matured shady grounds; two tennis courts, rockery, &c.; sandy soil; company's water; recently owing to death.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

CHICHESTER.—In one of the main roads within a short distance of the Cathedral; suitable for Family Residence or conversion into Flats, &c.; three reception, eight bed, bath (hot and cold); servants' hall, &c.; garage and stabling; garden; modern conveniences; price asked £2,000.—Sole Agents, WYATT and SON, 59, Eaststreet, Chichester.

DARTMOOR.—SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, seven bed rooms; every convenience; kitchen garden; 16 acres land.—G., Smith's Library, George-street, Plymouth.

£90 PER ANNUM.—SUNNY HOUSE; three reception, four-six bed rooms; garage; main water, gas; garden; no premium.—Agent, MARTIN, Staines.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

HASLEMERE.

DELIGHTFUL GABLED RESIDENCE, adjoining Marley Woods which can never be built upon, and having splendid views; two reception, five bed, bath, &c., sun balcony, vita-glass windows; electric light; wooded gardens. One Acre.
PRICE £3,250. OR OFFER.
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GLORIOUS LEITH HILL.

DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE, in the midst of heather-clad commons and woods, and over 600ft. above sea; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and offices; pretty little garden and copse; electric light, telephone; spring water, central heating, modern drainage. Low price for immediate Sale.
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with views over the Straits to Calais.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
substantially-built RESIDENCE on East Cliff with South aspect, immediately facing the sea; large hall, three spacious reception rooms, two sunny verandahs, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, &c.
Garden with space for a garage. Low price for quick Sale.
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EASTBOURNE (adjoining golf links, on high ground).—MODERN RESIDENCE, on two floors only; two reception, four bed rooms, bath; every convenience; pleasant gardens, with tennis lawn; garage. Only £1,700. —Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Eastbourne.

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FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET FOR 200 YEARS.
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IN THE OAKLEY HUNT.
EXCEEDINGLY Attractive little ESTATE, charmingly situated outskirts of a picturesque, well-known village and near market town; delightful old-fashioned residence; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; CENTURIES OLD GARDENS; lovely old timber; fine old red-brick wall; excellent stabling, garage, and other buildings arranged round a charming courtyard; THREE COTTAGES.

82 ACRES PASTURE.
FREEHOLD ONLY £4,600.

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HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.
2½ miles from Bishop's Stortford.
£5,000. OR OFFER.
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, suitable every way as small poultry, pig farm or market garden or nursery. Old-fashioned house; five rooms, &c.; useful outbuildings; good garden; three paddocks; four acres. £700.—Philip L. Browne, Great Hallingbury, Essex.

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ABOUT 17 MILES FROM TOWN.
Electric trains every 15 minutes from Dartford.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, known as STONE PARK, "standing in 3½ ACRES of its own grounds, with exceptionally fine views of the Thames; lovely lawns and flower garden and well-cultivated kitchen gardens, extensively planted with fruit trees of the best varieties.
Accommodation comprises five reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and modern and up-to-date offices.
Central heating, electric light, gas, Metropolitan Water Board's water supply.
Entirely up to date in every way, a very large sum having been recently expended.
TO BE SOLD AT A LOW PRICE.
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MODERN HOUSE
of attractive elevation, comprising two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath (h. and c.), and usual offices.
GROUNDS in their natural state of pine and heather, extending to about THREE ACRES. Additional land available. Garage.
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HEADLEY ("HEDGESIDE").—On borders quaint old village.—Artistic COTTAGE RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, offices, five bed, bath; garage; pretty garden and grounds one-third or 2½ ACRES. VACANT. PRICE £1,500.—BRIDGER and SONS, Haslemere (Phone 4), and Hindhead.

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HORLEY, SURREY.—To be LET, with immediate possession, detached HOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; rent £75.—Apply BAKER and BAKER, Estate Agents, Horley. Tele. 3.

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Near Sandy Lodge, Moor Park, Northwood, and other first-class Courses.
Well-appointed RESIDENCE with cavity walls, on high ground, facing South; lounge, dining room, four good bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Main drainage, electric light, central heating, co.'s gas and water, telephone, garage.
Charming garden, with rose beds and orchard, in all about HALF an ACRE.
To be Offered by AUCTION on July 29th, 1930 (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
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INGATESTONE, 1½ mile station.—For SALE, a very convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room, one bath room (hot and cold), separate w.c., very good offices; good stabling for three, coachhouse; small garden; two greenhouses; main water and drainage; hunting with Essex and Essex Union, and polo.—Apply JOSEPH COVERDALE, Ingatestone.

KENT (WEALD); outskirts of old-world village.—Small COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), two good reception, co.'s water and electric light; matured fruitful gardens and paddock THREE ACRES. "Leybourne," Benenden. For SALE privately, or by Auction, July 25th.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

KENT, main London-Margate road, 500ft. up, overlooking village green.—Well-built BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; five good bed, bath, and two reception; garage, outhouses; gardens and pretty woodland, FOUR ACRES; admirably suited way-side tea-gardens, &c. FREEHOLD £2,500 or with 10½ ACRES £3,000. Possession.—GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers,
HIGH WYCOMBE.

SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In excellent order throughout.
DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Over 400ft. above sea level, with magnificent views Southward over the Thames Valley. Golf Links and Station 10 minutes. 'Bus service near.
Hall. Two reception rooms.
Five bed and dressing rooms, fitted bath room.
Co.'s water. Garage.
Matured garden, orchard and paddock. THREE ACRES.
TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION.
£1,900.

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In glorious surroundings 500ft. up with southern aspect and panoramic views.
MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Hall, gentleman's cloakroom, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
Co.'s water and electric light. Central heating.
Woodland Grounds, 12 ACRES.
To be SOLD with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
£4,000.
For particulars of these and other properties in the South Bucks Chilterns, apply HAMNETT, RAFFETY and Co., 30, High-street, High Wycombe.

HOUSES IN SURREY.

DORKING.
Close to the town and golf and about a mile from the stations.
AN attractive MODERN HOUSE in a very choice position on high ground in Deepdene Park, with exceptionally fine views of the Downs; good hall, large drawing room, dining room, four bed rooms, bath, &c.; modern conveniences, good garden; space for garage. For SALE FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tele. 185.

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COBHAM.—Five minutes from station.—Well-equipped MODERN HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath, good offices; all services; garage; summer house; attractive garden of half an acre. FREEHOLD.—CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Portsmouth-road, Cobham. Tele. 28.

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SOUTH OXON HILLS. 45 MINUTES FROM PADDINGTON. The whole property in splendid repair, ready to step into.

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KENT, 500ft. up; 45 minutes from Town.
NEWLY-ERECTED RESIDENCE in Grounds of ¼ Acre; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms. Built to sell at £1,395; leasehold. Price, to close estate, £995.—Sole Agents, GOLBIE and GREEN, 9, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

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CHARMING MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in a high and secluded position on gravel soil and with beautiful Southern views over private estates, one mile of main line station.
for SALE at a
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
Beautifully appointed and in perfect order.
Ten bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms, excellent offices; central heating, company's water, electric light, main drainage; stabling and garages; delightful grounds in all about 10 ACRES.—Recommended by the Agents,
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ONLY £100 DOWN.—A really good FAMILY HOUSE, BRENTWOOD. Five bed, bath, 2 sentral man. Large garden; five bed, two reception, bath, &c. FREEHOLD £850.—Owner, 3, Park-road, Surbiton.

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£1,900.

3½ ACRES.

WEYBRIDGE.

30 minutes fast trains to Waterloo.
PARTICULARLY fine RESIDENCE in splendid position, with large hall, lofty rooms; electric light, gas; three reception, billiards room, nine bed, bath, &c.; stables, garage. SECLUDED GROUNDS; hard tennis court; kitchen garden; small paddock. TWO ACRES.
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High up, yet sheltered. Lovely views.
WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.
Lounge hall, four reception, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, all conveniences.
COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.
Charming, inexpensive grounds and woodland.
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£300 PER ANNUM ON LEASE,

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QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; seven miles from the County Town. Golf at Lindfield. Carefully restored; panelled ceilings, stone fireplaces, oak beams. Lounge, three reception, nine bed, three bath, &c.; two cottages; garage. Co.'s water, gas. MATURED GARDENS; tennis lawn meadow, 3½ ACRES.
£5,000. OF OFFER.
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RETIRED CIVIL ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR willing to BUILD attractive RESIDENCES on OWNERS SITES. Short or long leases arranged. District, Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex borders.—Write BM/PJ.N., London, W.C.1.

RYE, SUSSEX; in beautiful and quaint cobbled street. —Charming TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE full of beautiful old oak; four bed, bath, studio, two reception, co.'s water, electric light; attractive garden. FREEHOLD £1,800. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

SEASIDE HOUSE, Detached, for SALE, FREEHOLD, £950; few yards sandy beach; four bed, lounge, sun-trap, bath (hot and cold); garage; garden; long sea views; quiet estate; gas, electric lights, company's water; perfect condition; Vacant.—Owner, "Beau Geste," Elmer Beach, Middleton, Sussex.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.—HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished, yearly or by agreement; four bed rooms, bath rooms, and modern and up-to-date offices; electric light, gas, main water and drainage. £120 inclusive.—New City Estate Office, near Bognor Regis.

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BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, in best part.—Newly-built HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception, &c., all improvements; old well-stocked garden. £2,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply Owner, The Lawn, Rydens-avenue, Walton-on-Thames.

JUST IN THE MARKET. EXECUTORS' SALE. PRICE ONLY £8,000.

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About four miles from Horsham and close to two old-world Villages.

FOR SALE.
This delightful RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY occupying a lovely sunny position on high ground with good views and approached by a country lane and free from traffic noises; hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, good water supply, modern drainage, telephone. Stabling, Garages, Small Farmery. Four excellent Cottages.
DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS
with tennis lawn and rose garden, mature kitchen garden, woodland and meadowland, in all about
119 ACRES.

OR THE PROPERTY WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND IF DESIRED.
Excellent Shooting over the property. Golf at Mannings Heath and Ifield. Hunting with Crawley and Horsham and Surrey Union Foxhounds.
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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. COOKHAM REACH.

London 25 miles.
On one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames, with beautiful open views.
This well-designed RESIDENCE on a quiet side road, most expensively fitted, contains hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, washbasins, bath room, three w.c.'s; company's gas, water, and electricity; garage for two; long frontage to river with garden and lawn leading down; tennis lawn.
Low price for quick sale.
RICHARDS
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COOKHAM.

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THE BRADLEY ESTATE.
HOUSES TO BE LET

ON LONG OR SHORT LEASES.
BUILT TO LESSEES' REQUIREMENTS FROM £100 PER ANNUM UPWARDS.
South aspects. Good views. Main drainage. Gas. Electric Light.
Five minutes' walk from Station, with 70 trains daily to City and West End.
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Healthy, secluded position, handy for shops, golf, and station (with excellent service of electric trains to Victoria and London Bridge).
AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-PLANNED PRE-WAR RESIDENCE,
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Two reception rooms, garden room (heated), five bed rooms, bath room, box room, good offices.
Electric light. Independent hot water system. Company's water and gas. Main drainage.
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WELL-MATURED GARDENS, including tennis and badminton lawns, prolific orchard and kitchen gardens, in all about ¾ ACRE.
VERY REASONABLE FIGURE.
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MOTOR BUS TO STATION.
£5,500 COUNTRY RESIDENCE (modelled after an old Surrey farmhouse); away from traffic, 300ft. up, one mile station; lounge hall (24ft. by 15ft.) and three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, large bath room, servants' hall; electric light and central heating; garage and stabling; 9½ acres (seven acres pasture).—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9920.)

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£3,000.—TUDOR HOUSE with 2½ acres park and small farmery; five beds; two sitting, bath; company's water and electricity; nice grounds with tennis court. Cottages if needed. Bargain.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 5411.)

£2,950.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.
OLD-WORLD HOUSE.
4½ ACRES.
Will PURCHASE a charming little RESIDENCE, near Village, in a fold of the Downs, within easy reach of Tetworth and Bulford; five; two sitting rooms, bath room, three reception rooms and wide hall with oak beams and double staircase; electric light, hot water, &c. Garages, stables, cottage, paddock.—Particulars of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

£2,100. GUILDFORD.

HIGH UP. EXCELLENT ORDER.
OPEN VIEWS.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, overlooking a park, one mile from golf and five minutes from station, &c.
Two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; electric light, co.'s gas and water, "Ideal" boiler, main drainage.
LARGE GARDEN.
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£2,350, or Close Offer.—FREEHOLD with COTTAGE and SEVEN ACRES, splendid COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 400ft. up, South aspect, lovely views, near village, ¼ mile from road; hall and two sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; wired electric light; central heating; tennis lawn, orchard and rich meadows of about seven acres; excellent cottage.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8756.)

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A Delightful old FURNISHED COTTAGE (roomy), charming village. Long Melford, Suffolk; good shops; 30s.—"Peasant Shop," 41, Devonshire-street, W.C.1. (Museum 7602.)

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With Long River Frontage. Good Bathing. For the Summer or Longer.
A Most Attractive RESIDENCE and Cottage, charmingly Furnished; contains dining room, drawing room, loggia, six bed rooms; beautiful garden, tennis court; garage; landing stage. Rent according to period.
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AVAILABLE August, detached COTTAGE, equipped as modern; three bed rooms; sea front, glorious view, North Cornwall; 4gns.; plate, linen.—Write Box J.676, The Times, E.C.4.

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Good water supply and drainage; garage, stabling; lodge, chauffeur's house, gardener's house, and two cottages.
The policies and gardens extend to about 11½ ACRES, and are attractively laid out, with rose garden, tennis court, &c.
Excellent low country shooting over 1,530 acres or thereby to be sublet with the house, and additional shootings over 1,450 acres can also be had. The River Blackadder, which runs through the estate, provides excellent trout fishing, extending about 3½ miles. The Duke of Buccleuch's and Berwickshire Foxhounds hunt the country.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackenzie, Roberton and Co., Writers, 176, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, or to John Duns, Solicitor, Duns, who will arrange for parties inspecting the property.

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STEVENS & SON,
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BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
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BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Cooden-drive.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; five bed rooms, two reception; all modern conveniences; close sea, park, and West Station; garage.—Write Box B.129, The Times, E.C.4.

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BUNGALOW at FAIRBOURNE, MERIONETH, from 5th August, for at least six persons; 6gns. per week; safe bathing, sands, golf, good walking.—Apply Headmaster, Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

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COTTAGE, well FURNISHED; BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; two reception, five bed, bath room, kitchen, two inverories; electric light, company's water; garage; garden; station ½ mile, golf ½ mile; July and August; five guineas; cook-housekeeper available.—Wyld, Marish Cottages, Denham, Bucks.

DEVON.—For SALE or to be LET FURNISHED or Unfurnished, charming Detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing entrance hall, three reception, four bed rooms (three with basins, hot and cold), good domestic offices; electric light; garage; tennis court; garden and paddock; 11½ Acre. Price and rent on application to CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

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Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London." Branches: WIMBLEDON. Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. Phone 2727.

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2. ESSEX.—UPMINSTER LODGE ESTATE, UPMINSTER.—Important Freehold Building Estate, about 240 Acres, with nearly 9,000 feet frontage, four excellent building estates approximating respectively about 19 Acres, 58½ Acres, 63½ Acres, and 73¼ Acres, each having frontages to parish roads. In 2 or 16 Lots.

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PETERBOROUGH.

In a very pleasant and rural position only three miles from the City.

For SALE FREEHOLD, exceptionally attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE approached by long drive with lodge at entrance; hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, and very complete offices with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM PLANT.

The beautiful grounds are laid out with lawns for tennis and croquet, flower and kitchen gardens, three orchards, meadowland, &c., in all

18 ACRES.

STABLING for five and GARAGE for three cars.

Specially recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.14792.)

UNDER A MILE FROM THE FAMOUS

SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.

A quite exceptional and most beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE of DISTINCTION AND CHARM; lounge, two or three reception rooms, loggia, seven or eight bed rooms, two sumptuously appointed bath rooms, excellent offices.

Company's water, gas, and electric light. Central heating.

Splendid garage for two cars. Main drainage. Oak beams, doors, floors, &c.

WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2½ ACRES, with tennis lawn, charming flower garden, with lily pond, kitchen garden, &c.

FOR SALE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.38462.)

EAST DEVON.

Up on the Hills and on gravel soil, six miles from Sidmouth and 11 from Exeter.

To be SOLD, a compact and charmingly quiet and secluded PROPERTY of about

19 ACRES,

of which nine are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds, including tennis lawn and prolific gardens.

The house is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, servants' hall.

Good lodge, cottage; excellent garage, &c.

Inspected and recommended by Owner's Agents. (C.27310.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.M.

"NORFOLK HOUSE,"

ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1,

only a few hundred yards from

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE AND PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.

AN UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD,

containing a Site Area of nearly

30,000 SQUARE FEET,

with frontages of 107ft. to St. James'-square and 70ft. to Charles-street, at present comprising

THE HISTORIC MANSION,

THE SECONDARY RESIDENCE KNOWN AS "OLD NORFOLK HOUSE," AND EXTENSIVE STABLING AND GARAGE PREMISES.

Part could be sold off separately if desired, without seriously detracting from the amenities of the Principal Residence.

The Whole to be offered for SALE by AUCTION

ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 22ND,

at the ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1, *at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).*

Solicitors: Messrs. Few and Co., 19, Surrey-street, W.C.2.

Illustrated particulars and order to view from the Sole Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

UNIQUE.

OCCUPYING AN ISLAND SITE, 350ft. ABOVE SEA, ON GRAVEL, IN THE GLORIOUS AND ENTIRELY RURAL DISTRICT LYING

SOUTH-WEST OF FARNHAM

AND COMMANDING A BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA.

The RESIDENCE, an architectural masterpiece, is equipped with every conceivable labour-saving device, including Company's electric power for central heating, lighting, cooking, &c., and Company's water. *Oak woodwork and panelling predominate, and lavatory basins with hot and cold water are fitted to every one of the eleven principal and maids' bed rooms, also the four chauffeurs' and menservants' rooms, six bath rooms, delightful reception rooms, loggia, complete offices.*

GARAGE FOR FOUR OR FIVE CARS with petrol tanks and pumps.

BADMINTON COURT WITH GALLERY.

Two hard and also grass tennis courts, lawns, walled formal garden, magnificent old trees, two long carriage drives, woodland, and grassland, the whole about

29 ACRES.

PRICE, WITH or WITHOUT the APPROPRIATE FURNITURE, and full particulars drawn from personal inspection may be obtained from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1 (S.34688.)

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

ORDER OF SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. REED HOUSE, WEST BYFLEET, SURREY.—Well-appointed Freehold Residence, garage, and about THREE ACRES. (In conjunction with Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.)
2. MOAT HOUSE, FINCHAM, NORFOLK.—Freehold Georgian Residence, garage, stabling, three cottages, and 15½ ACRES. (In conjunction with Messrs. A. D. BARNES, including Durrant and Wright, of King's Lynn.)
3. BRIAR COTTAGE, STEVENAGE, Freehold Residence with good gardens. SOLD PRIOR to AUCTION in conjunction with Messrs. WURR and Co., of Stevenage.
4. ORCHARD DENE, EPSOM, Freehold Residence with large garden.

SHERWOOD PARK,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

500ft above sea level. Magnificent views. Only 35 miles from Town.

Well-appointed, artistically decorated FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drives, in beautiful park. Outer and inner halls, four reception, billiard room, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices; Co.'s electric light, power, gas; excellent water supply; modern septic tank drainage; constant hot water; central heating, telephone. Three Lodges, three cottages, garages, Stabling, Farmery, and outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS

with two tennis courts, ornamental lake, several enclosures of rich pasture and valuable woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 118 OR 167 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION July 24th.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

REIGATE.

In a picked position on the outskirts of the town, with views of Reigate and Colley Hill.

WELL-BUILT ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE with every modern convenience including central heating, electric light, main drainage, &c., and containing three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, and bath room.

NICELY TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDEN with splendid tennis lawn, many ornamental trees and shrubs, in all about an ACRE and a QUARTER. Large Garage.

FREEHOLD £3,750.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A CITY MAN'S BARGAIN.

Wonderful situation. 300ft. up. Fine Views.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,900. OFFERS CONSIDERED.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

including picturesque Residence with lounge hall, three reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, ample offices.

Gas, Co.'s water. Constant Hot Water Supply. Modern Drainage.

Garage and Stabling. Model Farm Buildings. Three Cottages. Bungalow.

PLEASURE GROUNDS AND RICH PASTURE

IN ALL ABOUT 49 ACRES.

HUNTING. SHOOTING.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

LISS AND PETERSFIELD.

Retired Situation. Glorious Views.

PRICE ONLY £2,300.

CHARMING PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, in excellent condition, with lounge hall, two reception, additional large room (built on as an annexe), six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water, modern drainage, telephone, gas available; garage and outbuildings.

Picturesque pleasure grounds with two lawns, wide herbaceous borders, quantity of ornamental trees, and small stream, in all about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE.

"CLOPTON HOUSE," STRATFORD-ON-AVON,

including the BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE, partly dating from the Tudor period, but mostly rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features. Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

RADIATORS, TELEPHONE, Petrol Gas, &c.

LOVELY OLD PLEASURE GROUNDS only to be described as a fit setting to the House. Ornamental water and ancient well associated with Shakespeare's "Ophelia."

Ample STABLING, GARAGE, FOUR COTTAGES.

WELL-TIMBERED AND UNDULATING PARK, ABOUT 155 ACRES.

LOWER CLOPTON FARM.

A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL HOLDING OF 250 ACRES.

THREE COTTAGES, WOODLANDS, VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,

the whole extending to an area of about

440 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, at the TOWN HALL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ON FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, at 2 p.m. precisely (unless sold privately), in 7 Lots.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Broughton, Holt and Middlemist, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W.1.

Land Agent: J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HASLEMERE, SURREY.

SITUATE 700ft. UP WITH FINE VIEWS AWAY TO THE SOUTH DOWNS AND HAMPSHIRE HILLS. ON DRY GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL. A SHORT DISTANCE FROM HINDHEAD GOLF COURSE.

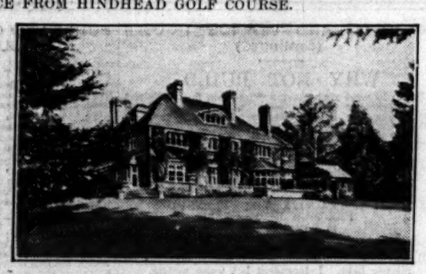
For SALE, this beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM; ELECTRIC LIGHT; FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS. The accommodation includes charming hall, four reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music room with polished floor for dancing, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.



STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY OWNER'S AGENTS, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

AT A VERY LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE A SALE.

THE MOAT HOUSE,

FINCHAM, NORFOLK.

Amid delightful country, 5½ miles Downham Market, 12 miles King's Lynn.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

surrounded by well-timbered inexpensive grounds, with moat garden, tennis lawns, rose and formal gardens, well stocked walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, pasture, in all

ABOUT 15¼ ACRES.

Entrance hall, cloak room, three-four reception, 10 bed, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; electric light, central heating, independent hot water system, company's water, modern drainage; garage, stabling, outhouses, three cottages (two vacant).

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR IF UNSOLD, AUCTION JULY 17TH.

Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. A. B. BARNES (Incorporating Durrant and Wright), King's Lynn, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

For sale privately or by Auction later.

DOVE HOUSE,

HADDENHAM, BUCKS.

CHARMING XVIIth BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE

Square entrance and lounge halls, two reception, six principal bed and dressing rooms, bath room. *Electric light; excellent water drainage; telephone.*

Useful outbuildings, first-class stabling, and gardener's cottage.

Picturesque walled-in pleasure grounds of particularly charming character, in all

ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Hunting four days a week—Bicester, Old Berkeley, and South Oxford.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

BETWEEN

HOLMWOOD & EWHURST.

AMIDST WONDERFUL SCENERY.

Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light; excellent water; garage; stabling; outbuildings; lodge with bath room.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, orchard, and parklike meadow, in all

ABOUT 16 ACRES.

PRICE ONLY £3,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS. & MIDDX. BORDERS.

OVERLOOKING A WELL-KNOWN GOLF COURSE; picked, high position, commanding delightful views; 18 miles from Town, 25 minutes Baker-street or Marylebone.

CHOICE WELL-PLANNED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms, dressing room (two fitted basins hot and cold), tiled bath room; room for garage; large garden 225ft. x 80ft.

Company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; independent hot water service.

PRICE ONLY £2,000 GUINEAS.

Joint Agents, Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, Moor Park Estate Office, near Rickmansworth; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

For sale privately or by Auction later.

RESERVE AT SPECULATORS' PRICE.

NORTHWOOD,

STEVENAGE, HERTS.

Charming HOUSE on high ground with fine views.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room. *Electric light, co.'s water, main drainage, telephone.*

Garage, stable and greenhouse.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

CATERHAM.

Three-quarters of an hour by Electric Train.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED PRE-WAR HOUSE, conveniently arranged and containing lounge, three reception, billiard room, cloak room (hot and cold), nine bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, and good offices; gas; complete central heating; co.'s water, electric light; telephone; main drainage available; garage; gardener's room; conservatory.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with HARD TENNIS COURT, lawns, rockery, walled garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, &c., in all about

THREE-AND-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD £4,500.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ABOUT AN HOUR FROM TOWN.

SURREY.

Surrounded by a beautiful Common. One mile station, close to bus route.

For SALE, an attractive modern HOUSE enjoying delightful views; halls, two reception, five beds, two dressing, bath room, balconies, and two attics, complete offices; company's water, petrol gas, telephone; stabling, garage, &c.

Oak-panelled Lounge. | Three reception. Billiards. | Eight bed rooms. Two baths.

CENTRAL HEATING. OAK PANELLING. Beautifully laid-out garden. Motor garage.

Charming and well-timbered pleasure grounds.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

SOUTH ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL. HIGH.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well built MODERN RESIDENCE, occupying a favourite situation.

Oak-panelled Lounge. | Billiards. | Two baths.

CENTRAL HEATING. OAK PANELLING. Beautifully laid-out garden. Motor garage.

HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NORTHWOOD.

On high ground, within a few minutes' walk of station and near good schools.

Exceptional Value. £2,500 will purchase.

A SOUNDLY BUILT PRE-WAR FREEHOLD HOUSE,

containing three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Company's water; gas; electric light and power; main drainage; telephone; garage.

Attractive Grounds of half-an-acre with tennis court.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

For sale privately or by Auction later.

UNSPOILT SUSSEX.

ADJACENT GOLF COURSE.

Delightful position about 600ft. above sea level, between Tunbridge Wells and the Coast.

An excellent labour-saving RESIDENCE replete with central heating, electric light, and every convenience. Away from main road and enjoying absolute seclusion. Three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage and useful outbuildings.

Delightful pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard; in all about

TWO ACRES.

VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Other land can be obtained.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Magnificent views to the South Downs.

POLEFIELDS,

COWDEN, KENT.

One and a half miles Cowden Station, two and a half miles Edenbridge Town and Station.

WELL-BUILT MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

facing South, with entrance hall, cloak room, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Co.'s water; wired for telephone; gas; garage. Grounds and Pastureland,

3 or 20 ACRES.

PRICE £4,250 AS A WHOLE.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION July 24th. Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WESTERHAM AND LIMPSFIELD.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE facing South with pleasant views. Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Main drainage; co.'s gas and water; electric light available; central heating; telephone; two garages, cottage, stabling.

Well-established pleasure garden; two tennis courts, productive kitchen garden, meadow, spinney; in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

Golf, hunting, Limpsfield Common and Tandridge.

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,750.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Inspected and recommended.

FRENSHAM & FARNHAM.

Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, in the midst of lovely pine and heather country.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE, beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, and enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak room, three good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

Electric Light, telephone, central heating, Double garage.

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,800.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN THE QUAINT OLD TOWN OF

RYE.

Overlooking the Harbour and Sea.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Independent hot water; electric light, gas; company's water, central heating, main drainage.

SMALL GARDEN.

PRICE ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

QUARRY WOOD HALL, MARLOW, BUCKS.

UNIQUE FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE.

Beautifully situated, commanding extensive views; containing oak panelled lounge, three reception, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

Electric light; company's water; gas; modern drainage; central heating; telephone.

Capital garage; four boat-houses; outbuildings; delightfully matured gardens in all

ABOUT 11¼ ACRES.

For SALE privately; if unsold, AUCTION JULY 22nd. Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF £4,250.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

45 minutes Town, favourite district, commanding magnificent views. 350ft. above sea level.

Well appointed, charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

with large and lofty rooms; electric light, central heating. Run at the minimum cost of upkeep. Spacious hall, cloak room, three large reception, billiard or dance room, conservatory, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garage, chauffeur's flat, stabling, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, &c.

Beautiful gardens, two tennis lawns, mixed orchard, &c., of about

3½ ACRES.

Further land adjoining up to 10 acres can be acquired if desired.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GENUINE 15th CENTURY HOUSE.

Within easy reach of Town, on the

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

Charming black and white RESIDENCE, full of old characteristic features; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric light, company's water, central heating, and all modern conveniences; garage for several cars; extremely attractive gardens with tennis court, &c., together with a paddock. In all about 18 ACRES. To be LET FURNISHED for long or short period.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 1440.

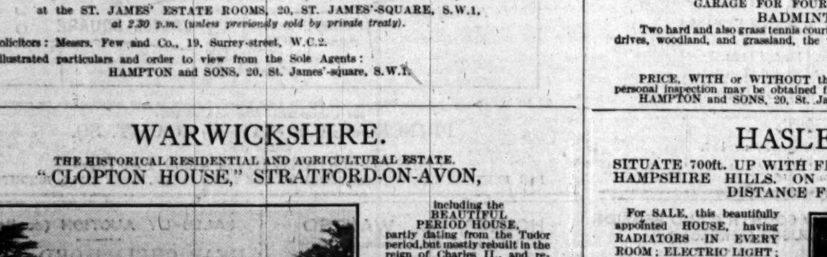
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

£3,500. EXTRAORDINARILY FASCINATING XVITH CENTURY HOUSE. £3,500.

BEAUTIFULLY POSITIONED, HIGH UP, FACING SOUTH.



DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS. HUNTING, FISHING, SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

This delightful place, on two floors only, with nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; company's electric light and gas; modern drainage; constant hot water; large garage, stabling; cottage; lovely old-world gardens with tennis lawn; walled kitchen gardens; numerous fruit trees, paddock, grassland, &c., in all about

13 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,500. INCOME FROM LAND AND SALE OF FRUIT, £80 PER ANNUM.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

OXON BORDERS

(CLOSE TO READING).

A CHARMING PROPERTY IN FIRST-RATE ORDER, OCCUPYING A GLORIOUS POSITION ON HIGH GROUND COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

Situate one mile from Reading Station, whence Paddington is reached in 40 minutes. On the edge of the Chilterns; Golf at Caversham and South Oxon links. Scenning 4½ miles. The HOUSE is extremely well built, of modern construction and contains:—Hall, three reception rooms, including drawing room with parquet floor, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room (hot and cold supplies). Electric light, radiator heating, company's water, two garages; charming gardens and grounds, well timbered, the whole extending to about

FOUR ACRES.

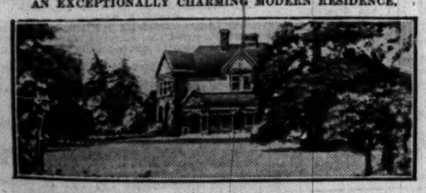
For SALE by AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, July 30, 1930, at 2 o'clock p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand).

Auctioneers:—Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

FAVOURITE THAMES REACH. HIGH UP.

60 MINUTES LONDON. GOLF. HUNTING.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE,



situated on a quiet road, near the station, with late theatre trains.

A gentleman's home of special merit, in sound structural order. Hall, three reception, two bath rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall. Company's Electric Light, Gas, water, modern drainage, telephone. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. Garage for two cars. Finely timbered Grounds. Inexpensive to maintain.

3 ACRES, FREEHOLD. SACRIFICE AT 4,000 GUINEAS.

EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Gros. 1458.)

EXECUTORS SELLING REGARDLESS OF PROBATE VALUATION OR COST.

MOST FAVOURITE POSITION IN

HERTFORDSHIRE.

(45 minutes of Town.)

LOVELY OLD MANOR HOUSE IN GRANDLY TIMBERED MINIATURE PARK.

Possessing considerable character, approached by a short drive and the accommodation including two halls, four good reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, handsome oak staircase and secondary ditto; Company's electric light, gas and water, central heating; main drainage; independent hot water, hunter stabling, garage for four or five cars; cottage, small farmery. The gardens are an exceptional feature, being magnificently timbered. They include wild garden, grass walk, tennis lawn, orchard, walled kitchen garden, the whole extending to

33 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

PRICE ONLY £6,500

(Open to near offer.)

COST LATE OWNER NEARLY £20,000.

LIBERAL MORTGAGE TO APPROVED BUYER.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

AT THE "UPSET" PRICE OF £2,950.

PROBABLY COST £10,000.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

Within 10 minutes of the station, and in one of the best residential positions. The Residence has been brought thoroughly up to date, and is in splendid condition. It is approached by a double drive, is on sandrock and sandstone soil, and consists of:—Lounge hall, four reception rooms, good offices, including maids' sitting room, eight or nine bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two staircases. Company's electric light, gas, water, and main drainage. Electric heating points. Large Garage, Stabling for four; Six-roomed Cottage. THE GARDENS ARE PARTICULARLY CHOICE AND EXTEND TO NEARLY

TWO ACRES, FREEHOLD

(more land available).

This Property will be submitted at the above "upset" price by AUCTION in SEPTEMBER next, unless a better offer is received meanwhile.

Illustrated particulars and permits to view from the Auctioneers and SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS. EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

GLORIOUS UNSPOILT POSITION ON THE BORDERS

SURREY & SUSSEX.

SOUTH OF DORKING AND REIGATE.

A FASCINATING 16th CENTURY GEM.

RECENTLY RESTORED AND ADDED TO IN KEEPING AT A COST OF NEARLY £4,000.

Unique features, including old oak beams, open fireplaces, every up-to-date convenience. Lounge Hall, two or three reception rooms, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, two staircases, capital offices, Electric light, central heating, main water, inexpensive gardens, swimming pool, orchard, rich pasture and woodlands, round shooting, golf and hunting.

ABOUT 80 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,000.

Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

FINEST PEDIGREE STOCK FARM IN ENGLAND.

COST £25,000 FOUR YEARS AGO.

TO-DAY'S PRICE £14,750.

PREMIER DORSET POSITION. IN THE CATTISTOCK HUNT.

500 acres of rich grazing and fattening land, together with

A SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER,

exquisitely designed and remodelled by eminent architect in seasoned oak. Containing three fine reception rooms, magnificent lounge with oak staircase, six or seven bed rooms, hot and cold supplies, four bath rooms, model offices; electric light, central heating throughout, Bailiff's house, Exhibition farm buildings, six cottages, the whole in speckless condition.

BEING SACRIFICED AS OWNER LEFT ENGLAND.

Highly recommended from personal inspection by Messrs. EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WOOLWORTHS in occupation, holding on a 60-year lease, with full repairing covenants, at a rising rent.—Fine modern property with about 60ft. frontage to a busy suburban market. Price Freehold £15,000, showing an average return of about 8½ per cent.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

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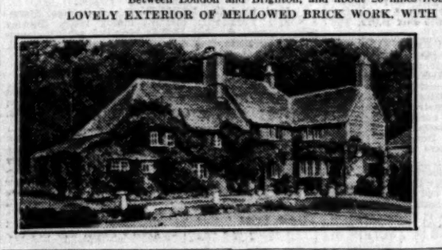

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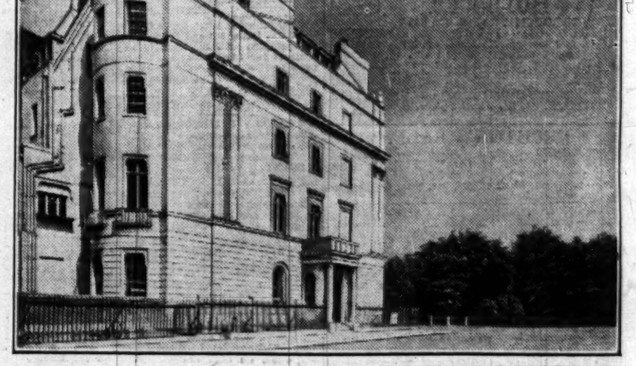

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